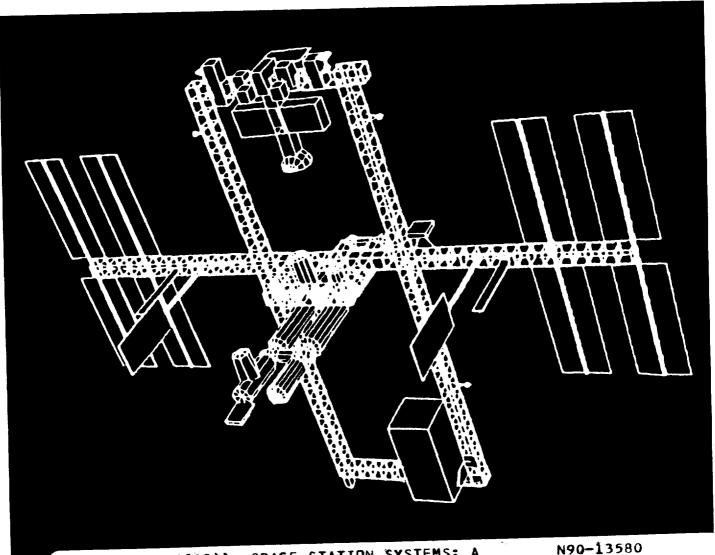


## **Space Station Systems**

NASA SP-7056 (09) November 1989

A Bibliography with Indexes



SPACE STATION SYSTEMS: A (NASA-SP-7056(09)) BIBLINGRAPHY WITH INDEXES (SUPPLEMENT 9) CSCL 228 (NASA) 325 P

unclas 0252518 H1/18

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### **SPACE STATION SYSTEMS**

## A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH INDEXES

Supplement 9

Compiled by
Technical Library Branch
and
Edited by
Space Station Office
NASA Langley Research Center
Hampton, Virginia

A selection of annotated references to unclassified reports and journal articles that were introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system between January 1 and June 30, 1989 in

- Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)
- International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA).

### NOTE TO AUTHORS OF PROSPECTIVE ENTRIES:

The compilation of this bibliography results from a complete search of the STAR and IAA files. Many times a report or article is not identified because either the title, abstract, or key words did not contain appropriate words for the search. A number of words are used, but to best insure that your work is included in the bibliography, use the words Space Station Systems somewhere in your title or abstract, or include them as a key word.

This supplement is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield , Virginia 22161 at the price code A15.

### INTRODUCTION

This bibliography is designed to be helpful to the researchers, designers, and managers engaged in the design and development of technology, configurations, and procedures that enhance efficiencies of current and future versions of a Space Station.

This literature survey lists 1313 reports, articles and other documents announced between January 1, 1989 and June 30, 1989 in *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports* (STAR), and International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA).

The coverage includes documents that define major systems and subsystems, servicing and support requirements, procedures and operations, and missions for the current and future Space Station. In addition, analytical and experimental techniques and mathematical models required to investigate the different systems/subsystems and conduct trade studies of different configurations, designs, and scenarios are included. A general category completes the list of subjects addressed by this document.

The selected items are grouped into categories as listed in the Table of Contents with notes regarding the scope of each category. These categories were especially selected for this publication and differ from those normally found in *STAR* and *IAA*.

Each entry consists of a standard bibliographic citation accompanied by an abstract, where available, and appears with the original accession numbers from the respective announcement journals.

Under each of the categories, the entries are presented in one of two groups that appear in the following order:

- (1) IAA entries identified by accession number series A89-10,000 in ascending accession number order;
- (2) STAR entries identified by accession number series N89-10,000 in ascending accession number order.

After the abstract section there are seven indexes—subject, personal author, corporate source, foreign technology, contract number, report number, and accession number.

A companion continuing bibliography, "Technology for Large Space Structures," is available as NASA SP-7046.

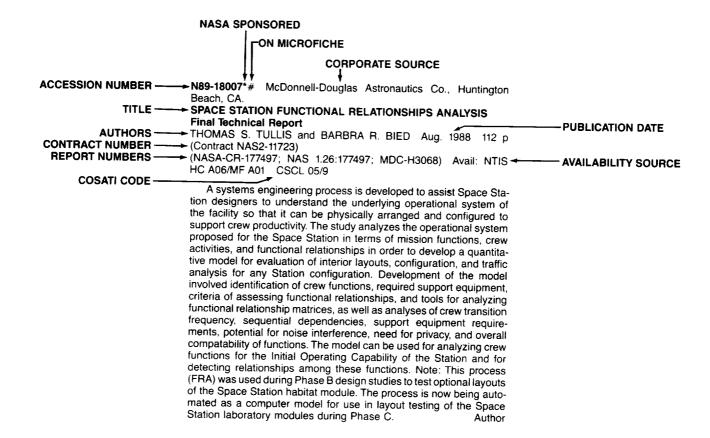
George F. Lawrence, Space Station Office John J. Ferrainolo, Technical Library Branch

### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

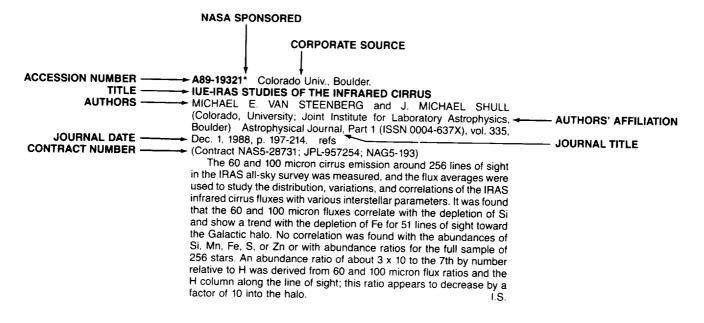
Catagory 01 Systems	Page
Category 01 Systems Includes system requirements for proposed missions, mission models, overall conceptual configuration and arrangement studies; systems analyses for future required technology; and identification and description of technology developments and experiments for the elements of a complete Space Station system.	1
Category 02 Models, Analytical Design Techniques, and Environmental Data Includes descriptions of computerized interactive systems design and development techniques, computer codes, internal and external environmental models and data.	8
Category 03 Structural Concepts Includes analyses and descriptions of different Space Station structural concepts, arrangements, testing, methods of construction and/or manufacturing and specific rotary joints, structural nodes, and columns.	12
Category 04 Thermal Control Includes descriptions of analytical techniques, passive and active thermal control techniques, external and internal thermal experiments and analyses and trade studies of thermal requirements.	34
Category 05 Environmental Control and Life Support Systems Includes description of analytical techniques and models, trade studies of technologies, subsystems, support strategies, and experiments for internal and external environmental control and protection, life support systems, human factors, life sciences and safety.	40
Category 06 Dynamics and Controls Includes descriptions of analytical techniques and computer codes, trade studies, requirements and decriptions of orbit maintenance systems, rigid and flexible body attitude sensing systems and controls such as momentum wheels and/or propulsive schemes.	50
Category 07 Power Includes descriptions of analyses, systems, and trade studies of electric power generation, storage, conditioning and distribution.	65
Category 08 Electronics Includes descriptions of analytical techniques, analyses, systems, and requirements for internal and external communications, electronics, sensors for position and systems monitoring and antennas.	87
Category 09 Propulsion/Fluid Management Includes descriptions, analyses, and subsystem requirements for propellant/fluid management, and propulsion systems for attitude control and orbit maintenance and transfer for the station and supporting elements such as the OMV and OTV.	90
Category 10 Mechanisms, Automation, and Artificial Intelligence Includes descriptions of simulations, models, analytical techniques, and requirements for remote, automated and robotic mechanical systems.	95
Category 11 Materials Includes mechanical properties of materials, and descriptions and analyses of different structural materials, films, coatings, bonding materials, and descriptions of the effects of natural and induced space environments.	110

•	data syst	Information and Data Management descriptions, requirements, and trade studies of different information and tem hardware and software, languages, architecture, processing and stortirements for managing and monitoring of different systems and subsystems	113
Catego	Includes safe efficient	descriptions of simulations, analyses, trade studies, and requirements for cient procedures, facilities, and support equipment on the ground and in processing, servicing, verification and checkput of cargo and equipment.	128
Catego	Includes	<b>Growth</b> descriptions of scenarios, analyses and system technology requirements volutionary growth of the Space Station system.	132
Catego	Includes Station a	Missions, Tethers, and Platforms descriptions and requirements of missions and tethers onboard the Space and platforms that are either co-orbiting with the Space Station, in polar negosynchronous orbit and which are part of the Space Station system.	140
Catego	Includes mance,	Operations Support descriptions of models, analyses and trade studies of maneuvers, perforsupport, and EVA and/or IVA servicing requirements of Space Station such as the OMV and OTV, and experiments.	148
Catego	Includes	Space Environment description of the space environment and effects on Space Station sub- Includes requirements of Space Station to accommodate this environ-	156
Catego	Includes tems, su	International descriptions, interfaces and requirements of international payload systems and modules considered part of the Space Station system and ernational Space Station activities such as the Soviet Salyut.	169
Catego	Includes Station	Support Spacecraft design, analysis, requirements, trade studies and simulations of Space support spacecraft including the orbital transfer vehicle (OTV) and the maneuvering vehicle (OMV).	179
Catefor	Includes medical	Life Sciences/Human Factors/Safety studies, models, planning, analyses and simulations for biological and laboratories, habitability issues for the performance and well-being of the ad crew rescue.	181
Catego	Includes	General descriptions, analyses, trade studies, commercial opportunities, published ings, seminars, hearings, historical summaries, policy speeches and statemat have not previously been included.	187
Subjec	t Index .		<b>A-1</b>
Person	al Autho	or Index	B-1
Corpor	ate Sou	rce Index	C-1
Foreign	n Techno	ology Index	D-1
Contra	ct Numb	per Index	E-1
Report	Numbe	r Index	F-1
Access	sion Nun	nber Index	G-1

### TYPICAL REPORT CITATION AND ABSTRACT



### TYPICAL JOURNAL ARTICLE CITATION AND ABSTRACT



# SPACE STATION SYSTEMS

A Bibliography (Suppl. 9)

### **NOVEMBER 1989**

### 01

### **SYSTEMS**

Includes system requirements for proposed missions, mission models, overall conceptual configuration and arrangement studies; systems analyses for future required technology; and identification and description of technology developments and experiments for the elements of a complete Space Station system.

#### A89-10486

SPACE-FLIGHT PERSPECTIVES - GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT [PERSPEKTIVEN DER RAUMFAHRT - LEITKONZEPTE FUER TECHNOLOGISCHE FORSCHUNG UND ENTWICKLUNG]

D. E. KOELLE (Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm GmbH, Ottobrunn, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 11-14. In German. (DGLR PAPER 87-071)

The fundamental goals laid out in the FRG Planning Framework for High Technology and Space Flight (OHR) are examined and illustrated with block diagrams and drawings of proposed spacecraft. The need for long-term planning and coordination on a national level is stressed, and particular attention is given to orbital systems and infrastructure (participation in the International Space Station, polar and GEO platforms, and lunar stations) and space transportation systems (heavy cargo vehicle, hypersonic transport, manned launch vehicle, OTV concepts, and lunar lander).

#### A89-10650

## STRUCTURE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS OF ENGINEERING TEST SATELITE VI AS LARGE GEOSTATIONARY SATELLITE BUS

HIDEHIKO MITSUMA (National Space Development Agency of Japan, Tokyo) IN: International Pacific Air and Space Technology Conference, Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 13-17, 1987, Proceedings. Warrendale, PA, Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 281-285.

(SAE PAPER 872431)

The paper considers aspects of the structural design of the Japanese Engineering Test Satellite VI as a large geostationary satellite bus for applications satellites in the 1990s. Particular attention is given to the characteristics of the antenna tower structure, the solar array hold-down points, and the apogee-kick-engine support structure. In addition, the test plan of the structural research model is presented.

#### A89-11346

### FLUID-SCIENCE INVESTIGATIONS IN MICROGRAVITY

J. P. B. VREEBURG (Nationaal Lucht- en Ruimtevaartlaboratorium, Amsterdam, Netherlands) IN: Microgravity research - Status and prospects; Proceedings of the SRON Symposium, Utrecht, Netherlands, Apr. 2, 3, 1987. Utrecht, Space Research Organization Netherlands, 1987, p. 59-75. refs

Four classes of fluid-science investigations in microgravity are

discussed: molecular physics, thermodynamic and transport coefficients, classical heat and mass transfer, and fluid mechanics. The realization of experiments in space is addressed with attention given to a fluid-science laboratory concept for Columbus. Means of reducing costs and strengthening the authority of investigators are suggested.

A89-12247\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.
ATOMIC OXYGEN MODELING IN THE UPPER
THERMOSPHERE

A. E. HEDIN (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) Planetary and Space Science (ISSN 0032-0633), vol. 36, Sept. 1988, p. 907-920. refs

Empirical models of atomic oxygen in the earth's thermosphere are discussed, and calibration problems in satellite drag and in situ mass spectrometer measurements are reviewed. Models based on drag data and mass spectrometer data are found to agree on average to within 15 percent, suggesting that the absolute values are reasonably well known in the upper thermosphere. Comparison of different models with various data sources show residuals of at least 15 percent which are the results of unmodeled magnetic storm, EUV, and geographical variations and smaller scale variations caused by gravity waves.

### A89-12626

### ASTRODYNAMICS 1987; PROCEEDINGS OF THE AAS/AIAA ASTRODYNAMICS CONFERENCE, KALISPELL, MT, AUG. 10-13, 1987. PARTS 1 & 2

JOHN K. SOLDNER, ED. (Science Applications International Corp., Schaumburg, IL), ARUN K. MISRA, ED. (McGill University, Montreal, Canada), ROBERT E. LINDBERG, ED. (Orbital Sciences Corp., Fairfax, VA), and WALTON WILLIAMSON, ED. (Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM) Conference sponsored by AAS and AIAA. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. Pt. 1, 870 p.; pt. 2, 919 p. For individual items see A89-12627 to A89-12715.

Papers on astrodynamics are presented, concerning space transportation, LEO orbit determination, optimal control, gravity assist missions, precise orbit determination, multibody dynamics and tethered satellite, the NASA Mars exploration program, semianalytic satellite theory. NORAD programs, structural identification and control, planetary mission and payload analysis, celestial mechanics, satellite debris and orbit decay, the dynamics and control of rotating structures, outer planetary exploration, and attitude dynamics are also discussed. Other topics include satellite constellations and the GPS system, inner planetary exploration, attitude control, orbit analysis and synthesis, future mission studies, tracking and orbit determination, orbital dynamics, geosynchronous and high altitude orbit analysis, satellite drag coefficients, and rendezvous, intercept, and evasive maneuvers.

### A89-14751

MECHANICS AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS.
VOLUME 1 - GENERAL AND APPLIED MECHANICS
[MEKHANIKA | NAUCHNO-TEKHNICHESKII PROGRESS.
VOLUME 1 - OBSHCHAIA | PRIKLADNAIA MEKHANIKA]

A. IU. ISHLINSKII, ED., N. N. KRASOVSKII, ED., V. V. RUMIANTSEV, ED., and V. N. RUBANOVSKII, ED. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 1987, 296 p. In Russian. For individual items see A89-14752 to A89-14763.

The papers presented in this volume provide an overview of recent research related to a variety of problems in theoretical and applied mechanics. Topics discussed include asymptotic methods in nonlinear mechanics, absolute stability of nonlinear periodic systems, computer algebra methods in mechanics problems, and inverse problems in the dynamics of controlled systems. The discussion also covers game theory problems concerned with the estimation of motion parameters in the presence of nonmodeled accelerations, dynamics of tethered space systems, and trajectory control problems.

V.L.

## A89-15645 DESIGN OF SPACECRAFT VERIFIED BY TEST IN A MODULAR FORM

EBERHARD ERBEN (MBB/ERNO Raumfahrttechnik GmbH, Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany) and C. STAVRINIDIS (ESA, European Space Research and Technology Centre, Noordwijk, Netherlands) IN: International Modal Analysis Conference, 6th, Kissimmee, FL, Feb. 1-4, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. Bethel, CT, Society for Experimental Mechanics, Inc., 1988, p. 1721-1729. Sponsorship: European Space Research and Technology Centre. refs

(Contract ESTEC-6891/85/NL/PH(SC))

A modular verification procedure is described whereby the identification and qualification testing of a complete mechanical structure is performed on the modular segment level rather than on the integrated assembly level. The reliability of the modular verification procedure depends to a great extent on the quality of the analytical models describing the modular segments and forming the basis for the synthesis of the integrated assembly model. Synthesis methods for different data sets are examined.

## A89-16541# SPACE STATION - DESIGNING FOR OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

JAMES T. KAIDY, WILLIAM G. BASTEDO, JR. (Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Bethesda, MD), and THOMAS M. CRABB Aerospace America (ISSN 0740-722X), vol. 26, Nov. 1988, p. 18-20.

Design priorities resulting in such characteristics as modularity, orbital servicing and maintenance, standardized elements, and streamlined procedures, are being brought to bear on the definition of the NASA Space Station. Attention is presently given to the consequence of these design concerns for the multivariable optimization problem posed by the Space Station's on-orbit assembly sequence; the Station's hardware design requirements are driven by the assembly sequence defined.

### A89-17627#

### CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF PLATFORMS IN 1990'S

T. TAKAGI, N. TSUYA, and H. OBARA (Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Space Systems Dept., Kamakura, Japan) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 12 p.

(IAF PAPER 88-0004)

The technologies for the space platforms and the space servicers of the Space Infrastructure are reviewed. Technologies for rendezvous and docking, in-orbit services, and autonomous operation and control are discussed. The development of an Advanced Technology Coordinating Platform (ATCP) and an Orbital Servicing Vehicle (OSV) is proposed to demonstrate these technologies. The mission requirements, system requirements, and system concept of the ATCP and OSV are presented.

### A89-17658\*# NASA Space Station Program Office, Reston, VA. SPACE STATION DESIGN INTEGRATION

RICHARD F. CARLISLE (NASA, Space Station Freedom Program Office, Reston, VA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 7 p. (IAF PAPER 88-063)

This paper discusses the top Program level design integration process which involves the integration of a US Space Station manned base that consists of both US and international Elements.

It explains the form and function of the Program Requirements Review (PRR), which certifies that the program is ready for preliminary design, the Program Design Review (PDR), which certifies the program is ready to start the detail design, and the Critical Design Review (CDR), which certifies that the program is completing a design that meets the Program objectives. The paper also discusses experience, status to date, and plans for continued system integration through manufacturing, testing and final verification of the Space Station system performance.

## A89-17669\*# NASA Space Station Program Office, Reston, VA. INTERNATIONAL INTERFACE DESIGN FOR SPACE STATION FREEDOM - CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

RICHARD E. MAYO (NASA, Reston, VA), GORDON R. BOLTON, and DANIELE LAURINI (ESA, European Space Research and Technology Centre, Noordwijk, Netherlands) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 13 p.

(IAF PAPER 88-085)

The definition of interfaces for the International Space Station is discussed, with a focus on negotiations between NASA and ESA. The program organization and division of responsibilities for the Space Station are outlined; the basic features of physical and functional interfaces are described; and particular attention is given to the interface management and documentation procedures, architectural control elements, interface implementation and verification, and examples of Columbus interface solutions (including mechanical, ECLSS, thermal-control, electrical, data-management, standardized user, and software interfaces). Diagrams, drawings, graphs, and tables listing interface types are provided.

### A89-19321\* Colorado Univ., Boulder. IUE-IRAS STUDIES OF THE INFRARED CIRRUS

MICHAEL E. VAN STEENBERG and J. MICHAEL SHULL (Colorado, University; Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics, Boulder) Astrophysical Journal, Part 1 (ISSN 0004-637X), vol. 335, Dec. 1, 1988, p. 197-214. refs

(Contract NAS5-28731; JPL-957254; NAG5-193)

The 60 and 100 micron cirrus emission around 256 lines of sight in the IRAS all-sky survey was measured, and the flux averages were used to study the distribution, variations, and correlations of the IRAS infrared cirrus fluxes with various interstellar parameters. It was found that the 60 and 100 micron fluxes correlate with the depletion of Si and show a trend with the depletion of Fe for 51 lines of sight toward the Galactic halo. No correlation was found with the abundances of Si, Mn, Fe, S, or Zn or with abundance ratios for the full sample of 256 stars. An abundance ratio of about 3 x 10 to the 7th by number relative to H was derived from 60 and 100 micron flux ratios and the H column along the line of sight; this ratio appears to decrease by a factor of 10 into the halo.

A89-25161\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

CONSERVATION OF DESIGN KNOWLEDGE

CECILIA SIVARD, MONTE ZWEBEN (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA), DAVID CANNON, FRED LAKIN, LARRY LEIFER (Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA) et al. AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 7 p. refs (Contract NCC2-342) (AIAA PAPER 89-0186)

This paper presents an approach for acquiring knowledge about a design during the design process. The objective is to increase the efficiency of the lifecycle management of a space-borne system by providing operational models of the system's structure and behavior, as well as the design rationale, to human and automated operators. A design knowledge acquisition system is under development that compares how two alternative design versions meet the system requirements as a means for automatically capturing rationale for design changes.

Author

A89-25198# Houston Univ., TX.

### PROPOSED THIN FILM GROWTH IN SPACE ULTRA-VACUUM - INTEGRATED SEMICONDUCTOR-SUPERCONDUCTOR **MATERIALS**

A. IGNATIEV, A. BENSAOULA, and J. HUGHES (Houston, University, TX) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 4 p. Research supported by NASA and DARPA. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-0231)

The epitaxial growth of high quality compound semiconductors has been previously proposed for the ultra-vacuum environment made possible in low earth orbit space through the development of a wake shield. The expectation of compound semiconductor thin films with low defect densities grown in this environment, and recent indications that atomic oxygen can be effective in the growth of thin film high temperature superconductors with superior characteristics, call for the integration of thin film semiconductor and thin film high temperature superconductor materials in the unique vacuum environment of space. The merger of the two technologies is critical for the effective application of the new superconductor materials which are expected to be first seen in Author the thin film arena.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

### EOS MISSION DESIGN UTILIZING THE SPACE STATION **PLATFORMS**

CHRISTOPHER J. SCOLESE (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) and LAWRENCE C. SCHOLZ (General Electric Co., Astro Space Div., Princeton, NJ) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 29 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-0252)

NASA is formulating a program that will encompass many scientific disciplines and involve a large share of the international scientific community in the study of planet earth. The mission is planned for the 1990s and will involve at least four spacecraft: two provided by the NASA and one each provided by European Space Agency (ESA) and Japan. The NASA platforms will utilize elements of the Space Station Freedom program to provide the basic spacecraft engineering subsystems. These subsystems are intended to serve as the basis for future earth orbiting United States spacecraft.

### A89-25296#

### DISTURBANCE ON GSTAR SATELLITES DUE TO THRUSTER PLUME IMPINGEMENT ON SOLAR ARRAY

S. A. PARVEZ (GTE Spacenet, McLean, VA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 8 p. (AIAA PAPER 89-0351)

Data available from an operational GSTAR satellite are used to compute the actual disturbance torques experienced during north/south maneuvers due to plume impingement on solar arrays as a function of the array position. It is shown that roll and yaw disturbance torques go through a complete cycle as the array position during north/south burns goes through one complete rotation, while the pitch disturbance torque goes through two cycles. The maximum roll and yaw disturbance torque has an approximate magnitude of 0.10 in-lbf, while the maximum pitch disturbance torque has a magnitude of 0.04 in-lbf. The analysis shows that the solar arrays may be bent in the direction of the sun. K.K.

### A89-25537\*# Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins. PLASMA CONTACTING - AN ENABLING TECHNOLOGY

JOHN D. WILLIAMS and PAUL J. WILBUR (Colorado State University, Fort Collins) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 12 p. refs (Contract NAG3-776)

(AIAA PAPER 89-0677)

An experimental study of plasma contacting with an emphasis on the electron collection mode of this process is described. Results illustrating variations in plasma property profiles and potential differences that develop at hollow cathode plasma contactors are presented. A model of the electron collection plasma contacting process that is consistent with experimentally measured results is reviewed. The shortcomings of laboratory results as direct predictors of contactor performance in space and their usefulness in validating numerical models of the contacting process, that can be used to predict such performance, are discussed.

### A89-25551#

### THE EVOLUTION OF EXTERNAL TANK APPLICATIONS

J. ALEX GIMARC (USAF, Space Studies Institute, Colorado Springs, CO) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989, 6 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-0727)

The External Tank of the Space Shuttle offers unique opportunities for orbital applications. Early interest was oriented toward the on-orbit storage and use of the tank as various habitats. Work during the early 1980s detailed on-orbit applications as tethered bodies, life sciences experiments, cargo carriers, materials resources in space, and the basis of a wide variety of manned platforms. Current interest is primarily in the areas of manned or man-tended platforms and the construction of a large telescope for gamma-ray observation.

### A89-25552#

### THE OUTPOST CONCEPT - A MARKET DRIVEN COMMERCIAL PLATFORM IN ORBIT

THOMAS C. TAYLOR, CHARLES W. COOK, and WILLIAM A. GOOD (Global Outpost, Inc., Alexandria, VA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 12 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-0729)

The OUTPOST concept, a platform in LEO derived from the external tank of the Space Shuttle, is examined. The OUTPOST platform is expected to be used for orbital exposure testing, small science and research experiments, and technology testing and development. The use of the external tank and experimental accomodations on the platform are considered and the platform configuration and mission profile are illustrated. Plans for the marketing and commercial use of the platform, and other government contracts involving use of the Space Shuttle external tanks are discussed.

### A89-26386#

### **ECONOMICS AND RATIONALE FOR MATERIAL PROCESSING USING FREE-FLYING PLATFORMS**

RICHARD BOUDREAULT (Canadian Astronautics, Ltd., Ottawa, IN: Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei, Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1988, p. 161-176. Research supported by Canadian Astronautics, Ltd. refs

The use of space platforms for the production of materials in a microgravity production is reviewed. The platforms considered include the Space Shuttle, the Space Station, and existing unmanned free-flying platforms. The economics of each type of platform is summarized and the minimum breakeven price for products is discussed in terms of production volume, initial investment, and space platforms. This cost is compared to the price of the different materials. It is concluded that the free-flying platform provides the most economically viable microgravity environment.

### A89-27910

### A BASELINE DESIGN FOR THE SPACE STATION HABITAT

RICHARD L. OLSON, BRAND N. GRIFFIN, and JAMES S. HAWKINS (Boeing Aerospace, Huntsville, AL) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988, 16 p.

(SAE PAPER 881119)

A baseline design has been selected for the Space Station Habitat (HAB) element. The HAB element is designed to provide an environment that maximizes safety and human productivity. This paper outlines some of the current design features, including the common core elements and the man-systems hardware.

Author

**A89-28232\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

### ALTERNATE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

TONY ZERTUCHE (Barrios Technology, Inc., Houston, TX) and JAMES MCKINNIE (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) SAE, Aerospace Technology Conference and Exposition, Anaheim, CA, Oct. 3-6, 1988. 20 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881496)

Three missions have been identified by NASA for a Space Shuttle-supplementing Alternate Transportation System (ATS) encompassing combinations of booster vehicles, crew modules, and service modules: (1) to achieve manned access to orbit for Space Station crew rotation every 90 days, (2) the lofting of a logistics module resupplying the Space Station every 180 days, and (3) the simultaneous launch of both crews and logistics to the Space Station. A reentry glider is considered, in conjunction with the Space Shuttle's unmanned cargo version and the Apollo manned capsule, as an important ATS element. The Titan IV/NUS is used as a booster.

#### A89-29405

### **MULTI-ROLE CAPSULE SYSTEM DESCRIPTION**

C. M. HEMPSELL and RUSSELL J. HANNIGAN (British Aerospace, PLC, Space and Communications Div., Stevenage, England) British Interplanetary Society, Journal (ISSN 0007-084X), vol. 42, Feb. 1989, p. 67-81.

The Multi-Role Capsule (MRC) is a concept for a recoverable capsule capable of working in a manned and unmanned mode. It has two module configuration: a descent module to contain the crew and major systems, and a jettisonable service module with equipment that is only required in orbit. It would be launched on Ariane 4, and be capable of carrying up to six men or 1500 kg of payload.

Author

### A89-32162

OPTIMIZATION OF THE TRAJECTORIES AND PARAMETERS OF INTERORBITAL TRANSPORT VEHICLES WITH LOW-THRUST ENGINES [OPTIMIZATSIIA TRAEKTORII I PARAMETROV MEZHORBITAL'NYKH TRANSPORTNYKH APPARATOV S DVIGATELIAMI MALOI TIAGI]

S. A. ISHKOV and V. V. SALMIN Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia (ISSN 0023-4206), vol. 27, Jan.-Feb. 1989, p. 42-53. In Russian. refs

The problem of choosing optimal parameters and control programs for interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines is examined. The spacecraft dynamics with respect to the center of mass and additional fuel expenditures for the purpose of control are taken into account in solving the dynamic and parameteric optimization problems. An iterative scheme is proposed for the joint optimization of the parameters and motion control laws.

B.J.

#### A89-32163

MATHEMATICAL SUBSTANTIATION OF A THEORY OF ORBITAL CORRECTION USING A SOLAR SAIL [MATEMATICHESKOE OBOSNOVANIE TEORII ORBITAL'NOI KORREKTSII, VYPOLNIAEMOI S POMOSHCH'IU SOLNECHNOGO PARUSA]

E. N. POLIAKHOVA and A. S. SHMYROV Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia (ISSN 0023-4206), vol. 27, Jan.-Feb. 1989, p. 54-63. In Russian. refs

The paper examines the two-dimensional problem of the optimal correction of the geocentric elliptical orbit of a spacecraft using a solar sail. A combination of the averaging and small-parameter methods is used to obtain an approximately optimal solution. The problem is examined for arbitrary initial conditions in the sense of the orientation of the apsidal lines and the dimensions of the elliptical orbit with fixed constraints on the solar-sail thrust force.

BJ

N89-10922\*# Alabama Univ., Huntsville. Center for Microgravity and Materials Research.

PROCESS MODELLING FOR SPACE STATION EXPERIMENTS Annual Report No. 1, 1 Oct. 1987 - 30 Sep. 1988

FRANZ ROSENBERGER and J. IWAN D. ALEXANDER 24 Oct. 1988 51 p

(Contract NAG8-684)

(NASA-CR-183274; NAS 1.26:183274) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 22A

The work performed during the first year 1 Oct. 1987 to 30 Sept. 1988 involved analyses of crystal growth from the melt and from solution. The particular melt growth technique under investigation is directional solidification by the Bridgman-Stockbarger method. Two types of solution growth systems are also being studied. One involves growth from solution in a closed container, the other concerns growth of protein crystals by the hanging drop method. Following discussions with Dr. R. J. Naumann of the Low Gravity Science Division at MSFC it was decided to tackle the analysis of crystal growth from the melt earlier than originally proposed. Rapid progress was made in this area. Work is on schedule and full calculations were underway for some time. Progress was also made in the formulation of the two solution growth models.

**N89-11765\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

### SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY BASE OVERVIEW

LANA M. COUCH In its Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder p 107-130 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A23/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

Information in viewgraph form is given on aerothermodynamics, space energy conversion, spacecraft propulsion, spacecraft construction materials, spacecraft communications, spacecraft control, human factors engineering, and systems analysis. R.J.F.

N89-11766\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

IN-SPACE TECHNOLOGY EXPERIMENTS PROGRAM: INSTEP JUDITH H. AMBRUS *In its* Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder p 131-142 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A23/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

Information is given in viewgraph form on space research and technology strategy, space shuttle experiments, experiments' planning, industry/university experiments, plasma arc welding in space, and international in-space experiments.

N89-11777\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

### FLIGHT PROJECTS OVERVIEW

JACK LEVINE In its Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder p 357-377 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A23/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

Information is given in viewgraph form on the activities of the Flight Projects Division of NASA's Office of Aeronautics and Space Technology. Information is given on space research and technology strategy, current space flight experiments, the Long Duration Exposure Facility, the Orbiter Experiment Program, the Lidar In-Space Technology Experiment, the Ion Auxiliary Propulsion System, the Arcjet Flight Experiment, the Telerobotic Intelligent Interface Flight Experiment, the Cryogenic Fluid Management Flight Experiment, the Industry/University In-Space Flight Experiments, and the Aeroassist Flight Experiment.

N89-12752\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

### MICROGRAVITY SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS PROGRAM TASKS, 1987 REVISION

Aug. 1988 239 p

(NASA-TM-4068; NAS 1.15:4068) Avail: NTIS HC A11/MF A01 CSCL 12/1

A compilation is presented of the active research tasks as of the end of the FY87 of the Microgravity Science and Applications Program, NASA-Office of Space Science and Applications, involving several NASA centers and other organizations. An overview is provided of the program scope for managers and scientists in industry, university, and government communities. An introductory description is provided of the program along with the strategy and overall goal, identification of the organizational structures and people involved, and a description of each task. A list of recent publications is also provided. The tasks are grouped into six major categories: Electronic Materials; Solidification of Metals, Alloys, and Composites; Fluid Dynamics and Transport Phenomena; Biotechnology; Glasses and Ceramics; and Combustion. Other categories include Experimental Technology, General Studies and Surveys; Foreign Government Affiliations, Industrial Affiliations; and Physics and Chemistry Experiments (PACE). The tasks are divided into ground based and flight experiments.

# N89-13443\*# Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX EARTH ORBIT TO LUNAR ORBIT DELTA V ESTIMATION PROGRAM USER AND TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Apr. 1988 44 p (Contract NAS9-17878)

(NASA-CR-172091; NAS 1.26:172091; EEI-88-212) Avail: NTIS

HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 22/3

The LLOFX computer program calculates in-plane trajectories from an Earth-orbiting space station to Lunar orbit in such a way that the journey requires only two delta V burns (one to leave Earth circular orbit and one to circularize into Lunar orbit). The program requires the user to supply the Space Station altitude and Lunar orbit altitude (in km above the surface), and the desired time of flight for the transfer (in hours). It then determines and displays the trans-Lunar injection (TLI) delta V required to achieve the transfer, the Lunar orbit insertion (LOI) delta V required to circularize the orbit around the Moon, the actual time of flight, and whether the transfer orbit is elliptical or hyperbolic. Return information is also displayed. Finally, a plot of the transfer orbit is displayed.

N89-13459\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

### SPACE STATION SYSTEMS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH INDEXES (SUPPLEMENT 6)

Jul. 1988 294 p

(NASA-SP-7056(06); NAS 1.21:7056(06)) Avail: NTIS HC A13

This bibliography lists 1,133 reports, articles, and other documents introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system between July 1, 1987 and December 31, 1987. Its purpose is to provide helpful information to the researcher, manager, and designer in technology development and mission design according to system, interactive analysis and design, structural and thermal analysis and design, structural concepts and control systems, electronics, advanced materials, assembly concepts, propulsion, and solar power satellite systems. The coverage includes documents that define major systems and subsystems, servicing and support requirements, procedures and operations, and missions for the current and future Space Station.

N89-13481\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

### TECHNOLOGY FOR LARGE SPACE SYSTEMS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH INDEXES (SUPPLEMENT 19)

Nov. 1988 145 p

(NASA-SP-7046(19); NAS 1.21:7046(19)) Avail: NTIS HC A07 CSCL 22/2

This bibliography lists 526 reports, articles, and other documents introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system between January 1, 1988 and June 30, 1988. Its purpose is to provide helpful information to the researcher, manager, and designer in technology development and mission design according

to system, interactive analysis and design, structural and thermal analysis and design, structural concepts and control systems, electronics, advanced materials, assembly concepts, propulsion, and solar power satellite systems.

Author

N89-13678# Pacific Northwest Labs., Richland, WA.
REDUCED GRAVITY BOILING AND CONDENSING
EXPERIMENTS SIMULATED WITH THE COBRA/TRAC
COMPUTER CODE

J. M. CUTA and W. J. KROTIUK Feb. 1988 27 p Presented at the 1st AIAA, ASME, SIAM and APS National Fluid Dynamics Congress, Cincinnati, Ohio, 24 Jul. 1988

(Contract DE-AC06-76RL-01830)

(DE88-016311; PNL-SA-15368; CONF-880716-8) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

It is being recognized that there does not currently exist an adequate understanding of flow and heat transfer behavior in reduced- and zero-gravity. There is not a sufficient experimental fluid-thermal data base to develop design correlations for two-phase pressure losses, heat transfer coefficients, and critical heat flux limits in systems proposed for advanced power sources, propulsion, and other thermal management systems in space. Pacific Northwest Laboratory (PNL), is the lead laboratory for thermal hydraulics in the Department of Energy's Multimegawatt Space Power Program, has the responsibility of developing microgravity thermal-hydraulic analysis capabilities for application to space nuclear power systems. In support of this program, PNL has performed a series of reduced-gravity two-phase flow experiments in the NASA KC-135 aircraft. The objective of the experiment was to supply basic thermal-hydraulic information that could be used in development of analytical design tools.

N89-14999\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

PLANETARY IMPACT EXPERIMENTATION

MARK J. CINTALA, PETER H. SCHULTZ (Brown Univ., Providence, RI.), and FRIEDRICH HOERZ In its Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 16 p Nov. 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

An understanding of impact processes in low- and microgravity environments would be advanced significantly by the construction and use of an impact facility on the Space Station. It is proposed that initial studies begin as soon as possible in ground-based impact laboratories, on the NASA KC-135 Reduced-Gravity Aircraft, and in existing drop towers. The resulting experience and information base could then be applied toward an experiment package designed for use on Shuttle orbiters to support pilot studies in orbital environments. These experiments, as well as the first efforts made on the IOC Space Station, should involve the impact of various free-floating targets; such studies would yield a substantial scientific return while providing valuable experience and engineering information for use in refining the design of the dedicated Space Station Impact Facility. The dedicated facility should be designed to support impact experimentation, including but not limited to cratering, asteroid and ring-particle dynamics, and accretional processes.

N89-15002\*# Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA.

EXPERIMENTAL COSMOCHEMISTRY IN THE SPACE STATION
AL DUBA In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center,

Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space
Station 4 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

The purpose of two workshops was to identify and discuss experiments in cosmochemistry that cannot be conducted under the conditions available in terrestrial laboratories, but may be carried out successfully in the proposed Space Station. The scientific discussions focused on two general areas of research: chemical and physical processes in the earliest history of the general areas of research, and general principles of magmatic process applicable both to planetary formation and evolution, as well as present-day magmatic activity in and on terrestrial planets.

N89-15020\*# Iowa State Univ. of Science and Technology, Ames. Dept. of Aerospace Engineering.

SEDIMENT-TRANSPORT EXPERIMENTS IN ZERO-GRAVITY

JAMES D. IVERSEN and RONALD GREELEY (Arizona State Univ., Tempe.) /n NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 3 p Nov. 1987 Previously announced as N86-27153 Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

One of the important parameters in the analysis of sediment entrainment and transport is gravitational attraction. The availability of a laboratory in earth orbit would afford an opportunity to conduct experiments in zero and variable gravity environments. Elimination of gravitational attraction as a factor in such experiments would enable other critical parameters (such as particle cohesion and aerodynamic forces) to be evaluated much more accurately. A Carousel Wind Tunnel (CWT) is proposed for use in conducting experiments concerning sediment particle entrainment and transport in a space station. In order to test the concept of this wind tunnel design a one third scale model CWT was constructed and calibrated. Experiments were conducted in the prototype to determine the feasibility of studying various aeolian processes and the results were compared with various numerical analysis. Several types of experiments appear to be feasible utilizing the proposed apparatus.

N89-15024\*# Rice Univ., Houston, TX. Dept. of Space Physics and Astronomy.

### A MAGNETOSPHERIC SIMULATION AT THE SPACE STATION Abstract Only

R. E. LOPEZ, JOHN W. FREEMAN, and F. C. MICHEL In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 1 p Nov. 1987 Previously announced as N86-27155

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

It is proposed that a strong magnet (terrella) be flown at or near the Space Station to create an artificial magnetosphere in a laboratory setting. The relative flow of the ionosphere past the terrella will constitute a plasma wind that will interact with the magnetic field of the terrella to produce a localized magnetosphere. This object could then be extensively studied using diagnostic probes attached to the Space Station or with free flyers. The space and storage requirements would be minimal, since the experiment would be conducted outside the Space Station. The total equipment would consist of several terrella (with varying surface conductivities), approximately 3 small magnetometer/ plasma diagnostic packages, and several gas canisters for upstream seeding. Power requirements would be approximately 60 watts. Several track mounted tethers, each approximately or 200 m long in length, with track parallel to the orbital motion and 100 m long, are also needed. Astronaut time needed would be minimal in the tethered configuration (approximately 4 man hours/week). A free flying configuration, while not needing the tether track, would require much more human

## N89-15026\*# Arizona State Univ., Tempe. Dept. of Geology. CAUTIONARY TALES FOR REDUCED-GRAVITY PARTICLE RESEARCH

JOHN R. MARSHALL, RONALD GREELEY, and D. W. TUCKER In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 3 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

Failure of experiments conducted on the KC-135 aircraft in zero gravity are discussed. Tests that were a total failure are reported. Why the failure occurred and the sort of questions that potential researchers should ask in order to avoid the appearance of abstracts such as this are discussed. Many types of aggregation studies were proposed for the Space Station, and it is hoped that the following synopsis of events will add a touch of reality to experimentation proposed for this zero-gravity environment.

Author

N89-15030\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

### NUCLEATION AND PARTICLE COAGULATION EXPERIMENTS IN MICROGRAVITY

J. NUTH *In* NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 4 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

Measurements of the conditions under which carbon, aluminum oxide, and silicon carbide smokes condense and of the morphology and crystal structure of the resulting grains are essential if the nature of the materials ejected into the interstellar medium and the nature of the grains which eventually became part of the proto solar nebular are to be understood. Little information is currently available on the vapor-solid phase transitions of refractory metals and solids. What little experimental data do exist are. however, not in agreement with currently accepted models of the nucleation process for more volatile materials. The major obstacle to performing such experiments in earth-based laboratories is the susceptibility of these systems to convection. Evaporation of refractory materials into a low-pressure environment with a carefully controlled temperature gradient will produce refractory smokes when the critical supersaturation of the system is exceeded. Measurement of the point at which nucleation occurs, via light scattering or extinction, can not only yield nucleation data but also, information on the chemical composition and crystal structure of the condensate. Experimental requirements are presented.

Author

N89-15032\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

### LOW-GRAVITY FACILITIES FOR SPACE STATION PLANETOLOGY EXPERIMENTS

PAUL A. PENZO In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 2 p Nov. 1987 Previously announced as N86-27160 Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

For experimentation, space offers an environment which is unobtainable on earth. One characteristic is a gravity force less than 1 g, where g is the mean earth gravity acceleration of 9.8 m/sq s. The production of uniform gravity levels above zero g in space is discussed in relationship to experimental needs. For planetology experiments, providing gravity in space will make it possible to more nearly simulate conditions on natural bodies. The g-level is but one parameter involved in the design of a specific experiment. Other requirements may be: g-level range; g-level tolerance value; Coriolis tolerance value; volume requirement g-level duration; power and materials for the experiment; and automated or man-tended operations. These requirements, and certainly others, will dictate the type of facility which should be considered. The use of the Space Station of the Tethered Satellite System configurations is discussed.

N89-15045\*# Arizona Univ., Tucson. Dept. of Planetary Sciences.

## CONTAINERLESS HIGH-PRESSURE PETROLOGY EXPERIMENTS IN THE MICROGRAVITY ENVIRONMENT OF THE SPACE STATION Abstract Only

W. V. BOYNTON, DRAKE, HILDEBRAND, JONES, LEWIS, TREIMAN, and WARK *In* NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 2 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

The genesis of igneous rocks on terrestrial planets can only be understood through experiments at pressures corresponding to those in planetary mantles (10 to 50 kbar). Such experiments typically require a piston-cylinder apparatus, and an apparatus that has the advantage of controllable pressure and temperature, adequate sample volume, rapid sample quench, and minimal danger of catastrophic failure. It is proposed to perform high-pressure and high-temperature piston-cylinder experiments aboard the Space Station. The microgravity environment in the Space Station will minimize settling due to density contrasts and may, thus, allow

experiments of moderate duration to be performed without a platinoid capsule and without the sample having to touch the container walls. The ideal pressure medium would have the same temperatures. It is emphasized, however, that this proposed experimental capability requires technological advances and innovations not currently available.

Author

N89-15604\*# Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario). School of Computer Science.

### A DYNAMIC CASE-BASED PLANNING SYSTEM FOR SPACE STATION APPLICATION

F. OPPACHER and D. DEUGO In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Fourth Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Space Applications p 431-439 Oct. 1988 Sponsored in part by the Canadian Space Station Program Office of the National Research Council

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 05/1

We are currently investigating the use of a case-based reasoning approach to develop a dynamic planning system. The dynamic planning system (DPS) is designed to perform resource management, i.e., to efficiently schedule tasks both with and without failed components. This approach deviates from related work on scheduling and on planning in AI in several aspects. In particular, an attempt is made to equip the planner with an ability to cope with a changing environment by dynamic replanning, to handle resource constraints and feedback, and to achieve some robustness and autonomy through plan learning by dynamic memory techniques. We briefly describe the proposed architecture of DPS and its four major components: the PLANNER, the plan EXECUTOR, the dynamic REPLANNER, and the EVALUATOR. The planner, which is implemented in Smalltalk, is being evaluated for use in connection with the Space Station Mobile Service System (MSS).

N89-15798\*# Physical Sciences, Inc., Andover, MA. Applied Sciences.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICULATE MONITORING SYSTEM FOR SPACE STATION

BYRON DAVID GREEN In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Space Station Induced Monitoring p 47-49 Nov. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

We recommend that a stereo camera system be utilized as a diagnostic for the particulate environment surrounding the Space Station. This system should have sufficient sensitivity to identify contaminated periods, to isolate the effects of sources and activities and to determine optical clearing times. A reasonable compromise between sensitivity and other operational constraints is recommended. Sensitivity comparable to the film camera systems should suffice, but long periods of unattended operation and remotely controlled exposure sequences are essential requirements.

N89-17403\*# Universities Space Research Association, Houston, TX. Dept. of Mechanical Engineering and Aerospace Sciences.

### THE SPACE STATION INTEGRATED REFUSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

LOREN A. ANDERSON May 1988 280 p (Contract NGT-21-002-080; NGT-80001)

(NASA-CR-184722; NAS 1.26:184722) Avail: NTIS HC A13/MF A01 CSCL 06/11

The design and development of an Integrated Refuse Management System for the proposed International Space Station was performed. The primary goal was to make use of any existing potential energy or material properties that refuse may possess. The secondary goal was based on the complete removal or disposal of those products that could not, in any way, benefit astronauts needs aboard the Space Station. The design of a continuous living and experimental habitat in space has spawned the need for a highly efficient and effective refuse management system capable of managing nearly forty-thousand pounds of refuse annually. To satisfy this need, the following four integrable systems were researched and developed: collection and transfer; recycle and reuse; advance disposal; and propulsion assist in disposal.

The design of a Space Station subsystem capable of collecting and transporting refuse from its generation site to its disposal and/or recycling site was accomplished. Several methods of recycling or reusing refuse in the space environment were researched. The optimal solution was determined to be the method of pyrolysis. The objective of removing refuse from the Space Station environment, subsequent to recycling, was fulfilled with the design of a jettison vehicle. A number of jettison vehicle launch scenarios were analyzed. Selection of a proper disposal site and the development of a system to propel the vehicle to that site were completed. Reentry into the earth atmosphere for the purpose of refuse incineration was determined to be the most attractive solution.

N89-18007\*# McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntington Beach, CA.

### SPACE STATION FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS ANALYSIS Final Technical Report

THOMAS S. TULLIS and BARBRA R. BIED Aug. 1988 112 p (Contract NAS2-11723)

(NASA-CR-177497; NAS 1.26:177497; MDC-H3068) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 05/9

A systems engineering process is developed to assist Space Station designers to understand the underlying operational system of the facility so that it can be physically arranged and configured to support crew productivity. The study analyzes the operational system proposed for the Space Station in terms of mission functions, crew activities, and functional relationships in order to develop a quantitative model for evaluation of interior layouts, configuration, and traffic analysis for any Station configuration. Development of the model involved identification of crew functions, required support equipment, criteria of assessing functional relationships, and tools for analyzing functional relationship matrices, as well as analyses of crew transition frequency, sequential dependencies, support equipment requirements, potential for noise interference, need for privacy, and overall compatability of functions. The model can be used for analyzing crew functions for the Initial Operating Capability of the Station and for detecting relationships among these functions. Note: This process (FRA) was used during Phase B design studies to test optional layouts of the Space Station habitat module. The process is now being automated as a computer model for use in layout testing of the Space Station laboratory modules during Phase C.

Author

**N89-18522\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

### SPACE STATION SYSTEMS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH INDEXES (SUPPLEMENT 7)

Dec. 1988 289 p

(NASA-SP-7056(07); NAS 1.21:7056(07)) Avail: NTIS HC A13 CSCL 22/2

This bibliography lists 1,158 reports, articles, and other documents introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system between January 1, 1988 and June 30, 1988. Its purpose is to provide helpful information to researchers, designers and managers engaged in Space Station technology development and mission design. Coverage includes documents that define major systems and subsystems related to structures and dynamic control, electronics and power supplies, propulsion, and payload integration. In addition, orbital construction methods, servicing and support requirements, procedures and operations, and missions for the current and future Space Station are included.

N89-19818\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

### THE SCHEDULING TECHNIQUES OF ESP2

JOHN P. JAAP and ELIZABETH K. DAVIS In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 1-6 Nov. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 05/1

The Mission Analysis Division of the Systems Analysis and

Integration Laboratory at the Marshall Space Flight Center has developed a robust automatic scheduler which can produce detailed schedules for the multi-step activities required for payload operations on the Space Station. This scheduler, a part of the Expert Scheduling Program (ESP2), has five components: the bookkeeper, checker, loader, selector, and explainer. The bookkeeper maintains the usage profiles for nondepletable resources, consumables, equipment, crew, and the times of all the steps for the payload activities for several different schedules simultaneously. The checker searches the data maintained by the bookkeeper and finds times when the constraints of each step of an activity are satisfied. The loader is an expert system that uses the techniques of forward chaining, depth-first searching, and backtracking to manage the workings of the checker so that activities are placed in the schedule without violating constraints (such as crew, resources, and orbit opportunities). The checker searches the data maintained by the bookkeeper and finds times when the constraints of each step of an activity are satisfied. The loader is an expert system which uses the techniques of forward chaining, depth-first searching, and backtracking to manage the workings of the checker so that activities are placed in the schedule without violating the constraints. The selector has several methods of choosing the next activity for the loader to schedule. The explainer shows the user why an activity was or was not scheduled at a certain time; it offers a unique graphical explanation of how the expert system (the loader) works.

N89-20065\*# Houston Univ., Clear Lake, TX. Div. of Life Sciences.

### DEVELOPMENT OF AN ATMOSPHERIC MONITORING PLAN FOR SPACE STATION Final Report

DENNIS M. CASSERLY In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, Volume 1 16 p Feb. 1989

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 06/11

An environmental health monitoring plan for Space Station will ensure crew health during prolonged habitation. The Space Station, Freedom, will operate for extended periods, 90+ days, without resupply. A regenerative, closed loop life support system will be utilized in order to minimize resupply logistics and costs. Overboard disposal of wastes and venting of gases to space will be minimal. All waste material will be treated and recycled. The concentrated wastes will be stabilized and stored for ground disposal. The expected useful life of the station (decades) and the diversity of materials brought aboard for experimental or manufacturing purposes, increases the likelihood of cabin contamination. Processes by which cabin contamination can occur include: biological waste production, material off-gassing, process leakage, accidental containment breach, and accumulation due to poor removal efficiencies of the purification units. An industrial hygiene approach was taken to rationalize monitoring needs and to identify the substances likely to be present, the amount, and their hazard.

### 02

### MODELS, ANALYTICAL DESIGN TECHNIQUES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Includes descriptions of computerized interactive systems design and development techniques, computer codes, internal and external environmental models and data.

### A89-10597 SPACE SIMULATION USING COMPUTER GENERATED IMAGERY

H. RAYMOND HALLETT and ROBERT E. JAHNKE (General Electric Co., Fairfield, CT) IN: Aerospace Behavioral Engineering

Technology Conference, 6th, Long Beach, CA, Oct. 5-8, 1987, Proceedings. Warrendale, PA, Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 199-206. (SAE PAPER 871907)

This paper discusses the role played by computer-generated imagery (CGI) in both the development of space systems and in the training of flight and ground crews. Attention is given to the COMPU-SCENE IV, the latest version of the COMPU-SCENE line of CGI capability which serves a wide variety of applications, including simulation of fighter/attack and space/planetary scenarios. Special attention is given to the particular simulation requirements for planetary space programs, such as the Mars Rover/Sample Return mission and comparable missions to the moon and other planets, and the simulation requirements for future space vehicles such as the Space Station.

# A89-11684# EQUATIONS OF MOTION OF SYSTEMS OF VARIABLE-MASS BODIES FOR SPACE STRUCTURE DEPLOYMENT SIMULATION

J. E. KEAT and J. D. TURNER (Cambridge Research Associates, MA) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 549-562. refs (Contract F04511-82-K-0038; F04611-86-C-0017)

The paper presents a formulation of the equations of motion of multibody systems with interbody mass flow. An example of a process which can be modeled by the formulation is the common one in which appendages are extended from the main body of a spacecraft. After the Introduction, the paper contains four main parts. The first presents basic material that is used subsequently. The second develops kinetics equations for a single body, such as a deploying boom, with time-varying mass. The third develops the multibody system dynamics equations. The fourth applies the

## A89-11811 PETRI NETS - A TOOL FOR REPRESENTING CONCURRENT ACTIVITIES IN SPACE STATION APPLICATIONS

formulation to a sample problem.

D. E. COOKE (Texas, University, El Paso) IN: Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1987, p. 53-63. refs

With the complexities that are likely to be found in control processes aboard the Space Station, it is appropriate to identify a tool for the analysis of these structures at an early stage in the design. The interest in Petri nets for the representation of concurrent structures has grown considerably in the past few years. Introduced here is a robust notation for the machine representation of Petri nets. The notation has been used successfully in the control flow and data flow representations of systems.

A89-11819\* Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

### A SYNCHRONIZED COMPUTATIONAL ARCHITECTURE FOR GENERALIZED BILATERAL CONTROL OF ROBOT ARMS

ANTAL K. BEJCZY and ZOLTAN SZAKALY (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1987, p. 123-134.

This paper describes a computational architecture for an interconnected high speed distributed computing system for generalized bilateral control of robot arms. The key method of the architecture is the use of fully synchronized, interrupt driven software. Since an objective of the development is to utilize the processing resources efficiently, the synchronization is done in the hardware level to reduce system software overhead. The architecture also achieves a balaced load on the communication channel. The paper also describes some architectural relations to trading or sharing manual and automatic control.

Author

### 02 MODELS, ANALYTICAL DESIGN TECHNIQUES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

**A89-12180\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

THE INTEGRATED ANALYSIS CAPABILITY (IAC LEVEL 2.0)
HAROLD P. FRISCH (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center,
Greenbelt, MD) and ROBERT G. VOS (Boeing Aerospace Co.,
Seattle, WA) Engineering with Computers (ISSN 0177-0667),
vol. 4, no. 1-2, 1988, p. 53-63. refs

The critical data management issues involved in the development of the integral analysis capability (IAC), Level 2, to support the design analysis and performance evaluation of large space structures, are examined. In particular, attention is given to the advantages and disadvantages of the formalized data base, merging of the matrix and relational data concepts; data types, query operators, and data handling; sequential versus direct-access files; local versus global data access; programming languages and host machines; and data flow techniques. The discussion also covers system architecture, recent system level enhancements, executive/user interface capabilities, and technology applications.

A89-15371

AN EFFICIENT SIMULATION ENVIRONMENT FOR SPACE POWER GENERATION SYSTEMS

RON HAMMOND (Boeing Computer Services Co., Seattle, WA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 537-542.

This paper presents two examples that demonstrate the use of the EASY dynamic analysis system (Harrison et al., 1987) for the analysis of space power generation systems. The first of these examples, a dc-to-dc voltage booster, is a system in which the major issue is the selection of component sizes and the assessment of dynamic response. The second is a voltage regulator, which provides an example of a system in which the major issue is the switching logic and control system design. It is shown that EASY can be simply and economically applied to detailed modeling, and that it offers many advantages over more conventional analyses and simulation tools.

## A89-21178 HIERARCHICAL CONTROL OF INTELLIGENT MACHINES APPLIED TO SPACE STATION TELEROBOTS

J. S. ALBUS, R. LUMIA, and H. MCCAIN (NBS, Gaithersburg, MD) (California Institute of Technology, Workshop on Space Telerobotics, Pasadena, Jan. 1987) IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems (ISSN 0018-9251), vol. 24, Sept. 1988, p. 535-541. refs

A hierarchical architecture is described which supports space station telerobots in a variety of modes. The system is divided into three hierarchies: task decomposition, world model, and sensory processing. Goals at each level of the task decomposition hierarchy are divided both spatially and temporarily into simpler commands for the next lower level. This decomposition is repeated until, at the lowest level, the drive signals to the robot actuators are generated. To accomplish its goals, task decomposition modules must often use information stored in the world model. The purpose of the sensory system is to update the world model as rapidly as possible to keep the model in registration with the physical world. The architecture of the entire control system hierarchy and how it can be applied to space telerobot applications are discussed.

A89-27845

FLUIDNET - A THERMAL AND HYDRAULIC SOFTWARE FOR THE PRELIMINARY SIZING OF FLUID LOOP SYSTEMS

S. ANDRE, J. N. CHELOTTI (Aerospatiale, Division Systemes Strategiques et Spatiaux, Cannes, France), J. F. GORY, and T. LAFON (CNES, Toulouse, France) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 12 p.

(SAE PAPER 881045)

The development and features of FLUIDNET, an interactive

application computer program for preliminary sizing of fluid loop networks used in spacecraft active thermal control systems, are described. The multiple evolutions of the overall configuration of the Columbus and Hermes projects have made it necessary to quickly dimension new thermal management systems; this has instigated FLUIDNET's development. After a brief description of the program structure, component library, and solution method, an example of FLUIDNET's application to the thermal control subsystem design of the Hermes freon loop is given.

**A89-27896\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

### A SIMULATION SYSTEM FOR SPACE STATION EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY

JOSE A. MARMOLEJO (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) and CHARLES K. SHEPHERD, JR. SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 8 p. (SAE PAPER 881104)

A simulation program has been developed which addresses the human factors required to provide a crewmember with productive information during Space Station EVA. The operation of the voice recognition and control system and helmet-mounted projection display in the Space Station Extravehicular Mobility Unit (EMU) is reviewed. The features of the simulation program are discussed, including logic flow, information types, and the man-machine interface techniques used in the simulation program, voice recognizer, and helmet-mounted display.

A89-28594\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### CLOSED-FORM GRAMMIANS AND MODEL REDUCTION FOR FLEXIBLE SPACE STRUCTURES

TREVOR WILLIAMS (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1157, 1158.

Analytical expression are derived for the Grammians of a model in modal coordinates for the dynamics of a flexible space structure (FSS). These exact results provide insight into the dynamics of such systems and reduce the known approximate expressions in the case of lightly damped, widely separated modes. A novel algorithm is outlined that uses these to compute a dominant reduced-order model for such a system in an efficient manner.

I.E.

## A89-30817\*# NASA Space Station Program Office, Reston, VA. AN AUTOMATED, INTEGRATED APPROACH TO SPACE STATION STRUCTURAL MODELING

ALAN J. LINDENMOYER (NASA, Space Station Freedom Program Office, Reston, VA) and JOHN A. HABERMEYER (Grumman Corp., Space Station Program Support Div., Reston, VA) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 4. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1591-1597. (AIAA PAPER 89-1342)

NASA and its contractors have developed an integrated, interdisciplinary CAD/analysis system designated IDEAS(double asterisk)2 in order to conduct evaluations of alternative Space Station concepts' performance over the projected course of the Station's evolution in orbit. Attention is presently given to the requirements associated with automated FEM-building methods applicable to Space Station system-level structural dynamic analysis, and the ways in which IDEAS(double asterisk)2 addresses these requirements. Advantage is taken of the interactive capabilities of the SUPERTAB FEM preprocessor system for Space Station model manipulation and modification.

N89-10067\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### AUTOPLAN: A PC-BASED AUTOMATED MISSION PLANNING TOOL

FRANK C. PATERRA, MARC S. ALLEN (Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Newport News, Va.), and GEORGE F. LAWRENCE In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics 16 p 1987 Previously announced in IAA as A88-20486

Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF E03 CSCL 22A

A PC-based automated mission and resource planning tool, AUTOPLAN, is described, with application to small-scale planning and scheduling systems in the Space Station program. The input is a proposed mission profile, including mission duration, number of allowable slip periods, and requirement profiles for one or more resources as a function of time. A corresponding availability profile is also entered for each resource over the whole time interval under study. AUTOPLAN determines all integrated schedules which do not require more than the available resources.

N89-10116# Instituto de Investigacion Tecnologia, Madrid (Spain).

STUDY ON CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF SPACECRAFT USING COMPUTER-AIDED ENGINEERING TECHNIQUES Final Report I. J. PEREZ-ARRIAGA, J. J. ALBA, F. CUADRA, J. J. SANGIL, M. ANGULO, and N. BALTEAS Paris, France ESA Dec. 1987 138 p

(Contract ESTEC-6886/85-NL-PP)

(ESA-CR(P)-2615; ETN-88-93149) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 A formal characterization of the process of conceptual design

A formal characterization of the process of conceptual design of spacecraft was derived, and the basic functions and requirements tor a Conceptual Design of Spacecraft Tool (CDST) were defined. The major building blocks needed in the CDST were individually analyzed, including: knowledge acquisition procedures; knowledge representation techniques; automatic design approach suitable for computer implementation; decision-making logic adapted to a multiobjective environment; and design process control logic relying on existing artificial intelligence techniques. A possible hardware and software configuration based on existing resources was derived, and a mock-up of a simplified CDST was developed and implemented so that hands-on experience on each major aspect can be obtained. A working plan for a phased/expandable development of the CDST was produced.

N89-11407\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.
OEXP ANALYSIS TOOLS WORKSHOP

L. BERNARD GARRETT, ROBERT L. WRIGHT, DEBORAH BADI, and JOHN T. FINDLAY (Flight Mechanics and Control, Inc., Hampton, Va.) Aug. 1988 146 p Workshop held in Hampton, Va., 21-22 Jun. 1988 Sponsored by NASA, Washington, D.C. (NASA-CP-10013; NAS 1.55:10013) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF AU1 CSCL 09/2

This publication summarizes the software needs and available analysis tools presented at the OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop held at the NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia on June 21 to 22, 1988. The objective of the workshop was to identify available spacecraft system (and subsystem) analysis and engineering design tools, and mission planning and analysis software that could be used for various NASA Office of Exploration (code Z) studies, specifically lunar and Mars missions.

N89-12582\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

### FIFTEENTH SPACE SIMULATION CONFERENCE: SUPPORT THE HIGHWAY TO SPACE THROUGH TESTING

JOSEPH STECHER, ed. 1988 492 p Conference held in Williamsburg, Va., 31 Oct. - 3 Nov. 1988; sponsored by NASA, Inst. of Environmental Sciences, AIAA, and the American Society for Testing and Materials

(NASA-CP-3015; REPT-88B0253; NAS 1.55:3015) Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 22/2 The Institute of Environmental Sciences Fifteenth Space Simulation Conference, Support the Highway to Space Through Testing, provided participants a forum to acquire and exchange information on the state-of-the-art in space simulation, test technology, thermal simulation and protection, contamination, and techniques of test measurements.

N89-13462\*# Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park. Dept. of Electrical Engineering.

## INFINITE-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION OF SPACE CONTROL LABORATORY EXPERIMENT (SCOLE)

S. A. HOSSAIN and K. Y. LEE In NASA, Langley Research Center, Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop p 17-53 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The identification of a unique set of system parameters in large space structures poses a significant new problem in control technology. Presented is an infinite-dimensional identification scheme to determine system parameters in large flexible structures in space. The method retains the distributed nature of the structure throughout the development of the algorithm and a finite-element approximation is used only to implement the algorithm. This approach eliminates many problems associated with model truncation used in other methods of identification. The identification is formulated in Hilbert space and an optimal control technique is used to minimize weighted least squares of error between the actual and the model data. A variational approach is used to solve the problem. A costate equation, gradients of parameter variations and conditions for optimal estimates are obtained. Computer simulation studies are conducted using a shuttle-attached antenna configuration, more popularly known as the Space Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) as an example. Numerical results show a close match between the estimated and true values of the parameters. Author

N89-13895\*# Hamilton Standard Div., United Aircraft Corp., Windsor Locks, CT.

APPENDICES TO THE MODEL DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT FOR A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE EMULATION/SIMULATION OF A SPACE STATION ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM JAMES L. YANOSY Sep. 1988 106 p

(Contract NAS1-17397)

(NASA-CR-181738; NAS 1.26:181738; SVHSER-10638) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

A Model Description Document for the Emulation Simulation Computer Model was already published. The model consisted of a detailed model (emulation) of a SAWD CO2 removal subsystem which operated with much less detailed (simulation) models of a cabin, crew, and condensing and sensible heat exchangers. The purpose was to explore the utility of such an emulation simulation combination in the design, development, and test of a piece of ARS hardware, SAWD. Extensions to this original effort are presented. The first extension is an update of the model to reflect changes in the SAWD control logic which resulted from test. Also, slight changes were also made to the SAWD model to permit restarting and to improve the iteration technique. The second extension is the development of simulation models for more pieces of air and water processing equipment. Models are presented for: EDC, Molecular Sieve, Bosch, Sabatier, a new condensing heat exchanger, SPE, SFWES, Catalytic Oxidizer, and multifiltration. The third extension is to create two system simulations using these models. The first system presented consists of one air and one water processing system. The second consists of a potential air revitalization system. Author

N89-13896\*# Hamilton Standard Div., United Aircraft Corp., Windsor Locks, CT.

APPENDICES TO THE USER'S MANUAL FOR A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE EMULATION/SIMULATION OF A SPACE STATION ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM

JAMES L. YANOSY Sep. 1988 208 p (Contract NAS1-17397) (NASA-CR-181736; NAS 1.26:181736; SVHSER-10639) Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

A user's Manual for the Emulation Simulation Computer Model was published previously. The model consisted of a detailed model (emulation) of a SAWD CO2 removal subsystem which operated with much less detailed (simulation) models of a cabin, crew, and condensing and sensible heat exchangers. The purpose was to explore the utility of such an emulation/simulation combination in the design, development, and test of a piece of ARS hardware -SAWD. Extensions to this original effort are presented. The first extension is an update of the model to reflect changes in the SAWD control logic which resulted from the test. In addition, slight changes were also made to the SAWD model to permit restarting and to improve the iteration technique. The second extension is the development of simulation models for more pieces of air and water processing equipment. Models are presented for: EDC, Molecular Sieve, Bosch, Sabatier, a new condensing heat exchanger, SPE, SFWES, Catalytic Oxidizer, and multifiltration. The third extension is to create two system simulations using these models. The first system presented consists of one air and one water processing system, the second a potential Space Station Author air revitalization system.

N89-13897°# Hamilton Standard Div., United Aircraft Corp., Windsor Locks, CT.

USER'S MANUAL FOR A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE EMULATION/SIMULATION OF A SPACE STATION ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM (ESCM)

JAMES L. YANOSY Sep. 1988 216 p

(Contract NAS1-17397)

(NASA-CR-181735; NAS 1.26:181735; SVHSER-9503) Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

This manual describes how to use the Emulation Simulation Computer Model (ESCM). Based on G189A, ESCM computes the transient performance of a Space Station atmospheric revitalization subsystem (ARS) with CO2 removal provided by a solid amine water desorbed subsystem called SAWD. Many performance parameters are computed some of which are cabin CO2 partial pressure, relative humidity, temperature, O2 partial pressure, and dew point. The program allows the user to simulate various possible combinations of man loading, metabolic profiles, cabin volumes and certain hypothesized failures that could occur.

## N89-15163\*# California Univ., Los Angeles. A MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION OF THE SCOLE CONTROL PROBLEM. PART 2: OPTIMAL COMPENSATOR DESIGN Final

Report
A. V. BALAKRISHNAN Dec. 1988 24 p
(Contract NAG1-464)

(NASA-CR-181720; NAS 1.26:181720) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The study initiated in Part 1 of this report is concluded and optimal feedback control (compensator) design for stability augmentation is considered, following the mathematical formulation developed in Part 1. Co-located (rate) sensors and (force and moment) actuators are assumed, and allowing for both sensor and actuator noise, stabilization is formulated as a stochastic regulator problem. Specializing the general theory developed by the author, a complete, closed form solution (believed to be new with this report) is obtained, taking advantage of the fact that the inherent structural damping is light. In particular, it is possible to solve in closed form the associated infinite-dimensional steady-state Riccati equations. The SCOLE model involves associated partial differential equations in a single space variable, but the compensator design theory developed is far more general since it is given in the abstract wave equation formulation. The results thus hold for any multibody system so long as the basic model is linear.

N89-15554\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

THE ELEMENTS OF DESIGN KNOWLEDGE CAPTURE

MICHAEL S. FREEMAN In its Fourth Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Space Applications p 39-46 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

This paper will present the basic constituents of a design knowledge capture effort. This will include a discussion of the types of knowledge to be captured in such an effort and the difference between design knowledge capture and more traditional knowledge base construction. These differences include both knowledge base structure and knowledge acquisition approach. The motivation for establishing a design knowledge capture effort as an integral part of major NASA programs will be outlined, along with the current NASA position on that subject. Finally the approach taken in design knowledge capture for Space Station will be contrasted with that used in the HSTDEK project.

N89-15567\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

### AUTOMATIC DETĚCTION OF ELECTRIC POWER TROUBLES (ADEPT)

CAROLINE WANG, HUGH ZEANAH, AUDIE ANDERSON, CLINT PATRICK, MIKE BRADY, and DONNIE FORD (Alabama Univ., Huntsville.) *In its* Fourth Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Space Applications p 125-130 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

ADEPT is an expert system that integrates knowledge from three different suppliers to offer an advanced fault-detection system, and is designed for two modes of operation: real-time fault isolation and simulated modeling. Real time fault isolation of components is accomplished on a power system breadboard through the Fault Isolation Expert System (FIES II) interface with a rule system developed in-house. Faults are quickly detected and displayed and the rules and chain of reasoning optionally provided on a Laser printer. This system consists of a simulated Space Station power module using direct-current power supplies for Solar arrays on three power busses. For tests of the system's ability to locate faults inserted via switches, loads are configured by an INTEL microcomputer and the Symbolics artificial intelligence development system. As these loads are resistive in nature, Ohm's Law is used as the basis for rules by which faults are located. The three-bus system can correct faults automatically where there is a surplus of power available on any of the three busses. Techniques developed and used can be applied readily to other control systems requiring rapid intelligent decisions. Simulated modelling, used for theoretical studies, is implemented using a version of Kennedy Space Center's (Knowledge-Based Automatic Test Equipment), FIES II windowing, and an ADEPT knowledge base. A load scheduler and a fault recovery system are currently under development to support both modes of operation.

# N89-16300\*# Productivity Research Corp., Cape Canaveral, FL. SOME DESIGN CONSTRAINTS REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF GENERIC SOFTWARE IN EMBEDDED SYSTEMS: PACKAGES WHICH MANAGE ABSTRACT DYNAMIC STRUCTURES WITHOUT THE NEED FOR GARBAGE COLLECTION

CHARLES S. JOHNSON In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 9 p 1986

Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The embedded systems running real-time applications, for which Ada was designed, require their own mechanisms for the management of dynamically allocated storage. There is a need for packages which manage their own internalo structures to control their deallocation as well, due to the performance implications of garbage collection by the KAPSE. This places a requirement upon the design of generic packages which manage generically structured private types built-up from application-defined input types. These kinds of generic packages should figure greatly in the development of lower-level software such as operating systems,

schedulers, controllers, and device driver; and will manage structures such as queues, stacks, link-lists, files, and binary multary (hierarchical) trees. Controlled to prevent inadvertent de-designation of dynamic elements, which is implicit in the assignment operation A study was made of the use of limited private type, in solving the problems of controlling the accumulation of anonymous, detached objects in running systems. The use of deallocator prodecures for run-down of application-defined input types during deallocation operations during satellites.

**N89-19345**# Harris Corp., Melbourne, FL. Government Aerospace Systems Div.

## THE OPTIMAL PROJECTION EQUATIONS FOR FIXED-ORDER DYNAMIC COMPENSATION: EXISTENCE, CONVERGENCE AND GLOBAL OPTIMALITY

DAVID C. HYLAND *In* Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 65-72 11 Dec. 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

Regardless of how appealing the optimal projection formulation may appear to be, its contribution is vacuous unless certain serious questions can be resolved. These include: (1) Under what conditions can the optimal projection equations be guaranteed a priori to possess a solution. (2) Given problem data, exactly how many solutions do the equations possess. (3) Of the possible solutions, what are their stability properties, what is their performance, and which is the global optimum. (4) How can numerical algorithms be constructed which can be guaranteed to converge to any desired solution especially the global minimum. It seems clear that any attempt to address the above issues must utilize mathematical methods which are global in nature. To this end we have applied degree theory and associated homotopic continuation methods to analyze the solutions to the optimal projection equations and to construct convergent, implementable algorithms for their computation. The purpose of this presentation is to report significant recent results in this regard. Author

## N89-19348# Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA. A CONTROLLED COMPONENT SYNTHESIS METHOD FOR TRUSS STRUCTURE VIBRATION CONTROL

K. DAVID YOUNG In Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 81-83 11 Dec. 1987 (Contract W-7405-ENG-48)

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

A new framework for the design of controllers for truss structure vibration control which is closely related to that of the Subsystem Decomposition Approach is introduced. The method developed herein deviates from conventional control system design practice in which a dynamic model of the open loop plant is often the initial data given to the control system designer. Instead, the controlled plant is assembled from the controlled components in the control design process. The development of this controlled component synthesis method is motivated on one hand by the well developed component mode synthesis methods (8 to 10) - a collection of structural analysis methods which has been demonstrated to be effective for solving large complex structural analysis problems for almost three decades, and on the other, stimulated by the subsystem decomposition viewpoint in large scale system theory. Connections between controlled component synthesis and existing large scale system decomposition techniques are established herein to build a control theoretic foundation for the developed method. A simple truss vibration control problem has been employed to illustrate the design procedures, as well as demonstrating the potentials of the developed method for controlling very large dimensional repetitive truss structures.

Author

### 03

### STRUCTURAL CONCEPTS

Includes analyses and descriptions of different Space Station structural concepts, arrangements, testing, methods of construction and/or manufacturing and specific rotary joints, structural nodes, and columns.

A89-10119\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EXPERIMENTAL

## IDENTIFICATION OF THE DYNAMICS OF A HIGHLY FLEXIBLE GRID

RAYMOND C. MONTGOMERY and TERRI LAZARUS (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) ASME, Winter Annual Meeting, 108th, Boston, MA, Dec. 13-18, 1987. 8 p. refs (ASME PAPER 87-WA/DSC-19)

Control effectiveness tests of reaction wheel actuators attached to a highly flexible grid are reported. Analytic determination of actuator control effectiveness is accomplished with finite-element modeling. Experimental determination is done with a least-square parameter identification algorithm that identifies the control coefficients of the second-order difference equation model of each vibration mode. The algorithm assumes a model with frequency and damping predetermined from free-decay tests for each mode. Accounting for the difference in forced and resonant frequency was necessary to produce control effectiveness estimates that are in reasonable agreement with the analytic predictions. The average error for control effectiveness coefficients greater than 5/sq sec was 6.384 percent.

#### A89-10533

STRUCTURAL DYNAMICS PROBLEMS OF FUTURE SPACECRAFT SYSTEMS - NEW SOLUTION METHODS AND PERSPECTIVES [STRUKTURDYNAMISCHE PROBLEME ZUKUENFTIGER RAUMFAHRTSYSTEME - NEUE LOESUNGSKONZEPTE UND PERSPEKTIVEN]

E. BREITBACH and H. HUENERS (DFVLR, Institut fuer Aeroelastik, Goettingen, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 395-405. In German. refs (DGLR PAPER 87-126)

The mechanical and thermal loads imposed on spacecraft and payloads during launch and reentry, the methods used to predict and simulate these loads, and the design implications of typical loading levels are reviewed, with reference to the FRG Planning Framework for High Technology and Space Flight. A typical satellite mission profile is shown; the structural-dynamic qualification process is outlined; system identification methods are described in detail; and the fundamental principles of passive and active vibration control are discussed. Extensive diagrams, drawings, graphs, and photographs are provided.

## A89-10541# A STUDY ON GROUND TESTING METHOD FOR LARGE DEPLOYMENT ANTENNA

AKIRA MEGURO Japan Society for Aeronautical and Space Sciences, Journal (ISSN 0021-4663), vol. 36, no. 414, 1988, p. 326-332. In Japanese, with abstract in English. refs

The ground testing of large antenna deployment is important in verifying it's deployment capability in geostationary orbit. But the exact simulation of deployment motion by ground testing is significantly inhibited due to prominent gravitational or atmospheric effects on deployment motion. As a part of verification activity, the object of this study is to estimate the influence of these ground effects on deployment motion quantitatively and to define the best method for ground deployment tests. Ground testing equipment was constructed in such a way that gravity effects were canceled by means of a suspending reflector from the point at 10 m high.

Careful consideration was given to friction torque and air drug torque in simple model tests. Results closely correspond to the results of ground testing for an actual antenna reflector.

### A89-10570#

### SOME BASIC EXPERIMENTS ON VIBRATION CONTROL OF AN ELASTIC BEAM SIMULATING FLEXIBLE SPACE

HARUO KIMURA, NORIHIRO GOTO, YOSHIRO OKA, HIDEHIRO FUKUDA, KAZUO TSUCHIYA et al. Kyushu University, Technology Reports (ISSN 0023-2718), vol. 61, June 1988, p. 301-308. In Japanese, with abstract in English. refs

An experimental apparatus has been developed for testing control strategies for suppressing the vibration of flexible structure model attached to a movable rigid body in connection with the control problems of flexible space structures. The rigid body has a vertical shaft which is magnetically suspended and free to rotate about its axis, and the magnetic bearing is mounted on a table that can be driven linearly by means of a ball-screw and d-c servomotor device. Accordingly, the flexible model, an elastic beam in the present case, can be given rotational and translational motion superimposed to its own elastic deformation. Frictionless sensors and actuators are prepared to measure and control the disturbed motion of the model. Some experimental results are presented which demonstrate the usefulness of the present apparatus for testing interaction between the elastic and the rigid modes of motion by applying the method of displacement and velocity feedback control to the model.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-10648\* Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES - STRUCTURAL CONCEPTS AND MATERIALS

CHARLES P. BLANKENSHIP and ROBERT J. HAYDUK (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) IN: International Pacific Air and Space Technology Conference, Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 13-17, 1987, Proceedings. Warrendale, PA, Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 243-271. refs (SAE PAPER 872429)

Large space structures will be a key element of future space activities. They will include spacecraft such as the planned Space Station and large antenna/reflector structures for communications and observations. These large structures will exceed 100 m in length or 30 m in diameter. This paper provides an overview of research in the space construction of large structures including erectable and deployable concepts. Also, an approach to automated, on-orbit construction is presented. Materials research for space applications focuses on high stiffness, low expansion composite materials that provide adequate durability in the space environment. The status of these materials research activities is Author discussed.

#### A89-10918

### VIBRATION CONTROL OF A FLEXIBLE MANIPULATOR WITH THREE DEGREES OF FREEDOM

IN: Recent YOSHIYUKI SAKAWA (Osaka University, Japan) advances in communication and control theory. New York, Optimization Software, Inc., 1987, p. 239-261. refs

A flexible manipulator having a parallel drive mechanism and three degrees of freedom is treated. Only the forearm of the manipulator is assumed to be flexible because it is slender and carries a heavy end-effector. Both the elastic vibration of the arm which occurs owing to flexibility and the positions of driving motors should be controlled simultaneously. Partial differential equations and boundary conditions that govern the elastic vibration of the arm are derived. On the basis of a finite-dimensional model of the distributed parameter system, an optimal feedback control system is constructed by using the outputs of several sensors.

Author

#### A89-11094

### FLEXIBILITY CONTROL OF FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES -MODELING AND CONTROL METHOD OF BENDING-TORSION COUPLED VIBRATIONS

TOSHIO FUKUDA, FUMIHITO ARAI, HIDEMI HOSOGAI (Tokyo, Science University, Japan), and NOBUYUKI YAJIMA (Tokyo, University, Japan) JSME International Journal, Series III (ISSN 0914-8825), vol. 31, Sept. 1988, p. 575-582. refs

This paper describes a modeling of bending-torsion coupled vibrations of flexible structures, such as solar battery arrays, and a control method based on this model. The bending-torsion coupled vibrations are modeled by the unconstrained mode method in the case that the center of flexure does not coincide with the centroid in the cross section. The system and the observation equations of this system are derived after the modal decomposition. Considering the state feedback control system with the state estimator, we elucidate the effect of the coupling terms in this system. Furthermore, a control method to deal with noise contamination of the sensors is also shown. Finally, some simulation results of the bending-torsion coupled vibration control are presented.

### A89-11656#

### SQUARE ROOT FILTERING FOR CONTINUOUS-TIME MODELS OF LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES

Y. OSHMAN and D. J. INMAN (New York, State University, Buffalo) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 61-75. refs

This paper presents a filtering method which exploits the special properties of large flexible structure models. In particular, a new square root filtering method is presented for a class of second order, continuous-time stochastic models of flexible structures. The method is based on the spectral decomposition of the estimation error covariance matrix into its V-Lambda factors, where V is the matrix whose columns are the covariance eigenvectors and Lambda is the diagonal matrix of eigenvalues.

### A89-11658#

### DECENTRALIZED CONTROL OF LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS

F. M. PITMAN and M. AHMADIAN (Clemson University, SC) Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 103-118. Research supported by USAF, Eastman Kodak Co., and Clemson University. refs

Decentralized control of large-scale modular type structures, similar to those intended for use in space, is addressed. A two-level control strategy consisting of local and global controllers is used to control the system. The global controllers are used to minimize the effect of coupling and the local controllers are employed to accomplish optimal performance and stability. A set of stability conditions based on the properties of the subsystems is presented for the overall system. Finally, a system consisting of two simply supported beams coupled by a spring is used to demonstrate the application of the method and the effects of coupling on the Author proposed control strategy.

### A89-11660#

### **EVALUATION OF TWO IDENTIFICATION METHODS FOR** DAMAGE DETECTION IN LARGE SPACE TRUSSES

S. WEAVER SMITH and S. L. HENDRICKS (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 127-141.

Two methods of system identification are evaluated with respect to the application of damage detection for large space trusses. The first method, developed by Kabe (1985), uses the known physical connectivity of the structure to preclude unreasonable couplings while identifying the elements of the stiffness matrix.

### **03 STRUCTURAL CONCEPTS**

White and Maytum (1976) developed a method that uses linear perturbations of submatrices and an energy distribution analysis to identify the elements of the stiffness matrix. Evaluations of these methods were conducted with three test systems - a spring-mass model, a planar truss model, and a three-dimensional truss model patterned after the Space Station truss.

Author

## A89-11661# SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION EXPERIMENTS FOR FLEXIBLE STRUCTURE CONTROL

S. YURKOVICH (Ohio State University, Columbus) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AlAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 143-157. refs

Several competing methods for parameter estimation and model identification of flexible mechanical structures are discussed. Primary emphasis in the problem formulation is not on extracting structural or modal information from the identification exercise; rather, the focus is on identification of model parameters which are amenable to control applications and design. On-line and off-line techniques are discussed, and simulation and experimental results are presented.

### A89-11662#

## TIME-VARIABLE REDUCED ORDER MODELS - AN APPROACH TO IDENTIFICATION AND ACTIVE SHAPE-CONTROL OF LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES

J. MARCZYK (Tecnomare S.p.A., Milan, Italy) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 159-170. refs

The paper describes an approach to the identification/active configuration-control problem of exceptionally large space structures (LSS) characterized by low and clustered eigenfrequencies. A time-dependent compensator is suggested for control of such systems. A large number of discrete displacement and velocity sensors are employed to determine uniquely the excited states which become the basis of a control-design reduced order model (ROM). Combining this approach with local feedback leads to an efficient distribution of the control effort in both frequency and space. The suggested control strategy is tested by computer simulations of a free-free beam.

**A89-11663\***# Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg.

### A RAYLEIGH-RITZ APPROACH TO STRUCTURAL PARAMETER IDENTIFICATION

L. MEIROVITCH, M. A. NORRIS (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg), and J. P. WILLIAMS (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 171-183. refs (Contract NAG1-225)

This paper is concerned with the identification of parameter distributions in large space structures. The formulation is based on a Rayleigh-Ritz type approach working with the actual displacement at a given number of points in the structure. The parameter distributions are expanded in terms of known admissible functions multiplied by unknown coefficients, and the identification process reduces to the determination of these coefficients. The procedure uses a perturbation approach, beginning with a postulated set of parameters and iterating to the actual values in an incremental fashion.

### A89-11664#

### 'DAISY' - A LABORATORY FACILITY TO STUDY THE CONTROL OF LARGE FLEXIBLE SPACECRAFT

G. B. SINCARSIN, W. G. SINCARSIN (Dynacon Enterprises, Ltd., Downsview, Canada), P. C. HUGHES (Toronto, University,

Downsview, Canada), and A. H. REYNAUD (CDC, Communications Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 185-200. CDC-NSERC-supported research.

Approximately five years ago, the Canadian Department of Communications began to fund the design and construction of Daisy - a structure suitable for carrying out laboratory experiments on the control of flexible structures. Now completed, the Daisy structure has three rigid and 20 elastic degrees of freedom, very low frequencies (about 0.1 Hz), very low damping (about 0.6 percent), 'clustered' modes, and the potential to study both attitude control and shape control. This paper briefly describes Daisy and the sensors and actuators with which it is currently endowed. Sensors include digital encoders for 'attitude' measurements, and accelerometers; actuators include three reaction wheels, and thrusters.

## A89-11666\*# Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC. OPTIMUM VIBRATION CONTROL OF FLEXIBLE BEAMS BY PIEZO-ELECTRIC ACTUATORS

A. BAZ, S. POH (Catholic University of America, Washington, DC), and P. STUDER (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 217-234. Previously announced in STAR as N87-18880. refs (Contract NAG5-520)

The utilization of piezoelectric actuators in controlling the structural vibrations of flexible beams is examined. A Modified Independent Modal Space Control (MIMSC) method is devised to enable the selection of the optimal location, control gains and excitation voltage of the piezoelectric actuators in a way that would minimize the amplitudes of vibrations of beams to which these actuators are bonded, as well as the input control energy necessary to suppress these vibrations. The developed method accounts for the effects that the piezoelectric actuators have on changing the elastic and inertial properties of the flexible beams. Numerical examples are presented to illustrate the application of the developed MIMSC method in minimizing the structural vibrations of beams of different materials when subjected to different loading and end conditions using ceramic or polymeric piezoelectric actuators. The obtained results emphasize the importance of the devised method in designing more realistic active control systems for flexible beams, in particular, and large flexible structures in general. Author

### A89-11667#

### A LABORATORY FACILITY FOR FLEXIBLE STRUCTURE CONTROL EXPERIMENTS

U. OZGUNER, S. YURKOVICH, J. MARTIN, and P. KOTNIK (Ohio State University, Columbus) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 235-250. Research supported by Whirlpool Co. refs (Contract NSF DMC-85-06143)

A laboratory facility to study various control problems related to flexible mechanical structures has been developed. Various experimental configurations that address generic problems in large flexible space structures and flexible robotic manipulators have been, and are being, developed. While problems in vibration damping and slewing are being considered from the view point of modeling, identification and control, a major part of the effort is also directed toward true actuation, sensing, and feedback implementation issues.

### A89-11674#

### ON THE ACTIVE VIBRATION CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTED PARAMETER SYSTEMS

P. HAGEDORN and J. T. SCHMIDT (Darmstadt, Technische

Hochschule, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 359-373. Research supported by the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk. refs

In this paper the traveling wave approach is discussed for the vibration control of networks of slender flexible structural components. The results previously obtained for the wave equation with the traveling wave approach are reviewed. After the discussion of the wave equation, an active vibration control is then designed for the Timoshenko beam in a similar way. To this end, the equations of motion of the Timoshenko beam are used in the normal form of a hyperbolic system. Results of numerical simulations are also presented.

## A89-11675# OBSERVABILITY OF A BERNOULLI-EULER BEAM USING PVF2 AS A DISTRIBUTED SENSOR

S. E. MILLER and J. HUBBARD (Charles Stark Draper Laboratory, Inc., Cambridge, MA) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 375-390. refs

A theoretical model for spatially distributed sensors on a flexible beam was derived without the necessity of modeling the beam in terms of its component vibrational modes. The model provides insight into the observability of beams with nearly arbitrary boundary conditions. The sensor distribution may be spatially shaped so as to function similar to point sensors or to produce a signal in which certain vibrational modes of the structure are weighted more than others. The model was verified for the first three modes of a cantilever beam. Spatially uniform and linear-varying sensors constructed from polyvinylidene fluoride (PVF2) were applied to a clamped-free beam. In further experimentation both PVF2 sensors and actuators were used as the active components of a vibration isolation system.

## A89-11681\*# Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC. MODIFIED INDEPENDENT MODAL SPACE CONTROL METHOD FOR ACTIVE CONTROL OF FLEXIBLE SYSTEMS

A. BAZ, S. POH (Catholic University of America, Washington, DC), and P. STUDER (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 477-493. Previously announced in STAR as N87-23980. refs

(Contract NAG5-520; NAG5-749)

A modified independent modal space control (MIMSC) method is developed for designing active vibration control systems for large flexible structures. The method accounts for the interaction between the controlled and residual modes. It incorporates also optimal placement procedures for selecting the optimal locations of the actuators in the structure in order to minimize the structural vibrations as well as the actuation energy. The MIMSC method relies on an important feature which is based on time sharing of a small number of actuators, in the modal space, to control effectively a large number of modes. Numerical examples are presented to illustrate the application of the method to generic flexible systems. The results obtained suggest the potential of the devised method in designing efficient active control systems for large flexible structures.

## A89-11685# OPTIMAL VIBRATION CONTROL OF A FLEXIBLE SPACECRAFT DURING A MINIMUM-TIME MANEUVER

L. MEIROVITCH and Y. SHARONY (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p.

579-601. refs (Contract F33615-86-C-3233)

This paper is concerned with the simultaneous maneuver and vibration control of a flexible spacecraft. The problem is solved by means of a perturbation approach whereby the slewing of the spacecraft regarded as rigid represents the zero-order problem and the control of vibration, as well as of perturbations from the rigid-body maneuver, represents the first-order problem. The zero-order control is to be carried out in minimum time, which implies bang-bang control. On the other hand, the first-order control is a time-dependent linear quadratic regulator including integral feedback and prescribed convergence rate.

### A89-11689# DYNAMICS SIMULATION OF SPACE STRUCTURES SUBJECT TO CONFIGURATION CHANGE

Y. OHKAMI, O. OKAMOTO, T. KIDA, and I. YAMAGUCHI (National Aerospace Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 647-659. refs

The unified matrix approach is used to develop a computer algorithm capable of simulating the dynamics of complex large space structures with variable configuration. This capability is realized through the use of a generic hinge and constraint indematrices that can handle kinetic and kinematic constraints in a unified manner. The algorithm has been successfully used to simulate a series of manipulator operations including changes in topology and constraint conditions.

**A89-11692\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

ANALYSIS AND TEST OF A SPACE TRUSS FOLDABLE HINGE N. A. NIMMO, G. C. HORNER (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA), and J. LAUFER (PRC Kentron, Inc., Hampton, VA) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 697-711. refs

The Mini-Mast is a 20-meter long deployable, three-longeron, truss-beam being used to develop analytical and experimental methods for predicting the physical behavior of large space structures. With 57 corner-body hinges and 54 mid-body hinges, the Mini-Mast is highly joint-dominated, necessitating inclusion of the compliance of the joints in analytical models. This study demonstrates an approach for calculating the stiffness properties of a complicated hinge called the mid-body hinge. The process includes detailed modeling with solid-body modeling software and the use of finite element analysis. Load-deflection tests were conducted to determine the axial stiffness of the mid-body hinge a finite element analysis.

A89-11693\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.
DESIGN OF GROUND TEST SUSPENSION SYSTEMS FOR
VERIFICATION OF FLEXIBLE SPACE STRUCTURES

V. M. COOLEY, J. N. JUANG (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA), and P. GHAEMMAGHAMI (Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 713-725. refs

A simple model demonstrates the frequency-increasing effects of a simple cable suspension on flexible test article/suspension systems. Two passive suspension designs, namely a negative spring mechanism and a rolling cart mechanism, are presented to alleviate the undesirable frequency-increasing effects. Analysis methods are provided for systems in which the augmentations are applied to both discrete and continuous representations of test articles. The damping analyses are based on friction equivalent

viscous damping. Numerical examples are given for comparing the two augmentations with respect to minimizing frequency and damping increases.

Author

### A89-12134

### GEOMETRIC NON-LINEAR SUBSTRUCTURING FOR DYNAMICS OF FLEXIBLE MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

SHIH-CHIN WU and EDWARD J. HAUG (lowa, University, Iowa City) International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering (ISSN 0029-5981), vol. 26, Oct. 1988, p. 2211-2226. refs

A procedure for including individual-member geometric nonlinearities in standard FEM analytical models of flexible multibody structures is developed and demonstrated. The limitations imposed by multibody analyses based on linear-elastic small-deformation models of components are discussed, and a unified substructure formulation is derived for small-strain geometric nonlinearities. The procedure is based on the convected-coordinates approach of Belytschko and Hsieh (1973) and Housner (1984), but is independent of the type of finite element employed. The compatibility constraints, the substructure synthesis method, and the selection of the deformation mode are discussed, and numerical results for a rotating beam and a truss space structure are presented in extensive graphs and characterized in detail.

#### A89-12573

#### ON THE EXPLOITATION OF GEOMETRICAL SYMMETRY IN STRUCTURAL COMPUTATIONS OF SPACE POWER STATIONS

ALAIN BOSSAVIT (Electricite de France, Clamart) Space Power (ISSN 0951-5089), vol. 7, no. 2, 1988, p. 199-210. refs

An account is given of the principles of computational structural analysis. Means of exploiting the geometrical symmetry of space structures to save on the computational cost of their mechanical characteristics are discussed. Bilateral symmetry is considered as well as the assembly of elements.

K.K.

## A89-12635 Howard Univ., Washington, DC. ORIENTATION AND SHAPE CONTROL OF OPTIMALLY DESIGNED LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES

PETER M. BAINUM and K. SATYANARAYANA (Howard University, Washington, DC) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 133-143. Research supported by Howard University and NASA. refs (AAS PAPER 87-415)

In this study, the vibration and orientation control of large space structures using the linear quadratic regulator technique is investigated. Emphasis is placed on the control of both a class of optimally designed structures and uniform structures meeting the mission requirements using a long free-free beam in orbit as an example. The open loop and closed loop dynamics are compared and the transient responses are obtained to determine the effectiveness of the control system design.

#### A89-12636

## OPTIMAL CONFIGURATION AND TRANSIENT DYNAMIC ANALYSES OF STATICALLY DETERMINATE ADAPTIVE TRUSS STRUCTURES FOR SPACE APPLICATION

KAZUO YAMAMOTO, MASAKI TABATA (Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Central Research Laboratory, Amagasaki, Japan), and KORYO MIURA (Tokyo, University, Japan) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 145-160.

(AAS PAPER 87-417)

Numerical procedures on optimal configuration and transient dynamics are developed for a statically determinate adaptive truss called Variable Geometry Truss. The equations of optimization are formulated so that the change in a geometrical amount from the initial state may be minimized, with constraint conditions relating to the configuration of the truss. Then, transient dynamics toward the optimal configuration is formulated using the energy method

with and without consideration of the elasticity of members. Solutions of the nonlinear algebraic and differential equations are successfully obtained by use of the iterative numerical schemes.

Author

## A89-12647 FLEXIBILITY MODELING METHODS IN MULTIBODY DYNAMICS

R. R. RYAN (Michigan, University, Ann Arbor) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 365-385. refs (AAS PAPER 87-431)

Methods used in multibody dynamics formalisms to model flexible bodies undergoing large overall motions and small deformations are studied with the aid of a simple example problem. Limitations in the most common modeling approach, involving assumed modes, are pointed out and ramifications are discussed. Two new procedures are presented and the relative merits of computer implementation of each of these are considered.

Author

#### A89-12648

### DYNAMICS OF GRAVITY ORIENTED SATELLITES WITH THERMALLY FLEXED APPENDAGES

A. C. NG and V. J. MODI (British Columbia, University, Vancouver, Canada) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 387-410. (Contract NSERC-G-1547) (AAS PAPER 87-432)

Equations are presented for the motion of a satellite with a rigid central body and a pair of appendages deforming due to thermal effects of solar radiation. It is shown that, for a circular orbit, the flexible system can become unstable under critical combinations of system parameters and initial conditions although the corresponding rigid system continues to be stable. In the case of eccentric orbits, depending on the initial conditions, thermally flexed appendages can stabilize or destabilize the system. K.K.

A89-12661\* Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

### MODEL REDUCTION IN THE SIMULATION OF INTERCONNECTED FLEXIBLE BODIES

FIDELIS O. EKE and GUY K. MAN (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 603-612. refs (AAS PAPER 87-455)

Given the control system specifications for a system of interconnected rigid and flexible bodies, methods now exist for determining the system modes that do not interact 'strongly' with the controller. Once these important system modes are known, there still remains the problem of determining the modes of individual bodies that should be retained, since, in the final analysis, it is the modal information at the component level that must be fed into any multibody simulation code. Systematic identification of these component modes is achieved through a two-phase matrix diagonalization process starting with judiciously chosen submatrices of the system modal matrix.

### A89-15501

## INTERNATIONAL MODAL ANALYSIS CONFERENCE, 6TH, KISSIMMEE, FL, FEB. 1-4, 1988, PROCEEDINGS. VOLUMES 1 & 2

Conference sponsored by Union College and SEM. Bethel, CT, Society for Experimental Mechanics, Inc., 1988, p. Vol. 1, 874 p.; vol. 2, 915 p. For individual items see A89-15502 to A89-15645.

Topics considered include analytical methods, structural dynamic modification, seismic topics, modal test methods, noise/acoustics, experimental techniques, finite element analysis, transducers and instrumentation, linking analysis and test, and

processing modal data. Consideration is also given to space structures, machinery diagnostics, design methods, substructuring, nonlinear structures, system identification and control, and damping.

B.J.

A89-15587 ACTIVE VIBRATION CONTROL OF FLEXIBLE STRUCTURE BY EIGENSTRUCTURE ASSIGNMENT TECHNIQUE

Q. ZHANG, JIM Y. H. LIU, RANDALL J. ALLEMANG, and Y. G. TSUEI (Cincinnati, University, OH) IN: International Modal Analysis Conference, 6th, Kissimmee, FL, Feb. 1-4, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. Bethel, CT, Society for Experimental Mechanics, Inc., 1988, p. 1015-1019. refs

A method to control the dynamic response of flexible structures from experimental modal data is investigated. Based on sensitivity analysis, locations of actuators are predetermined. By applying the Eigenstructure Assignment Technique, the desired frequencies, the damping and the mode shapes can be chosen to calculate the feedback gain matrix. From the calculated feedback gain matrix, the feedback loop control system can be designed. Even under unknown external excitation, vibration of some critical points can be suppressed, or constrained to vibrate within certain bounds by the Eigenstructure Assignment Technique. Numerical examples are presented to support this approach.

A89-15617

A COMPARISON BETWEEN SINGLE POINT EXCITATION AND BASE EXCITATION FOR SPACECRAFT MODAL SURVEY

YUICHI MURAKOSHI and FUMIHIRO KUWAO (Toshiba Corp., Komukai Works, Kawasaki, Japan) IN: International Modal Analysis Conference, 6th, Kissimmee, FL, Feb. 1-4, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. Bethel, CT, Society for Experimental Mechanics, Inc., 1988, p. 1365-1370.

For large, complex spacecraft structural systems, it is very important to obtain structural dynamic characteristics by modal survey. For obtaining accurate modal parameters, a suitable excitation method, data acquisition method, and data analysis method in the modal survey should be selected. In particular, accurate results will be obtained by good selection of the excitation method. This paper presents a comparison of modal parameters obtained by single point excitation and base excitation in a modal survey of the truss structure.

A89-16117#
ADAPTIVE STRUCTURE CONCEPT FOR FUTURE SPACE
APPLICATIONS

KORYO MIURA (Tokyo, University, Kanagawa, Japan) and HIROSHI FURUYA (Nagoya University, Japan) AIAA Journal (ISSN 0001-1452), vol. 26, Aug. 1988, p. 995-1002. refs

A concept of an adaptive structure for future space applications is investigated. The definition of the adaptive structure is that the structure can purposefully vary its geometric configuration as well as its physical properties. It is shown that the variable geometry (VG) truss is the basic form of the adaptive structure. It consists of a repetition of an octahedral truss module in which some of the truss members can vary their lengths continuously using actuators. By this mechanism, the VG truss can change its configuration arbitrarily in three-dimensional space while inherent high stiffness is maintained during the transformation. The basic formulations for its geometry, structural errors, and vibrational properties are established. Some applications, including a second-generation manipulator arm, support architecture for a space station, and others, are discussed. The functional model controlled by a computer demonstrates satisfactorily the basic motions of the VG truss.

A89-16152# EXACTLY SOLVING THE WEIGHTED TIME/FUEL OPTIMAL CONTROL OF AN UNDAMPED HARMONIC OSCILLATOR

MARCELO LOPES DE OLIVEIRA E SOUZA (Instituto de Pesquisas Espaciais, Sao Jose dos Campos, Brazil) Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 11, Nov.-Dec. 1988,

p. 488-494. Research supported by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Cientifico e Tecnologico and Instituto de Pesquisas Espaciais. refs

The exact solution presented for the weighted time/fuel optimal control of an undamped harmonic oscillator having one bounded control and any initial state is motivated by the desire to improve the final behavior of Vander Velde (1983) trajectories for large space structures' on-off control. An investigation is accordingly made of the existence, normality, and uniqueness of both the extremals and the optimal solution; numerical comparisons are then made between the approximate and exact solutions according to three criteria.

**A89-16159\***# Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg.

MANEUVER AND VIBRATION CONTROL OF SCOLE

R. D. QUINN and L. MEIROVITCH (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg) (Guidance, Navigation and Control Conference, Williamsburg, VA, Aug. 18-20, 1986, Technical Papers, p. 115-129) Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 11, Nov.-Dec. 1988, p. 542-553. Previously cited in issue 23, p. 3426, Accession no. A86-47415. refs (Contract NAG1-225)

A89-16161\*# Texas Univ., Austin.
BLOCK-KRYLOV COMPONENT SYNTHESIS METHOD FOR
STRUCTURAL MODEL REDUCTION

ROY R. CRAIG, JR. (Texas, University, Austin) and ARTHUR L. HALE (General Dynamics Corp., Space Systems Div., San Diego, CA) Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 11, Nov.-Dec. 1988, p. 562-570. refs (Contract NAS9-17254)

A new analytical method is presented for generating component shape vectors, or Ritz vectors, for use in component synthesis. Based on the concept of a block-Krylov subspace, easily derived recurrence relations generate blocks of Ritz vectors for each component. The subspace spanned by the Ritz vectors is called a block-Krylov subspace. The synthesis uses the new Ritz vectors rather than component normal modes to reduce the order of large, finite-element component models. An advantage of the Ritz vectors is that they involve significantly less computation than component normal modes. Both 'free-interface' and 'fixed-interface' component models are derived. They yield block-Krylov formulations paralleling the concepts of free-interface and fixed-interface component modal synthesis. Additionally, block-Krylov reduced-order component models are shown to have special disturbability/observability properties. Consequently, the method is attractive in active structural control applications, such as large space structures. The new fixed-interface methodology is demonstrated by a numerical example. The accuracy is found to be comparable to that of Author fixed-interface component modal synthesis.

#### A89-16162# IDENTIFICATION METHOD FOR LIGHTLY DAMPED STRUCTURES

NELSON G. CREAMER (General Research Corp., Arlington, VA) and JOHN L. JUNKINS (Texas A & M University, College Station) (Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 28th, Monterey, CA, Apr. 6-8, 1987 and AIAA Dynamics Specialists Conference, Monterey, CA, Apr. 9, 10, 1987, Technical Papers. Part 2A, p. 163-171) Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 11, Nov.-Dec. 1988, p. 571-576. Previously cited in issue 14, p. 2171, Accession no. A87-33669. refs

A89-16964
DISTRIBUTED ACTUATOR CONTROL DESIGN FOR FLEXIBLE
BEAMS

SHAWN E. BURKE and JAMES E. HUBBARD, JR. (Charles Stark Draper Laboratory, Inc., Cambridge, MA) Automatica (ISSN 0005-1098), vol. 24, Sept. 1988, p. 619-627. Research supported by Charles Stark Draper Laboratory, Inc. refs

The application of a piezoelectric film actuator to the active vibration control of beams is studied for general boundary

conditions and nonuniform film spatial distributions. It is shown that, while for most boundary configurations a spatially uniform control is appropriate, pinned-pinned, free-free, clamped-sliding, and clamped-clamped beams require nonuniform distributions to be controllable.

#### A89-17659#

### U.S. SPACE STATION FREEDOM - ORBITAL ASSEMBLY AND **EARLY MISSION OPPORTUNITIES**

DAVID C. WENSLEY (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Space Station Div., Huntington Beach, CA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 15 p. (IAF PAPER 88-065)

The launch and assembly sequence and mission support capabilities of the man-tended and permanently manned modes of the Space Station are discussed. Launch packaging and construction in orbit, extravehicular activities associated with the Space Station, operational phases, mission opportunities, and payloads are examined.

#### A89-17660#

### IDENTIFICATION OF MODAL PARAMETERS IN LARGE **SPACE STRUCTURES**

M. SEETHARAMA BHAT (Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India) and THOMAS LANGE (DFVLR, Oberpfaffenhofen, Federal Republic of Germany) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 6 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-066)

A method for estimating modal parameters in large space structures from transfer function data using the sequential linear least square estimation/conjugate gradient algorithm is studied. The mode shape functions are determined from experimental data using the conjugate gradient algorithm for the best curve fit to the experimental data. The mode shape functions are used to determine the control influence, the output, and the optimal positioning of sensor and actuators. Possible applications of the method are considered.

#### A89-17750#

### INTRODUCING INTELLIGENCE INTO STRUCTURES

KORYO MIURA (Tokyo, University, Japan) and SABURO IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, MATUNAGA Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 11 p. (IAF PAPER 88-267)

Intelligent truss structures to be assembled by Al-directed robotic means in orbit will, after sufficient development and optimization, be capable of arbitrarily changing their configuration and sensing their own internal geometry, while the assembly robot furnishes external-geometry data as well as the power required for structure actuators' operation. It is shown that the work space required by such a structure is different from that of a manipulator arm. Work space solutions are presented for continuous models and for general discrete models; the work spaces are oval-shaped.

#### A89-17751#

#### A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE PRECISE PRESSURIZED STRUCTURES

C. ARDUINI, U. PONZI (Roma I, Universita, Rome, Italy), and M. C. BERNASCONI (Contraves AG, Zurich, Switzerland) International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 27 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-268)

An analytical study of membrane toroidal inflatable structures for outer space is reported. The analysis determines the most economic configuration for an assembly scheme for a perfect torus. The theoretical models considered include a circular homogeneous isotropic torus reference model, a polygonal approximation model, and a parallel approximation model. The analytical approaches are checked against a numerical Nastran model for the polygonal

#### A89-17753#

### A FINITE ELEMENT APPROACH FOR COMPOSITE SPACE **STRUCTURES**

R. BARBONI, P. GAUDENZI, and P. SANTINI (Roma I, Universita, Rome, Italy) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 10 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-273)

A class of finite elements is developed to analyze laminated anisotropic plates for deflections, stresses, natural frequencies, and buckling loads. Particular attention is paid to accurate evaluation of strain field, especially transverse shear strain, due to the three-dimensional character of the problem. Several problems are studied, showing the effects of the aspect ratio and of the Young modulus to shear modulus ratio on bending, vibration, and stability of the plate. The numerical results are compared with those available by classical laminate theory. Author

#### A89-17754#

### CONCEPT OF INFLATABLE ELEMENTS SUPPORTED BY TRUSS STRUCTURE FOR REFLECTOR APPLICATION

SUMIO KATO, YASUHIRO TAKESHITA, YOSHINORI SAKAI (Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd., Aircraft Engineering Div., Kakamigahara, Japan), OSAMU MURAGISHI (Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd., Technical Institute, Akashi, Japan), YUZO SHIBAYAMA (NEC Corp., Space Development Div., Yokohama, Japan) et al. IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th. Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 15 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-274)

A concept of a modularized inflatable space structure which is composed of inflatable elements supported by truss structure for high-precision reflector missions in relatively near future is proposed to avoid some difficulties of conventional inflatable concept, such as the lack of inside hard points and the precisely accurate manufacturing process. Some fundamental characteristics for surface accuracy of inflatable elements are studied, appropriate truss back-up structure is investigated, and the relevant preliminary test results are described. Some aspects of the application of the concept to space VLBI antenna are also introduced. Author

#### A89-17758#

### EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL ANALYSIS ON THE EFFECTS OF RESIDUAL STRESSES IN COMPOSITE STRUCTURES FOR SPACE APPLICATIONS

G. BABINI, D. STELLA (Contraves Italiana S.p.A., Rome, Italy), M. MARCHETTI, S. SGUBINI, and S. TIZZI (Roma I, Universita, Rome, Italy) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 17 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-284)

The purpose of this study is the determination of the effects of the residual stresses arising in the manufacturing of a sandwich composite structure. A theoretical model, which provides the deformation field and the manufacturing rms error, is developed. The model is applied to a sandwich paraboloidic antenna reflector (core: aluminum alloy; skins: graphite-epoxy laminates) for space applications and it is verified by comparison with experimental test results. To this aim a high precision computerized three-dimensional bench (DEA type) has been employed. Author

#### A89-17761#

#### **VIBRATION CONTROL OF TRUSS STRUCTURES USING ACTIVE MEMBERS**

MICHIHIRO NATORI (Tokyo, University, Sagamihara, Japan), SHOICHI MOTOHASHI (Toshiba Corp., Spacecraft Mechanical Engineering Dept., Kawasaki, Japan), and SOICHI OGURA IAF. International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 10 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-290)

The vibration control of truss structures has attracted increasing attention due to their possible use in space applications such as Space Station structures. Since the members of truss structures are subjected to axial force, a concept of vibration control by the use of axial active members is expected to give a new feature on vibration control of truss structures compared with the conventional

external force control. The various possibilities of stiffness and damping control are demonstrated through the numerical simulation of a two-dimensional truss beam and a beam structure model.

A89-17767#

DYNAMIC SIMULATION OF BIFURCATION IN VIBRATION MODES FOR A CLASS OF COMPLEX SPACE STRUCTURES YOSHIAKI OHKAMI, OSAMU OKAMOTO, TAKASHI KIDA, and ISAO YAMAGUCHI (National Aerospace Laboratory, Chofu, Japan) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore,

India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 8 p. (IAF PAPER 88-317)

Dynamics behavior of Large Space Systems (LSS) may pose unexpected phenomena due to complex mechanical configurations, particularly if the system has a closed kinematical loop. Among such phenomena, bifurcation of vibration modes is investigated in this paper. Using an idealized spacecraft with four rigid links, it is demonstrated by computer simulation that bifurcation can take place at a singular point depending upon the angular velocity relations of the body and point and depending upon the angular velocity relations of the body and the links. It is also described in some detail how the system changes in terms of condition number, degree of freedom, and mode shapes of vibration at the passage Author of this singular point.

A89-18046

OPTIMUM DESIGN OF NONLINEAR SPACE TRUSSES

M. P. SAKA (University of Bahrain, Isa Town) (Institution of Civil Engineers, Institution of Highways and Transportation, British Computer Society, et al., CIVIL-COMP 87: International Conference on Civil and Structural Engineering Computing, 3rd, London, England, Sept. 22-24, 1987) Computers and Structures (ISSN 0045-7949), vol. 30, no. 3, 1988, p. 545-551. refs

A structural optimization algorithm which takes into account the nonlinear response of a structure beyond the elastic limit is developed and demonstrated. The derivation is given in detail, and results for sample problems involving space truss structures with 9, 24, 42, and 56 bars are presented in extensive tables and graphs. The algorithm is shown to give accurate results while requiring significantly greater computation time than methods without nonlinear analysis.

A89-19716

MODAL TESTING AN IMMENSE FLEXIBLE STRUCTURE USING NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL EXCITATION

T. G. CARNE, J. P. LAUFFER, A. J. GOMEZ (Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM), and H. BENJANNET (Shawinigan Engineering Co., Montreal, Canada) International Journal of Analytical and Experimental Modal Analysis (ISSN 0886-9367), vol. 3, Oct. 1988, p. 117-122. refs

Results are presented from a modal test of the 110-m tall EOLE wind turbine which had four modal frequencies below 1.0 Hz. The structure was excited by step relaxation and wind. It was possible to extract modal data from measured frequency response functions using step relaxation in spite of high winds.

A89-20193\*# Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA. TRANSIENT RESPONSE OF JOINT-DOMINATED SPACE STRUCTURES - A NEW LINEARIZATION TECHNIQUE

J. H. GRIFFIN, J. BIELAK (Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA), and G. A. FOELSCHE (Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 29th, Williamsburg, VA, Apr. 18-20, 1988, Technical Papers. Part 3, p. 1423-1432) AIAA Journal (ISSN 0001-1452), vol. 26, Oct. 1988, p. 1278-1285. Previously cited in issue 12, p. 1909, Accession no. A88-32325. refs (Contract NAG1-612)

A89-20574

STRUCTURAL CONCEPTS FOR FUTURE SPACE SYSTEMS JAMES H. BRAHNEY Aerospace Engineering (ISSN 0736-2536), vol. 8, Dec. 1988, p. 10-14.

The NASA Space Station's baseline configuration, at 125 m in

length and 100 m in width, exemplifies large space structures for which developments in materials, assembly techniques, and dynamic stability and control methods must be significantly advanced. During the early planning stages, it was determined that a planar truss structure would both meet design requirements and permit growth and versatility; a 5-m strut length has been adopted. Attention is presently given to the beam structures, truss structures, and deployable folding-truss structures that have been devised and evaluated, as well as to the Mobile Remote Manipulator System that has been developed for their erection in orbit. O.C.

A89-20587

TECHNIQUES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS USING THE FINITE ELEMENT APPROXIMATION

K. Y. LEE (Pennsylvania State University, University Park) Control and dynamic systems. Volume 27. Part 3. San Diego, CA, Academic Press, Inc., 1988, p. 183-215. refs

Two approaches to the parameter identification of distributed systems is considered. The first is the infinite-dimensional formulation of the identification problem, while the second is the finite-dimensional formulation of the identification problem. It is found that the finite-element method is a very useful tool in solving the parameter identification problem.

A89-20838

A STEREO-TRIANGULATION APPROACH TO SENSING FOR STRUCTURAL IDENTIFICATION

JOHN L. JUNKINS and GEORGE H. JAMES, III (Texas A & M IN: Guidance and control 1988; University, College Station) Proceedings of the Annual Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Conference, Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 155-165. refs (AAS PAPER 88-015)

A stereo-optical triangulation approach to making a large number of spatially distributed structural response measurements is discussed. The close-range photogrammetric triangulation achieved in-orbit with the 1984 Shuttle mission is described and means of improving this technique are proposed. Particular attention is given to the incorporation of unique subsystems for analog edge detection and video processing algorithms.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

MOMENTUM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY DURING SPACE STATION BUILDUP

LYNDA BISHOP (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX), HARVEY MALCHOW, and PHILIP HATTIS (Charles Stark Draper Laboratory, Inc., Cambridge, MA) IN: Guidance and control 1988; Proceedings of the Annual Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Conference, Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 315-336. refs

(Contract NAS9-17560)

(AAS PAPER 88-042)

The use of momentum storage devices to control effectors for Space Station attitude control throughout the buildup sequence is discussed. Particular attention is given to the problem of providing satisfactory management of momentum storage effectors throughout buildup while experiencing variable torque loading. Continuous and discrete control strategies are compared and the effects of alternative control moment gyro strategies on peak momentum storage requirements and on commanded maneuver characteristics are described.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-22505\*# Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

TRANSMISSION-ZERO BOUNDS FOR LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES, WITH APPLICATIONS

TREVOR WILLIAMS (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 12, Jan.-Feb. 1989, p. 33-38. Research supported by SERC. refs

Many large space structure control problems lead quite naturally to the application of an optimal regulator, so the transmission

zeros of the open-loop system give fundamental information about the speed of response achievable by the closed-loop system. Despite the importance of this and other well-known zeros properties, little attention has been given to the transmission zeros of large space structures, except for the special case of a rigid spacecraft with flexible appendages. The object of this paper is to remedy this deficiency. In particular, it is proved that the zeros of a structure with colocated sensors and actuators must lie in a region of the complex plane that is defined by its natural frequencies and damping ratios. This generic result, a consequence of the special form of the equations of motion of structural dynamics, admits a very simple graphical interpretation: it is the generalization of the classical pole-zero interlacing property of undamped single-input/single-output structures. The number of sensor/ actuator pairs, and their locations, specify where in the permissible region transmission zeros actually lie, thus quantifying the effect of sensor/actuator placement on closed-loop system performance. These points are illustrated by simple examples.

Author

## A89-22512# ROBUSTNESS OPTIMIZATION OF STRUCTURAL AND CONTROLLER PARAMETERS

KYONG B. LIM (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg) and JOHN L. JUNKINS (Texas A & M University, College Station) (Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 28th, Monterey, CA, Apr. 6-8, 1987, Technical Papers. Part 1, p. 351-361) Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 12, Jan.-Feb. 1989, p. 89-96. Previously cited in issue 14, p. 2204, Accession no. A87-33591. refs (Contract F49620-86-K-0014)

#### A89-23510

### (M, N)-APPROXIMATION - A SYSTEM SIMPLIFICATION METHOD

AJMAL YOUSUFF (Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA), TIMOTHY E. MCQUADE, and SIVAS S. BANDA (USAF, Wright Aeronautical Laboratories, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) International Journal of Control (ISSN 0020-7179), vol. 48, Nov. 1988, p. 1851-1865. refs

(Contract F49620-85-C-0013)

Techniques for reducing the complexity of models of large structural systems are developed analytically. An (M, N) approximation procedure which reduces a system of N interacting subsystems to a model comprising only M subsystems while accounting for all of the original interactions, is derived in detail accounting to the balancing problem of a linear-quadratic Gaussian controller. Numerical results demonstrating the efficiency of the method are presented in graphs and discussed.

### A89-24496

### FAILURE DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION IN THE CONTROL OF LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES

H. OKUBO, Y. MUROTSU, and F. TERUI (Osaka Prefecture, University, Sakai, Japan) IN: Automatic control; Proceedings of the Tenth Triennial World Congress of IFAC, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, July 27-31, 1987. Volume 6. Oxford, England and Elmsford, NY, Pergamon Press, 1988, p. 175-180. refs

Numerical techniques for detecting and isolating faults in structural control systems are described and demonstrated. The governing equations for a linear dynamical system are derived, and a procedure based on the combined use of a decoupled Kalman bias filter and a generalized-likelihood-ratio method is outlined. Results from a simulation of tendon control of a large beam structure (Murotsu et al., 1985) are presented in tables and graphs and briefly characterized.

## A89-25404\*# TRW, Inc., Redondo Beach, CA. METEOROID AND ORBITAL DEBRIS SHIELDING ON THE ORBITAL MANEUVERING VEHICLE

MARC E. KIRKPATRICK (TRW, Inc., TRW Space and Technology Group, Redondo Beach, CA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 8 p. refs (Contract NAS8-36800) (AIAA PAPER 89-0495)

NASA's Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle (OMV) is being designed to withstand a 10-year lifetime in polar and low earth orbits. A large percentage of OMV's lifetime will be spent operating in the vicinity of the Space Shuttle and Space Station or in storage at these manned locations. An extensive analysis has been performed to determine the effects of the meteoroid and orbital debris environments on OMV's external fuel tanks. A finite element model of OMV was constructed using NASTRAN and analyzed with the meteoroid and debris design analysis code BUMPER. The results show that the long design lifetime, and the ever increasing man-made orbital debris environment, will require the use of shielding over the external fuel tanks.

### A89-25434#

### ADAPTIVE IDENTIFICATION AND MODEL TRACKING BY A FLEXIBLE SPACECRAFT

J. M. SKOWRONSKI (Southern California, University, Los Angeles, CA; Queensland, University, Brisbane, Australia) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 7 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-0541)

A rigid-flexible spacecraft structure subject to bounded uncertainty in structural parameters and payload, with large articulation angles, is modeled by a hybrid multidimensional system with high (untruncated) geometric nonlinearity and Coriolis forces. It is to be controlled adaptively to track a rigid body reference model with desired dynamics. To this aim, the system is replaced by a nonlinear adaptive, state and parameter identifier with considerably reduced number of DOF and made exactly integrable, i.e. with solutions in closed form. The technique allows for the tracking to occur with stipulated precision obtained in stipulated real time. The reduced dynamics and the exact integrability of the identifier and the adaptive laws make on-line computation of the algorithms simple enough to be made sufficiently fast on a small on-board computer.

### A89-25437#

## MODAL IDENTITIES FOR MULTIBODY ELASTIC SPACECRAFT - AN AID TO SELECTING MODES FOR SIMULATION

HARI B. HABLANI (Rockwell International Corp., Seal Beach, CA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 14 p. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-0544)

This paper answers the question: which set of modes furnishes a higher fidelity math model of dynamics of a multibody, deformable spacecraft - the hinges-free or hinges-locked vehicle modes? Two sets of general, discretized, linear equations of motion of a spacecraft with an arbitrary number of deformable appendages, each articulated directly to the core body, are obtained using the above two families of modes. By comparing these equations, ten sets of modal identities are constructed which involve modal momenta coefficients and frequencies associated with both classes of modes. By applying the above identities to a four-body spacecraft, the hinges-locked vehicle modes are found to yield a higher fidelity model than hinges-free modes, because the latter modes have nonconverging modal coefficients.

### A89-25613\*# Florida Univ., Gainesville.

### GLOBAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS IN CONTROL-AUGMENTED STRUCTURAL SYNTHESIS

CHRISTINA L. BLOEBAUM (Florida, University, Gainesville) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 11 p. refs

(Contract NAG1-688)

(AIAA PAPER 89-0844)

In this paper, an integrated approach to structural/control design is proposed in which variables in both the passive (structural) and active (control) disciplines of an optimization process are changed simultaneously. The global sensitivity equation (GSE) method of Sobieszczanski-Sobieski (1988) is used to obtain the behavior

sensitivity derivatives necessary for the linear approximations used in the parallel multidisciplinary synthesis problem. The GSE allows for the decoupling of large systems into smaller subsystems and thus makes it possible to determine the local sensitivities of each subsystem's outputs to its inputs and parameters. The advantages in using the GSE method are demonstrated using a finite-element representation of a truss structure equipped with active lateral displacement controllers, which is undergoing forced vibration.

I.S.

#### A89-26192

### ANALYTIC METHODS FOR THE MODELING OF FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES

J. M. SCHUMACHER (Stichting Mathematisch Centrum, Centrum voor Wiskunde en Informatica, Amsterdam, Netherlands) IN: Analysis and optimization of systems; Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference, Juan-les-Pins, France, June 8-10, 1988. Berlin and New York, Springer-Verlag, 1988, p. 461-471. refs

The modeling of structures built up by interconnecting a moderate number of distributed elements, each of which can be described by the classical equations of mathematical physics, is discussed. Techniques for operations on analytic matrices are considered which may be applied to obtain methods for specific computational goals. Three such methods for the computation of natural frequencies are examined.

### A89-26292

### NDT OF COMPOSITE STRUCTURES USED IN SPACE APPLICATIONS

THOMAS C. KOSHY (ISRO, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum, India) IN: Composite materials and structures; Proceedings of the International Conference, Madras, India, Jan. 6-9, 1988. New Delhi, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Ltd., 1988, p. 417-423. refs

The nondestructive testing of composite structures used in space applications is discussed. Particular attention is given to visual testing, liquid penetrants, radiography, high-frequency ultrasonics, low-frequency ultrasonics, the Fokker bond tester, IR thermography, beta radiations, holography, and acoustic emission. It is found that, in some cases, it is necessary to use a combination of NDT techniques to successfully evaluate a composite structure.

### A89-27175#

### STRUCTURAL RELIABILITY IN AEROSPACE DESIGN

A. V. PATKI (ISRO, Satellite Centre, Bangalore, India) ESA Journal (ISSN 0379-2285), vol. 12, no. 3, 1988, p. 397-400.

The concept of a reliability figure is widely used in aerospace design. Though very common and well developed for electronics systems and components, it is not used directly for structural systems. This note attempts to show how reliability estimates can be incorporated in present aerospace design practice. A typical simple case is worked out to show the implicit reliability figures using these margins.

### A89-27698#

### LOCALIZATION OF VIBRATIONS IN LARGE SPACE REFLECTORS

ODDVAR O. BENDIKSEN (Princeton University, NJ) and PHILLIP J. CORNWELL (Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 28th, Monterey, CA, Apr. 6-8, 1987 and AIAA Dynamics Specialists Conference, Monterey, CA, Apr. 9, 10, 1987, Technical Papers. Part 2B, p. 925-935) AIAA Journal (ISSN 0001-1452), vol. 27, Feb. 1989, p. 219-226. Previously cited in issue 14, p. 2117, Accession no. A87-33745. refs

### A89-27699#

### STRONG MODE LOCALIZATION IN NEARLY PERIODIC DISORDERED STRUCTURES

CHRISTOPHE PIERRE (Michigan, University, Ann Arbor) and PHILIP D. CHA AIAA Journal (ISSN 0001-1452), vol. 27, Feb. 1989, p. 227-241. Research supported by the University of

Michigan. refs (Contract NSF MSM-87-00820)

An investigation of the effects of disorder on the dynamics of nearly periodic structures is presented. Emphasis is placed on the study of mode localization and vibration-confinement phenomena for mistuned assemblies of coupled, multi-degree-of-freedom component systems. Perturbation methods are developed and applied to predict the occurrence of localized modes and analyze their characteristics. Strong localization is shown to occur for weak coupling between component systems. Furthermore, a 'modal' coupling parameter is defined that governs the possibility for localization in a given mode. Generally speaking, higher modes are shown to be more susceptible to localization than lower ones, and localization is unavoidable if the mode number is large enough. The occurrence of localization is also shown to be dependent upon the location of the coupling constraint between the component systems.

### A89-28481

### STRUCTURAL AND CONTROL OPTIMIZATION OF SPACE STRUCTURES

RAMANA V. GRANDHI (Wright State University, Dayton, OH) Computers and Structures (ISSN 0045-7949), vol. 31, no. 2, 1989, p. 139-150. Research supported by USAF. refs

A simultaneous structural and control optimization of flexible structures is presented in this paper. Behavior constraints are imposed on the closed-loop eigenvalue distribution and the damping parameters. Optimum results are obtained with three different optimization algorithms, and the nonunique nature of the optimum solutions is discussed. Also, the minimization of the Frobenious norm is investigated. A two-bar truss and an ACOSS four structure were designed and numerical comparisons are presented. The qualitative aspects of the optimum solutions are discussed with the transient response and control effort simulations.

#### A89-28500

## ANALYSIS AND SIMULATION OF A CONTROLLED RIGID SPACECRAFT - STABILITY AND INSTABILITY NEAR ATTRACTORS

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The authors give an analysis and simulation of the asymptotic properties of various closed-loop trajectories of the rigid-body model of a controlled spacecraft. Recent results are described which show that the rigid body for a spacecraft controlled by two independent pairs of gas jets is locally controllable but not locally asymptotically stabilizable about reference attitudes. The authors analyze, in the context of feedback stabilization about an attractor, the asymptotic properties of closed-loop trajectories when a feedback law driving the motion to a revolute cycle about a principal axis is implemented. Simulations support such convergence but indicate that convergence is quite slow, due to the fact that this cycle lies, as it must, on an invariant center manifold for this system. In particular, while the design is based on a nonlinear enhancement of root-locus theory, such attractors have no linear analogue.

#### A89-28634

### REST-TO-REST SLEWING OF FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES IN MINIMUM TIME

ENRIQUE BARBIERI (Tulane University, New Orleans, LA) and UMIT OZGUNER (Ohio State University, Columbus) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1633-1638. refs

The rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time

is considered via phase-plane techniques. The trajectories are shown to exhibit a mirror-image symmetry in the phase plane. The advantage of this approach is that the switching control law can be expressed in terms of the rigid body states only, thereby resulting in a closed-loop strategy. Simulations are included for a one-bending model of a flexible slewing structure.

#### A89-28638

### ROBUSTNESS OF FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES AGAINST SMALL TIME DELAYS

J. BONTSEMA and S. A. DE VRIES (Groningen, Rijksuniversiteit, Netherlands) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1647, 1648. Research supported by the Stichting voor de Technische Wetenschappen. refs

The authors give transfer matrices for some models described by partial differential equations. From these transfer matrices the poles and zeros are easily derived. The effect of a small time delay in the feedback loop is considered, and it is shown that if the feedthrough in the loop is too strong, this will give instability. The transfer matrices have the advantage that the amount of feedthrough is easily checked.

#### A89-28640

### IDENTIFICATION OF FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES USING AN ADAPTIVE ORDER-RECURSIVE METHOD

FARYAR JABBARI (California, University, Irvine) and J. S. GIBSON (California, University, Los Angeles) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. IN: IEEE Conference on Volume 2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1668-1673. refs (Contract AF-AFOSR-87-0373)

The authors present adaptive parameter identification results for a complex flexible structure with many closely packed natural frequencies. Least-squares lattice filters are used to estimate the number of excited modes, natural frequencies and damping ratios from input/output data. One-step-ahead output prediction also is generated by the lattice filters.

#### A89-28641\* Brown Univ., Providence, RI. SPATIAL VERSUS TIME HYSTERESIS IN DAMPING **MECHANISMS**

H. T. BANKS, R. H. FABIANO, Y. WANG (Brown University, Providence, RI), D. J. INMAN, and H. CUDNEY, JR. (New York, State University, Buffalo) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1674-1677. refs

(Contract NAG1-517; NGT-33-183-802; AF-AFOSR-84-0398; AF-AFOSR-85-0220; AF-AFOSR-85-0119; NSF MSM-83-51807; F49620-86-C-0111)

A description is given of continuing investigations on the task of estimating internal damping mechanisms in flexible structures. Specifically, two models for internal damping in Euler-Bernoulli beams are considered: spatial hysteresis and time hysteresis. A theoretically sound computational algorithm for estimation is described, and experimental results are discussed. It is concluded that both models perform well in the sense that they accurately predict response for the experiments conducted.

#### A89-28650

### LINEARIZED MODELS FOR THE CONTROL OF ROTATING

J. BAILLIEUL (Boston University, MA) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 3. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1726-1731. refs (Contract AF-AFOSR-85-0144)

A geometrically exact dynamical model for the rotation of a planar rigid body with an elastic beam attachment is presented. This model is essentially nonlinear and involves a partial differential-integral equation. Consistent finite-dimensional ap-

proximations of the model are obtained in terms of the dynamics of carefully chosen kinematic chains in which the 1-DOF rotary joint motions are governed by idealized torsional springs. For purposes of local analysis or to support implementation of rotational control, the chain models can be linearized about equilibrium rotations. In the case of one particular body-beam system, it is shown that the linearized chain models provide consistent approximations to fourth-order partial differential equations. The form of these equations is crucially dependent on the underlying equilibrium rotation.

#### A89-28651

### NONLINEAR DYNAMICS OF FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES -GEOMETRICALLY EXACT FORMULATION AND STABILITY

J. C. SIMO and T. A. POSBERGH (Stanford University, CA) IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 3. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1732-1737. Research supported by USAF. refs

The stability of flexible structures coupled with rigid bodies performing large overall motions is investigated. The analysis is based on geometrically exact models which have no restriction on the degree of flexibility and satisfy of all invariance requirements under superposed rigid body motions. For these models there is a natural decomposition which decouples the dynamics into a space of rigid-body motions and its complement. The stability of relative equilibria are then explored by a method referred to as the energy-momentum method, which incorporates the conserved quantities of the system. By exploiting these invariants along with the underlying structure, stability criteria for the relative equilibria can be found.

#### A89-29200#

### MOTION AND DEFORMATION OF VERY LARGE SPACE **STRUCTURES**

RAMESH B. MALLA (Connecticut, University, Storrs), WILLIAM A. NASH, and THOMAS J. LARDNER (Massachusetts, University, Amherst) AIAA Journal (ISSN 0001-1452), vol. 27, March 1989, p. 374-376.

(Contract AF-AFOSR-83-0025)

The equations of motion for a very large axially flexible structure orbiting the earth with planar motion in a general noncircular orbit are developed. The equations are used to study the effects of the orbit eccentricity on the motion and deformation of a large space structure under the action of the earth's gravitational forces. It is shown that an increase in orbit eccentricity disturbs the attitude motion of the space structure. Although the orbit eccentricity produces only small magnitude structural deformation, it is found that, for highly eccentric orbits, the structure may tumble continuously. R.B.

A89-30653\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

### **MULTIPLE BOUNDARY CONDITION TESTING ERROR ANALYSIS**

R. J. GLASER, C. P. KUO, and B. K. WADA (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 1. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 12-20. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1162)

Techniques for interpreting data from multiple-boundarycondition (MBC) ground tests of large space structures are developed analytically and demonstrated. The use of MBC testing to validate structures too large to stand alone on the ground is explained; the generalized least-squares mass and stiffness curve-fitting methods typically applied to MBC test data are reviewed; and a detailed error analysis is performed. Consideration is given to sensitivity coefficients, covariance-matrix theory, the correspondence between test and analysis modes, constraints and step sizes, convergence criteria, and factor-analysis theory. Numerical results for a simple beam problem are presented

in tables and briefly characterized. The improved error-updating capabilities of MBC testing are confirmed, and it is concluded that reasonably accurate results can be obtained using a diagonal covariance matrix.

A89-30661#

AN EXPERIMENTAL AND ANALYTICAL SYNTHESIS OF CONTROLLED STRUCTURE DESIGN

LEE D. PETERSON, JAMES J. ALLEN, JAMES P. LAUFFER, and A. KEITH MILLER (Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 1. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 91-103. refs (Contract DE-AC04-76DP-00789)

(AIAA PAPER 89-1170)

Recent research into the design and implementation of large controlled structures at Sandia National Laboratories is reviewed and illustrated with extensive drawings, diagrams, graphs, and photographs. The focus is on efforts to design a dynamic controller to maintain the shape and pointing accuracy of the Gamma Truss Structure test bed, a lightly damped polycarbonate-tube structure equipped with four sensors and four (noncollocated) actuators. Consideration is given to the development of the dynamic model, the derivation of the control theory, and synthesis algorithms for a suboptimal LQG controller based on a reduced-order model and an optimal-projection (OP) controller based on a 58th-order 'truth' model. The OP controller is found to give consistently better vibration control than the LQG controller, achieving 65-percent reduction without saturating the actuators.

A89-30671#

FORCED VIBRATIONS IN LARGE SPACE REFLECTORS WITH **LOCALIZED MODES** 

ODDVAR O. BENDIKSEN (Princeton University, NJ) and PHILLIP J. CORNWELL IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 1. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 188-198. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1180)

The forced vibrational response of a large space reflector structure to (1) impulsive in-plane loading of one substructure or (2) out-of-plane displacement of a rigid member is investigated analytically, considering perfect and imperfect reflectors with 18 radial ribs and subject to both localized and extended modes. The approach of Cornwell and Bendiksen (1987) is extended to multi-DOF substructures. Numerical results are presented in extensive graphs and discussed in detail. In case (1), it is demonstrated that the disturbance does not propagate throughout the structure if the first mode group (primarily the first bending mode) is localized. In case (2), the motion of the ribs in an imperfect structure is found to have variable amplitude.

### A89-30684\*# CSA Engineering, Inc., Palo Alto, CA. VERY LOW FREQUENCY SUSPENSION SYSTEMS FOR **DYNAMIC TESTING**

DAVID A. KIENHOLZ (CSA Engineering, Inc., Palo Alto, CA), EDWARD F. CRAWLEY (MIT, Cambridge, MA), and T. JEFFREY HARVEY (AEC-Able Engineering, Inc., Goleta, CA) ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 1. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 327-336. Research supported by NASA and Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc.

(AIAA PAPER 89-1194)

Specifications for a Space Station suspension system which can provide rigid-body translation frequencies on the order of 0.1-0.2 Hz for a 50-foot payload weighing about 3400 lb and having a number of highly flexible appendages are discussed. Two suspension devices are considered, an all-mechanical passive device based on coil springs and a device using a combination of a passive pneumatic system and an active electromagnetic system. Test results show that both devices meet the initial requirements.

A89-30691#

NONLINEAR FINITE ELEMENT SIMULATION OF THE LARGE ANGLE MOTION OF FLEXIBLE BODIES

LEE D. PETERSON (Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 1. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 396-404. refs (Contract DE-AC04-76DP-00789) (AIAA PAPER 89-1201)

A nonlinear large-strain-displacement structural finite element program is used to simulate the large-angle motions of flexible bodies. Results are presented for three examples: (1) a large-angle maneuver of a cantilevered flexible robot arm; (2) the nutation of a rotating free-free beam observed from a rotating frame; and (3) the spin-up of a cantilevered beam from rest. The spin-up problem is used to test for the false divergence of the beam above a critical spin rate.

A89-30692#

### NON-LINEAR STRAIN-DISPLACEMENT RELATIONS AND FLEXIBLE MULTIBODY DYNAMICS

A. H. VON FLOTOW (MIT, Cambridge, MA) and C. E. PADILLA IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 1. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 405-413. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1202)

The dynamics of chains of flexible bodies undergoing large rigid body motions and small elastic deflections is investigated, with emphasis on the role of nonlinear strain-displacement relations in the development of the motion equations for the deflections of these systems. Numerical results are presented for a two-link chain constrained to move in the plane and subject to hinge torques. Slew maneuver simulations have been performed for models with and without properly modeled kinetics of deformation.

A89-30701#

THE FRACTIONAL ORDER STATE EQUATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF VISCOELASTICALLY DAMPED STRUCTURES

R. L. BAGLEY and R. A. CALICO (USAF, Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 1. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 487-496. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1213)

The fractional order state equations are developed to predict the effects of feedback intended to reduce motion in damped structures. The mechanical properties of damping materials are modeled using fractional order time derivatives of stress and strain. These models accurately describe the broad-band effects of material damping in the structure's equations of motion. The resulting structural equations of motion are used to derive the fractional order state equations. Substantial differences between the structural and state equations are seen to exist. The mathematical form of the state equations suggests the feedback of fractional order time derivatives of structural displacements to improve control system performance. Several other advantages of the fractional order state formulation are discussed.

A89-30724#

MASS CONSERVATION IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF SPACE

MENAHEM BARUCH (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg) and YORAM ZEMEL IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics

and Astronautics, 1989, p. 710-712. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1239)

In the identification process of space structures it is extremely important to keep the rigid body characteristics of the structure uncorrupted. The Methods of Reference Basis (MRB) achieve this by using a Law of Mass Conservation. In line with the law a proper definition for isolation of the measured elastic modes from rigid body movements is also introduced.

#### A89-30725#

### LOCATION OF MODELING ERRORS USING MODAL TEST

CHENG S. LIN (Aerospace Corp., El Segundo, CA) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 713-720. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1240)

A unity check method is proposed to locate the physical positions of modeling errors in stiffness using modal test data. The method uses the cross unity check between a flexibility matrix derived from modal test data and the analytical stiffness matrix to locate the errors; it cannot determine the changes needed to correct the errors. Effectiveness of the method is demonstrated through numerical examples both with stiffness matrix unreduced and stiffness reduced by Guyan reduction. Sensitivity of the method to lack of orthogonality in measured modes is discussed. Note that the flexibility matrix can also be derived from static test data instead of modal test data. Author

A89-30726\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### ON THE STATE ESTIMATION OF STRUCTURES WITH SECOND ORDER OBSERVERS

W. KEITH BELVIN (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) and K. C. PARK (Colorado, University, Boulder) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 721-727. refs (Contract F49620-87-C-0074) (AIAA PAPER 89-1241)

The use of the linear quadratic regulator control synthesis techniques implies the availability of full state feedback. For vibration control of structures, usually only a limited number of states are measured from which an observer model reconstructs the full state. This paper shows that using second-order observers is a viable technique for reconstructing the unmeasured states of structures under mildly restrictive conditions. Moreover, the computational advantages of the second-order observer, as compared to a first-order observer, indicate that significantly larger observer models may be utilized. Numerical examples are used to demonstrate the performance of second-order observers. The implications of second-order observers in the development of the control/structures interaction technology is discussed.

#### A89-30727#

### **AUTOMATING THE IDENTIFICATION OF STRUCTURAL MODEL PARAMETERS**

JAMES J. ALLEN and DAVID R. MARTINEZ (Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 728-736. refs

(Contract DE-AC04-76DP-00789)

(AIAA PAPER 89-1242)

An implementation of a tool for the system identification of large structural model based on the integration of commercial software packages is presented. The method integrates commercial software for finite element modeling (MSC/NASTRAN), mathematical programming techniques (ADS), and general linear system analysis (PRO-MATLAB). The use of the automated

parameter identification software is illustrated for the following two applications: estimation of the material constants and support stiffness of a truss structure and estimation of the stiffness and mass properties of an electronics package.

A89-30737\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

### FREE-VIBRATION CHARACTERISTICS AND CORRELATION OF A SPACE STATION SPLIT-BLANKET SOLAR ARRAY

KELLY S. CARNEY and FRANCIS J. SHAKER (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 813-819. Previously announced in STAR as N89-15438, refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-1252)

Two methods for studying the free-vibration characteristics of large split-blanket solar array in a zero-g cantilevered configuration are presented. The zero-g configuration corresponds to an on-orbit configuration of the Space Station solar array. The first method applies the equations of continuum mechanics to determine the natural frequencies of the array; the second uses the finite element method program, MSC/NASTRAN. The stiffness matrix from the NASTRAN solution was found to be erroneously grounded. The results from the two methods are compared. It is concluded that the grounding does not seriously compromise the solution to the elastic modes of the solar array. However, the correct rigid body modes need to be icluded to obtain the correct dynamic model. Author

### A89-30743#

### **EXACT STATIC AND DYNAMIC STIFFNESS MATRICES FOR** GENERAL VARIABLE CROSS SECTION MEMBERS

MOSHE EISENBERGER (Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 852-858. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1258)

This paper concerns the formulation of a new finite element method for the solution of beams with variable cross section. Using only one element it is possible to derive the exact static and dynamic stiffness matrices (up to the accuracy of the computer), for any polynomial variation of axial, torsional, and bending stiffnesses along the beam. Examples are given for the accuracy and efficiency of the method. Author

A89-30763\*# Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co., Houston,

### DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF THE SPACE STATION TRUSS STRUCTURE BASED ON A CONTINUUM REPRESENTATION

SEGUN THOMAS (Lockheed Engineering and Sciences, Houston, TX) and NORRIS STUBBS (Texas A & M University, College Station) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1062-1068.

(Contract NAS9-17900) (AIAA PAPER 89-1280)

A mathematical model is developed for the real-time simulation of a Space Station. First, a continuum equivalent representation of the Space Station truss structure is presented which accounts for extensional, transverse, and shear deformations and coupling between them. The procedure achieves a significant reduction in the degrees of freedom of the system. Dynamic equations are then formulated for the continuum equivalent of the Space Station truss structure based on the matrix version of Kane's dynamical equations. Finally, constraint equations are derived for the dynamic analysis of flexible bodies with closed loop configuration.

A89-30770#

VIBRATION CHARACTERISTICS AND SHAPE CONTROL OF ADAPTIVE PLANAR TRUSS STRUCTURES

FUMIHIRO KUWAO, MAKOTO YOSHIHARA, SHOICHI MOTOHASHI, KENICHI TAKAHARA (Toshiba Corp., Kawasaki, Japan), and MICHIHIRO NATORI (Tokyo, University, Sagamihara, Japan) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 3. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1136-1144. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-1288)

The vibration characteristics of a planar truss structure are evaluated by conducting a modal survey of the function model and analyzing the mathematical model. The effectiveness of shape control for the compensation of the deformation due to the gravity force is demonstrated. The implications of the results for the adaptive planar truss structures of large space antennas are briefly discussed.

V.L.

A89-30772\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION TEST USING ACTIVE MEMBERS
JAY-CHUNG CHEN and JAMES L. FANSON (California Institute
of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: AIAA,
ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and

Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 3. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1154-1163. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-1290)

A modal test using active members as the excitation source has been performed on the Precision Truss. Using the step sine testing technique, the frequency response functions are obtained and the modal parameters are extracted by the curve-fitting method. Total of 10 global modes and 3 local modes are obtained. The results are compared with those obtained by the conventional external excitation test.

A89-30787#

DYNAMICS OF COMPLEX TRUSS-TYPE SPACE STRUCTURES Y. YONG and Y. K. LIN (Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 3. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1295-1304. refs (Contract AF-AFOSR-88-005) (AIAA PAPER 89-1307)

A mathematical procedure developed for the analysis of damped periodic and piecewise periodic structures is extended to more complicated configurations of intersecting arrays. The proposed procedure is a hybrid of finite element, transfer matrix, and wave propagation approaches, with a finite element formulation used to model a periodic truss unit or each type of periodic truss unit in the structure so that the dynamic characteristics of such a unit can be represented as accurately as desired, regardless of its complexity. Traditional transfer matrices for state vectors are transformed to transfer matrices for wave vectors, so that various waves propagating along the structure in different directions can be identified and certain numerical difficulties can be circumvented. An example is given to illustrate the application of the method.

V.L.

A89-30792#

### INTEGRATED DIRECT OPTIMIZATION OF STRUCTURE/REGULATOR/OBSERVER FOR LARGE FLEXIBLE SPACECRAFT

JUNJIRO ONODA and NAOYUKI WATANABE (Tokyo, University, Sagamihara, Japan) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 3. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1336-1344. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1313)

An numerical direct approach to design an optimal controller composed of regulator and observer has been proposed for integrated structure/controller optimization of flexible spacecraft. The approach takes account of uncontrolled residual modes. Therefore, it does not only optimize based on an actual performance index degraded by the residual modes but also suppresses the spillover instability. The approach has been applied to a simply supported beam examples first, and the characteristics of the resulting system have been investigated. The examples have demonstrated that the resulting controller is stable even when LQG controller is unstable. Insensitivity of the resulting system to parameter variations is also demonstrated compared with LQG controller. Subsequently, the approach has been incorporated in a structure/controller simultaneous optimization scheme. The practicality and effectiveness of the present scheme has been demonstrated in a beam-like flexible spacecraft example. Author

**A89-30804\***# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

### EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF ADAPTIVE STRUCTURES FOR PRECISION PERFORMANCE

G.-S. CHEN, B. J. LURIE, and B. K. WADA (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 3. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1462-1472. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1327)

An experimental study was made of the adaptive structure concept. Experimental data were obtained for a three-longeron, thirteen-bay truss-type test structure. This test structure can be softly suspended as well as rigidly clamped at the central bay. The load-carrying active member consists of a stack of concentric piezoelectric wafers, an eddy current displacement sensor, and a strain gage force sensor. A bridge (or compound) feedback technique developed in communication engineering is applied to the problem of active damping augmentation in adaptive structures. Using collocated force and velocity feedback around the active member, a desired output mechanical impedance can be implemented to maximize energy absorption by the active members. In addition, large gains can be implemented to linearize the active member's nonlinear behavior. Good agreements with linear finite element analysis was found for both static and dynamic structural responses. An 11 percent damping in the first bending mode was demonstrated in the closed-loop damping experiment. Author

A89-30805#

### DYNAMICS AND CONTROL OF A SPATIAL ACTIVE TRUSS ACTUATOR

H. H. ROBERTSHAW, R. H. WYNN, JR., H. F. KUNG, S. L. HENDRICKS, and W. W. CLARK (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 3. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1473-1479. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1328)

The methods and the results of an analytical study of the vibration reduction potential of an octahedral, three degree-of-freedom, spatial active truss are presented. The continuum controlled was a 1/4-inch brass rod 75 inches long, intrumented with strain gages to transduce strain. The active truss had extensible links with machine screws driven by dc motors. Good vibration control was achieved with good agreement between the experiment and the analysis.

**A89-30814\*#** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

MODEL REDUCTION FOR FLEXIBLE SPACE STRUCTURES

WODEK GAWRONSKI and TREVOR WILLIAMS (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers.

#### 03 STRUCTURAL CONCEPTS

Part 3. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1555-1565. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1339)

This paper presents the conditions under which modal truncation yields a near-optimal reduced-order model for a flexible structure. Next, a robust model reduction technique to cope with the damping uncertainties typical of flexible space structure is developed. Finally, a flexible truss and the COFS-1 structure are used to give realistic applications for the model reduction techniques studied in the paper.

Author

A89-30815\*# Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Sunnyvale,

### DESIGN, ANALYSIS, AND TESTING OF A HYBRID SCALE STRUCTURAL DYNAMIC MODEL OF A SPACE STATION

MARC J. GRONET (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, CA), EDWARD F. CRAWLEY (MIT, Cambridge, MA), and BRADLEY R. ALLEN (CSA Engineering, Inc., Palo Alto, CA) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 4. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1567-1575. Research supported by NASA. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1340)

The impracticality of testing the fully-assembled on-orbit configurations of future large erectable space platforms fosters an increased reliance on other means for verifying predicted structural dynamic performance. One option is scale modeling. This paper discusses the design of a hybrid scale dynamic test model of the Freedom Space Station and its associated suspension system. Hybrid scaling laws are reviewed, followed by scale factor trades, component design examples, and an analytical evaluation of the overall model fidelity. Component and subassembly test results from a six-bay hybrid scale model truss are presented. Potential interactions of gravity and the suspension system with the free-free dynamics of the scale model are investigated. Suspension system design parameters, such as the number, location, mass, and stiffness of the suspension devices are traded to minimize undesirable interactions and form the basis for an overall suspension system concept for the scale model. Author

A89-30819\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

### PRACTICES IN ADEQUATE STRUCTURAL DESIGN

ROBERT S. RYAN (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 4. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1612-1622. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1344)

An account is given of the guidelines for safe and reliable space vehicle design, especially in the structural engineering area, which have been formulated by NASA in the aftermath of the Space Shuttle Challenger accident in 1986. Illustrative examples are presented from state-of-the-art, performance-driven hardware whose design ineluctably gives rise to a high sensitivity to small variations and uncertainties. It is recommended that such hardware be designed with a view to easy inspectability and manufacturability, with emphasis on the role played in system structures by fracture mechanics. Static and dynamic coupling effects must be precluded wherever possible.

### A89-30838#

## LARGE DEFLECTION STATIC AND DYNAMIC FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSES OF COMPOSITE BEAMS WITH ARBITRARY CROSS-SECTIONAL WARPING

ALAN D. STEMPLE and SUNG W. LEE (Maryland, University, College Park) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 4. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1788-1798. refs

(Contract DAAL03-88-C-002) (AIAA PAPER 89-1363)

A beam finite-element formulation that properly takes into account the warping effects of composite beams undergoing large deflection has been developed. This formulation can be used for static and free vibration analysis of both rotating and nonrotating composite beams. A comparative study with a solid-element model is presented as well as correlation with experimental observations. The present approach allows the modeling of thin-walled composite beams with complicated cross-section, tapers, and arbitrary planforms. Correlation of numerical tests with a three-dimensional solid-element formulation and experimental results demonstrate the validity and effectiveness of the present approach.

## A89-30854\*# Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. A FREQUENCY DOMAIN ANALYSIS FOR DAMPED SPACE STRUCTURES

NESBITT W. HAGOOD and EDWARD F. CRAWLEY (MIT, Cambridge, MA) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 4. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1936-1946. refs

(Contract NAGW-21)

(AIAA PAPER 89-1381)

A method is presented for the analysis of damped structural systems in which the structural components are represented by impedance models and analyzed in the frequency domain. Methods are presented to assemble and condense system impedance matrices, and then to identify approximate mass, stiffness, and damping matrices for systems whose impedances are complicated functions of frequency. Formulas are derived for determination of approximate values for system natural frequencies and damping using frequency domain quantities. The sensitivities of these approximate values to system parameter changes are analyzed. The implementation of these analysis tools is discussed and applied to a simple mechanical system.

## A89-30855# MODEL CORRECTION USING A SYMMETRIC EIGENSTRUCTURE ASSIGNMENT TECHNIQUE

D. C. ZIMMERMANN (Florida, University, Gainesville) and M. WIDENGREN (Kungliga Tekniska Hogskolan, Stockholm, Sweden) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 4. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1947-1954. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-1382)

Improvement of structural models by incorporating measured structural modal parameters is approached from a controls aspect. The approach is developed for linear structures which exhibit nonproportional damping. Residual damping and stiffness matrices are determined such that the improved analytical model eigenstructure matches that obtained experimentally. The method is based on the development of a symmetric eigenstructure assignment algorithm. Examples will be presented which demonstrate the algorithm.

### A89-30856#

### DYNAMIC CONTINUUM MODELING OF BEAMLIKE SPACE STRUCTURES USING FINITE ELEMENT MATRICES

USIK LEE (Korea Institute of Aeronautical Technology, Seoul, Republic of Korea) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 4. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1955-1962. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-1383)

A rational and straightforward method is introduced for developing equivalent continuum models of large beam-like periodic lattice structures based on energy equivalence. Extended Timoshenko beam model is chosen to take account of the effects

due to couplings between extension, transverse shear and bending deformations. The procedure for developing continuum models involves utilizing well-defined existing finite element matrices directly in calculating strain and kinetic energies from which equivalent continuum structural and dynamic properties are induced. The numerical results of free vibration analysis show that the method developed in this paper gives very reliable dynamic characteristics compared to other methods.

A89-30866\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### EFFICIENT EIGENVALUE ASSIGNMENT FOR LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES

PEIMAN G. MAGHAMI and JER-NAN JUANG (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 4. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 2037-2045. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1393)

A novel and efficient approach for the eigenvalue assignment of large first-order time-invariant systems is developed using full-state feedback and output feedback. First, a Schur decomposition is applied to triangularize the state matrix. Second, a series of coordinate rotations (Givens rotations) are used to move the eigenvalue to be reassigned to the end of the diagonal of its Schur form. Third, the eigenvalue is moved to the desired location by a full-state feedback, without affecting the remaining eigenvalues. The second and third step can be repeated until all the assignable eigenvalues are moved to the desired locations. Given the freedom of multiple inputs, the feedback gain matrix is calculated to minimize an objective function composed of a gain matrix norm and/or a robustness index of the closed-loop system. Numerical examples are given to demonstrate the feasibility of the proposed approach.

## A89-30884\*# Alabama Univ., Huntsville. DESIGN OF A SECONDARY DEBRIS CONTAINMENT SHIELD FOR LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES

WILLIAM P. SCHONBERG (Alabama, University, Huntsville) and ROY A. TAYLOR (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 4. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 2193-2198. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1412)

All long-duration spacecraft are susceptible to impacts by meteoroids and pieces of orbiting space debris. Such impacts are expected to occur at extremely high speeds and can damage internal and external flight-critical systems of spacecraft. An effective mechanism is developed to protect external spacecraft subsystems against damage by ricochet particles formed during such impacts. Equations and design procedures for protective shield panels are developed based on observed ricochet phenomena and calculated ricochet particle sizes and speeds. Panel dimensions are shown to be strongly dependent on their inclination and on their distribution around a spacecraft module. It is concluded that obliquity effects of high-speed impacts must be considered in the design of any structure exposed to the meteoroid and space debris environment.

A89-30893\*# Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg.

## LOCATING DAMAGED MEMBERS IN A TRUSS STRUCTURE USING MODAL TEST DATA - A DEMONSTRATION EXPERIMENT

SUZANNE WEAVER SMITH (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg) and PAUL E. MCGOWAN (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Srtuctures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989. 8 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1291)

An experiment is designed to demonstrate and verify the

performance of the on-orbit assessment approach for large flexible space truss structures. The on-orbit assessment approach can be accomplished, in principle, with dynamic response information, structural identification methods, and model correlation techniques which produce an adjusted mathematical model. An optimal update of the structure model is formed using the response data, then examined to locate damaged members. The experiment uses a laboratory scale model truss structure which exhibits characteristics expected for large space truss structures. Vibration experiments are performed to generate response data for the damaged truss. The damage location approach is described, as well as analytical work performed in support of the vibration tests, the measured response of the test article, and some preliminary results. S.A.V.

## A89-31091# CONTROL OF ARTICULATED AND DEFORMABLE SPACE STRUCTURES

HAROLD L. ALEXANDER (Stanford University, CA) IN: Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1988, p. 327-347. refs

The technology developed to date for dynamic control of deformable space structures and articulated space robots is discussed with a view to applications associated with future space industrialization. A freely-floating manipulator base, such as a satellite robot, has no conveniently constant relationship between joint angles and end-effector position, relative to a target object. Noncollocated tip-position control has demonstrated benefits for the dynamic control of manipulators. Operational-space control, based on a full, nonlinear, rigid-body dynamic and kinematic model of the manipulator being controlled, is an additional possible method. Attention is given to laboratory simulations of several control systems.

## A89-31525 VACUUM STRESSING TECHNIQUE FOR COMPOSITE LAMINATES INSPECTION BY OPTICAL METHOD

N. A. RUBAYI and S. H. LIEW (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL) Experimental Techniques (ISSN 0732-8818), vol. 13, March 1989, p. 17-20. Research sponsored by the Southern Illinois University.

The application of the vacuum-stressing method is discussed as a nondestructive testing tool employed in conjunction with holographic interferometry for the detection of flaws and delaminations on or near the surface of composite laminates. Several eight-ply graphite/epoxy composite rectangular laminates were tested having unidirectional, cross-ply, and multiple-direction ply stacking sequences. The flaws made in the specimens were of either rectangular, equilateral, triangular, or circular shape. The effect of the shape, size, and location of the flaws on their detection and resulting fringe patterns was studied. The effect of the stacking sequence and ply orientation on flaw detection was also investigated. Three real-time holograms give representative results of the vacuum-stressing technique.

**A89-31919\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### THERMAL-STRESS-FREE FASTENERS FOR JOINING ORTHOTROPIC MATERIALS

MAX L. BLOSSER (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) AIAA Journal (ISSN 0001-1452), vol. 27, April 1989, p. 472-478. Previously cited in issue 19, p. 3036, Accession no. A87-44836. refs

N89-10297\*# North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State Univ., Greensboro. Dept. of Architectural Engineering.
DYNAMICS AND CONTROL OF THE ORBITING GRID STRUCTURES AND THE SYNCHRONOUSLY DEPLOYABLE

BEAM Final Report
ELIAS G. ABU-SABA 28 Sep. 1988 62 p
(Contract NAG1-405)

(Contract NAG1-405) (NASA-CR-183205; NAS 1.26:183205) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 20K Analytical models were provided for the orbiting grid structure and the joint dominated beam and computational procedures used in determining the eigen value characteristics.

Author

N89-10838\*# Joint Inst. for Advancement of Flight Sciences, Washington, DC.

### PROGRAM OF RESEARCH IN STRUCTURES AND DYNAMICS Final Report

Sep. 1988 35 p

(Contract NGR-09-010-078)

(NASA-CR-183191; NAS 1.26:183191) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 01B

The Structures and Dynamics Program was first initiated in 1972 with the following two major objectives: to provide a basic understanding and working knowledge of some key areas pertinent to structures, solid mechanics, and dynamics technology including computer aided design; and to provide a comprehensive educational and research program at the NASA Langley Research Center leading to advanced degrees in the structures and dynamics areas. During the operation of the program the research work was done in support of the activities of both the Structures and Dynamics Division and the Loads and Aeroelasticity Division. During the period of 1972 to 1986 the Program provided support for two full-time faculty members, one part-time faculty member, three postdoctoral fellows, one research engineer, eight programmers, and 28 graduate research assistants. The faculty and staff of the program have published 144 papers and reports, and made 70 presentations at national and international meetings, describing their research findings. In addition, they organized and helped in the organization of 10 workshops and national symposia in the structures and dynamics areas. The graduate research assistants and the students enrolled in the program have written 20 masters theses and 2 doctoral dissertations. The overall progress is summarized.

N89-10914\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

UTILIZATION OF SPRAY ON FOAM INSULATION FOR MANNED AND UNMANNED SPACECRAFT AND STRUCTURES THOMAS M. HANCOCK, III /n its The 1988 Get Away Special Experimenter's Symposium p 81 Sep. 1988
Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 22B

The idea of using spray-on foam insulation as a passive thermal and micrometeorite protection system is explored. The benefits of applying an exterior coating of foam insulation can be: (1) the foam can provide a thermally stable shield that can assist in reducing the strain on traditional space radiator systems and can also act as a passive thermal guard, allowing a greater fault tolerance if the standard system should fail; (2) the foam can act as an ablative shell diminishing the effects of natural and manmade debris striking the structure; (3) the foam is lightweight - about 1/2 ounce per sq ft; (4) the foam is low cost and easy to maintain; and (5) the foam is a stable material that does not react when exposed to earth or lunar environments.

N89-10936\*# General Dynamics Corp., San Diego, CA. Space Systems Div.

## DEVELOPMENT OF A VERIFICATION PROGRAM FOR DEPLOYABLE TRUSS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY Final Report

JACK E. DYER Sep. 1988 161 p

(Contract NAS1-18274)

(NASA-CR-181703; NAS 1.26:181703) Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01 CSCL 22B

Use of large deployable space structures to satisfy the growth demands of space systems is contingent upon reducing the associated risks that pervade many related technical disciplines. The overall objectives of this program was to develop a detailed plan to verify deployable truss advanced technology applicable to future large space structures and to develop a preliminary design of a deployable truss reflector/beam structure for use a a technology demonstration test article. The planning is based on a Shuttle flight experiment program using deployable 5 and 15 meter

aperture tetrahedral truss reflections and a 20 m long deployable truss beam structure. The plan addresses validation of analytical methods, the degree to which ground testing adequately simulates flight and in-space testing requirements for large precision antenna designs. Based on an assessment of future NASA and DOD space system requirements, the program was developed to verify four critical technology areas: deployment, shape accuracy and control, pointing and alignment, and articulation and maneuvers. The flight experiment technology verification objectives can be met using two shuttle flights with the total experiment integrated on a single Shuttle Test Experiment Platform (STEP) and a Mission Peculiar Experiment Support Structure (MPESS). First flight of the experiment can be achieved 60 months after go-ahead with a total program duration of 90 months.

N89-11250# Toronto Univ. (Ontario). Inst. for Aerospace Studies.

## THE MINI-OSCILLATOR TECHNIQUE: A FINITE ELEMENT METHOD FOR THE MODELING OF LINEAR VISCOELASTIC STRUCTURES Thesis

DONALD J. MCTAVISH Mar. 1988 123 p

(UTIAS-323; ISSN-0082-5255) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01

The use of finite elements to model complex structures has been traditionally effective with regard to mass properties and equilibrium elastic stiffness properties. A practical formulation is presented for the analysis of structures whose constituent materials may be classed as linear viscoelastic. Construction of viscoelastic finite element matrices fully compatible with the usual second order equations of motion is demonstrated, given a knowledge of material properties. The viscoelastic material properties are represented in the Laplace domain by the Golla-Hughes-McTavish (GHM) Analytic Model. The Mini-Oscillator Technique is introduced and developed through the consideration of a single modulus finite element for which the mass and elastic stiffness matrices are known. The simplest case of a single degree of freedom finite element is examined in detail to expose a mechanical analogy from which the mini oscillator technique derives its name. The procedure is then extended to the case of a general structural model with many elements. Each finite element may be of a different material with stiffness properties ranging between simple elastic and multi modulus viscoelastic.

# N89-11793\*# Draper (Charles Stark) Lab., Inc., Cambridge, MA. CONTROL OF FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES-2 (COFS-2) FLIGHT CONTROL, STRUCTURE AND GIMBAL SYSTEM INTERACTION STUDY Final Report

STANLEY FAY, STEPHEN GATES, TIMOTHY HENDERSON, LESTER SACKETT, KIM KIRCHWEY, ISAAC STODDARD, and JOEL STORCH Sep. 1988 205 p (Contract NAS9-17560)

(NASA-CR-172095; R-2088; NAS 1.26:172095) Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The second Control Of Flexible Structures Flight Experiment (COFS-2) includes a long mast as in the first flight experiment, but with the Langley 15-m hoop column antenna attached via a gimbal system to the top of the mast. The mast is to be mounted in the Space Shuttle cargo bay. The servo-driven gimbal system could be used to point the antenna relative to the mast. The dynamic interaction of the Shuttle Orbiter/COFS-2 system with the Orbiter on-orbit Flight Control System (FCS) and the gimbal pointing control system has been studied using analysis and simulation. The Orbiter pointing requirements have been assessed for their impact on allowable free drift time for COFS experiments. Three fixed antenna configurations were investigated. Also simulated was Orbiter attitude control behavior with active vernier jets during antenna slewing. The effect of experiment mast dampers was included. Control system stability and performance and loads on various portions of the COFS-2 structure were investigated. The study indicates possible undesirable interaction between the Orbiter FCS and the flexible, articulated COFS-2 mast/antenna system, even when restricted to vernier reaction jets.

N89-11794# CSA Engineering, Inc., Palo Alto, CA. SCALING OF LARGE SPACE STRUCTURE JOINTS Final Report, Jul. 1987 - Feb. 1988

DAVID A. KIENHOLZ Jun. 1988 30 p (Contract F33615-87-C-3239)

(AD-A197027; CSA-880204; AFWAL-TR-88-3047) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

Large orbiting spacecraft will often use trusses as primary, load-carrying structure. Favorable strength/weight and stiffness/weight ratios as well as compact stowage make trusses a natural candidate for erectable space structures. However the sheer size of proposed spacecraft raises important questions with respect to verification of their predicted dynamic properties. Assembled orbiting structures will be, in many cases, much too large for ground vibration testing. Some are not even capable of supporting their own weight in the earth's gravity. Various truss structures currently proposed for on-orbit assembly are too large to be tested on the ground. This has led to renewed interest in scale models for verification of predicted structural dynamic properties. However, a realistic scale model truss requires joints whose stiffness and damping properties are in-scale with those of the full-size counterpart. The primary conclusion is that accurate scale modeling of erectable trusses is quite feasible.

N89-12624\*# Yale Univ., New Haven, CT. Center for Systems Science

#### VIBRATION SUPPRESSION IN A LARGE SPACE STRUCTURE Final Report

KUMPATI S. NARENDRA Aug. 1988 12 p

(Contract NAS9-17395)

(NASA-CR-182831; NÁS 1.26:182831) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF

A01 CSCL 22/2

The Yale University Center for Systems Science and the NASA Johnson Space Center collaborated in a study of vibration suppression in a large space structure during the period January 1985 to August 1987. The research proposal submitted by the Center to NASA concerned disturbance isolation in flexible space structures. The general objective of the proposal was to create within the Center a critical mass of expertise on problems related to the dynamics and control of large flexible space structures. A specific objective was to formulate both passive and active control strategies for the disturbance isolation problem. Both objectives were achieved during the period of the contract. While an extensive literature exists on the control of flexible space structures, it is generally acknowledged that many important questions remain open at even a fundamental level. Hence, instead of studying grossly simplified models of complex structural systems, it was decided as a first step to confine attention to detailed and thorough analyses of simple structures. Author

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. N89-12786\* Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### TRUSS-CORE CORRUGATION FOR COMPRESSIVE LOADS

RANDALL C. DAVIS, inventor (to NASA) and ROBERT JACKSON, inventor (to NASA) 13 Sep. 1988 9 p Filed 5 Mar. 1987 Supersedes N87-25496 (25 - 19, p 2601) (NASA-CASE-LAR-13438-1; US-PATENT-4,769,968; US-PATENT-APPL-SN-022298; US-PATENT-CLASS-52-814; US-PATENT-CLASS-52-821; US-PATENT CLASS-428-182) Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 13/2

A corrugated panel structure for supporting compressive loads is described which includes curved cap strips separated by truss-core web segments. The truss-core web segments are formed from first and second flat panels with a corrugated filler in between them. The corrugated filler extends in the direction of the compressive load. As a result, all components of the panel structure have a compressive load carrying capability resulting in a high strength-to-weight ratio when the compressive load is limiting. Application to rocket and aircraft structures is suggested.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. N89-13460\*# Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 4TH ANNUAL SCOLE WORKSHOP

LAWRENCE W. TAYLOR, JR., comp. Oct. 1988 Workshop held in Colorado Springs, Colo., 16 Nov. 1987 (NASA-TM-101503; NAS 1.15:101503) Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF

This publication is a collection of papers presented at the Fourth Annual Spacecraft Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) Workshop held at the U.S.A.F. Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 16, 1987. The papers address the modeling, systems identification, and control synthesis for the Spacecraft Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) configuration.

N89-13463\*# California Univ., Los Angeles. Dept. of Electrical Engineering.

#### SOME NONLINEAR DAMPING MODELS IN FLEXIBLE **STRUCTURES**

A. V. BALAKRISHNAN In NASA, Langley Research Center, Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop p 54-66

Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

A class of nonlinear damping models is introduced with application to flexible flight structures characterized by low damping. Approximate solutions of engineering interest are obtained for the model using the classical averaging technique of Krylov and Bogoliubov. The results should be considered preliminary pending further investigation.

#### N89-13470\*# Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN. PLACING DYNAMIC SENSORS AND ACTUATORS ON FLEXIBLE SPACE STRUCTURES

GREGORY A. NORRIS and ROBERT E. SKELTON In NASA, Langley Research Center, Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop p 217-257 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Input/Output Cost Analysis involves decompositions of the quadratic cost function into contributions from each stochastic input and each weighted output. In the past, these suboptimal cost decomposition methods of sensor and actuator selection (SAS) have been used to locate perfect (infinite bandwidth) sensor and actuators on large scale systems. This paper extends these ideas to the more practical case of imperfect actuators and sensors with dynamics of their own. NASA's SCOLE examples demonstrate that sensor and actuator dynamics affect the optimal selection and placement of sensors and actuators.

California Univ., Berkeley. Dept. of Electrical N89-13471\*# Engineering and Computer Sciences.

#### OPTIMIZATION-BASED DESIGN OF CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES

E. POLAK, T. E. BAKER, T-L. WUU, and Y-P. HARN In NASA, Langley Research Center, Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Oct. 1988 Workshop p 259-290

(Contract N00014-86-K-0295; AF-AFOSR-0116-86; NSF ECS-85-17362)

Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The purpose of this presentation is to show that it is possible use nonsmooth optimization algorithms to design both closed-loop finite dimensional compensators and open-loop optimal controls for flexible structures modeled by partial differential equations. An important feature of our approach is that it does not require modal decomposition and hence is immune to instabilities caused by spillover effects. Furthermore, it can be used to design control systems for structures that are modeled by mixed systems of coupled ordinary and partial differential equations.

N89-13472\*# Naval Research Lab., Washington, DC. EFFECT OF ACTUATOR DYNAMICS ON CONTROL OF BEAM FLEXURE DURING NONLINEAR SLEW OF SCOLE MODEL In NASA, Langley Research Center, SHALOM FISHER

Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop p 291-307 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The effect of actuator dynamics on the control of beam flexure during nonlinear slewing of the SCOLE model is discussed. Two aspects of physical limitations on the regulation of beam flexure are similated, i.e., (1) a one foot travel limitation of displacement of proof-mass actuators; and (2) a time delay of 0.1 secs. in application of controls. The goal was to assess the magnitude of induced errors and, comparing the results to the ideal, and to determine how much flexure there is during slew and settling.

Author

N89-13486\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### AN INTEGRATED IN-SPACE CONSTRUCTION FACILITY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

MARTIN M. MIKULAS, JR. and JOHN T. DORSEY Nov. 1988 31 p

(NASA-TM-101515; NAS 1.15:101515) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Preliminary results are presented of studies being conducted by NASA on the construction of very large spacecraft. The various approaches are discussed for constructing spacecraft and their relative merits. It is observed that the Space Station Freedom has all of the basic design characteristics to permit its growth into an in-space construction facility for very large spacecraft. Also it is noted that if disturbances from construction operations are intolerable to other Space Station experiments, a co-orbiting construction facility could be built using previously developed Space Station truss hardware and systems. A discussion is also presented of a new PATHFINDER research initiative on on-orbit construction. This research effort is aimed at developing construction methods for very large spacecraft and includes the development of a 100 meter long space crane.

N89-13815\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

## A SPACE CRANE CONCEPT: PRELIMINARY DESIGN AND STATIC ANALYSIS

MARTIN M. MIKULAS, JR., ROBERT C. DAVIS, and WILLIAM H. GREENE Nov. 1988 18 p

(NASA-TM-101498; NAS 1.15:101498) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 20/11

Future in-space construction and assembly facilities will require the use of space cranes capable of supporting and manipulating large and massive loads. The large size of the space components being considered for construction will require that these cranes have a reach on the order of 100 meters. A space crane constructed from an erectable four-longeron truss beam with 19 5-sq-m truss bays is considered. This concept was selected to be compatible with the Space Station truss. This truss is hinged at three locations along its bottom edge and attached at one end to a rotary joint cantilevered to the assembly depot's main truss structure. The crane's boom sections are rotated by extensible longeron actuators located along the top edge of the beam. To achieve maximum position maneuvering capability for the crane requires that the individual sections be capable of rotating 180 degrees about the hinge point. This can only be accomplished by offsetting the hinges from the longeron axes. Since offset hinges introduce bending moments in the truss members, an analysis of the effect of hinge offsets on the load-carrying capacity of the structure is required. The objective of the static finite element analysis described is to determine the effect of various offset lengths on the overall bending stiffness of the crane and on the maximum stresses.

N89-14901\*# Lowell Univ., MA. Dept. of Mechanical and Energy Engineering.

## SOME TEST/ANALYSIS ISSUES FOR THE SPACE STATION STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION EXPERIMENT Abstract Only

CHAUR-MING CHOU In Hampton Inst., NASA/American Society

for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988 p 48-49 Sep. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The Space Station Structural Characterization Experiment (SSSCE) 1,2 is an early space flight experiment that uses the space station as a generic structure to study the dynamic characteristics of Large Space Structures (LSS). On-orbit modal testing will be conducted to determine natural frequencies, mode shapes and damping of dominant structural modes of the space structure assembly. This experiment will utimately support the development of system indentification and analytical modeling techniques for Large Space Structures. In order to ensure the success of SSSCE (in-space validation of modeling techniques for LSS), adequate measurement and instrumentation requirements have to be established during the experiment-definition study. Among the issues affecting these requirements, spatial and modal coverages of the modal test data are of particular interest. Topics such as total number of sensors, type of measurements (translation and rotation), optimal sensor locations (measurement degreesof-freedom), selection of target modes, effects of modal superposition and truncation, separation of global and local modes, etc., are all a fundamental importance and must be investigated.

Author

N89-14925\*# Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg. Dept. of Engineering Science and Mechanics.

# EXTENSION AND VALIDATION OF A METHOD FOR LOCATING DAMAGED MEMBERS IN LARGE SPACE TRUSSES Abstract Only

SUZANNE WÉAVER SMITH /n Hampton Inst., NASA/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988 p 97-98 Sep. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The damage location approach employs the control system capabilities for the structure to test the structure and measure the dynamic response. The measurements are then used in a system identification algorithm to produce a model of the damaged structure. The model is compared to one for the undamaged structure to find regions of reduced stiffness which indicate the location of damage. Kabe's 3,4 stiffness matrix adjustment method was the central identification algorithm. The strength of his method is that, with minimal data, it preserves the representation of the physical connectivity of the structure in the resulting model of the damaged truss. However, extensive storage and computational effort were required as a result. Extension of the damage location method to overcome these problems is the first part of the current work. The central system identification algorithm is replaced with the MSMT method of stiffness matrix adjustment which was previously derived by generalizing an optimal-update secant method form quasi-Newton approaches for nonlinear optimization. Validation of the extended damage location method is the second Author

N89-14932\*# Ohio State Univ., Columbus. Dept. of Engineering Mechanics.

## THE INFLUENCE OF AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF NONLINEARITY IN FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES Abstract Only

LAWRENCE D. ZAVODNEY In Hampton Inst., NASA/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988 p 108-109 Sep. 1988
Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 20/11

Several models were built at NASA Langley and used to demonstrate the following nonlinear behavior: internal resonance in a free response, principal parametric resonance and subcritical instability in a cantilever beam-lumped mass structure, combination resonance in a parametrically excited flexible beam, autoparametric interaction in a two-degree-of-freedom system, instability of the linear solution, saturation of the excited mode, subharmonic bifurcation, and chaotic responses. A video tape documenting these phenomena was made. An attempt to identify a simple structure consisting of two light-weight beams and two lumped masses using the Eigensystem Realization Algorithm showed the inherent difficulty of using a linear based theory to identify a particular

nonlinearity. Preliminary results show the technique requires novel interpretation, and hence may not be useful for structural modes that are coupled by a guadratic nonlinearity. A literature survey was also completed on recent work in parametrically excited nonlinear system. In summary, nonlinear systems may possess unique behaviors that require nonlinear identification techniques based on an understanding of how nonlinearity affects the dynamic response of structures. In this was, the unique behaviors of nonlinear systems may be properly identified. Moreover, more accutate quantifiable estimates can be made once the qualitative model has been determined.

N89-15155\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

# EXPERIENCES IN APPLYING OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES TO CONFIGURATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES (COFS) PROGRAM

JOANNE L. WALSH Oct. 1988 31 p Presented at the 2nd NASA/Air Force Symposium on Recent Advances in Multidisciplinary Analysis and Optimization, Hampton, VA, 28-30 Sep. 1988

(NASA-TM-101511; NAS 1.15:101511) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Optimization procedures are developed to systematically provide closely-spaced vibration frequencies. A general-purpose finite-element program for eigenvalue and sensitivity analyses is combined with formal mathematical programming techniques. Results are presented for three studies. The first study uses a simple model to obtain a design with two pairs of closely-spaced frequencies. Two formulations are developed: an objective function-based formulation and constraint-based formulation for the frequency spacing. It is found that conflicting goals are handled better by a constraint-based formulation. The second study uses a detailed model to obtain a design with one pair of closely-spaced frequencies while satisfying requirements on local member frequencies and manufacturing tolerances. Two formulations are developed. Both the constraint-based and the objective function-based formulations perform reasonably well and converge to the same results. However, no feasible design solution exists which satisfies all design requirements for the choices of design variables and the upper and lower design variable values used. More design freedom is needed to achieve a fully satisfactory design. The third study is part of a redesign activity in which a detailed model is used. The use of optimization in this activity allows investigation of numerous options (such as number of bays, material, minimum diagonal wall thicknesses) in a relatively short time. The procedure provides data for judgments on the effects Author of different options on the design.

# N89-15161 Missouri Univ., Rolla. MODELING AND CONTROL OF LARGE FLEXIBLE SPACE STRUCTURES Ph.D. Thesis

JAYANT V. RAMAKRISHNAN 1988 230 p Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. DA8816024

Simulation of space structures forms a critical part of the space station design process. The distributed parameter system is discretized by the finite element technique and represented by a finite set of ordinary differential equations. However, from the viewpoint of control computations, the dimensions of the finite element matrices are too large. A lower order model based on some criteria is derived via the process of aggregation and is used for simulation purposes. The thesis investigates the merits and demerits of some model reduction techniques as addressed to this specific problem. A simple and intuitively appealing degree-of-controllability definition is derived that enhances the approach to the actuator/sensor placement problem. Controller synthesis for a realistic space station, the associated spillover, bounds of suboptimality and the performance degradation are investigated. The balanced realization technique and the Routh approximation method are used in the synthesis of lower order models. The simulations include vibration suppression and minimization of line-of-sight errors. Results indicate that controllers derived using reduced order models perform very well.

Dissert. Abstr.

N89-15431# National Aerospace Lab., Amsterdam (Netherlands). Space Div.

## ACCURACY OF MODAL FREQUENCY SET WITH FICTITIOUS JOINTS MODELING

P. TH. L. M. VANWOERKOM 26 May 1987 32 p Sponsored by the Netherlands Agency for Aerospace Programs, Delft (NLR-TR-87126-U; ETN-89-93887) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

The accuracy of the fictitious joints modeling technique is assessed relative to the standard distributed parameter modeling technique. The system is a pinned-pinned Euler-Bernouilli beam. The accuracy criterion is the error in the modal frequencies for the two modeling techniques. The accuracy of the fictitious joints model is very good, although it degrades with increasing mode number. Inaccuracies in the modal frequencies may (after system assembly) lead to errors in those modal frequencies that are located within the bandwith of interest of the assembled system. The modal frequencies for the fictitious joints model are always lower than those for the truth model. This is a convenient property when choosing integration step sizes for numerical simulations.

N89-15433\*# Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC. Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.

## ACTIVE CONTROL OF BUCKLING OF FLEXIBLE BEAMS Final Report

A. BAZ and L. TAMPE 19 Jan. 1989 35 p (Contract NAG5-520)

(NASA-CR-183333; NAS 1.26:183333) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 20/11

The feasibility of using the rapidly growing technology of the shape memory alloys actuators in actively controlling the buckling of large flexible structures is investigated. The need for such buckling control systems is becoming inevitable as the design trends of large space structures have resulted in the use of structural members that are long, slender, and very flexible. In addition, as these truss members are subjected mainly to longitudinal loading they become susceptible to structural instabilities due to buckling. Proper control of such instabilities is essential to the effective performance of the structures as stable platforms for communication and observation. Mathematical models are presented that simulate the dynamic characteristics of the shape memory actuator, the compressive structural members, and closed-loop the associated active control system. A computer-controlled system is designed, based on the developed mathematical models, and implemented to control the buckling of simple beams. The performance of the computer-controlled system is evaluated experimentally and compared with the theoretical predictions to validate the developed models. The obtained results emphasize the importance of buckling control and suggest the potential of the shape memory actuators as attractive means for controlling structural deformation in a simple and reliable way.

Author

N89-15438\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

## FREE-VIBRATION CHARACTERISTICS AND CORRELATION OF A SPACE STATION SPLIT-BLANKET SOLAR ARRAY

KELLY S. CARNEY and FRANCIS J. SHAKER 1989 15 p Prepared for presentation at the 30th Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, Mobile, AL, 3-5 Apr. 1989; sponsored in part by AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS and ACS (NASA-TM-101452; E-4563; NAS 1.15:101452) Avail: NTIS HC

A03/MF A01 CSCL 20/11

Two methods for studying the free-vibration characteristics of a large split-blanket solar array in a zero-g cantilevered configuration are presented. The zero-g configuration corrresponds to an on-orbit configuration of the Space Station solar array. The first method applies the equations of continuum mechanics to determine the natural frequencies of the array; the second uses the finite element method program, MSC/NASTRAN. The stiffness matrix from the NASTRAN solution was found to be erroneously

grounded. The results from the two methods are compared. It is concluded that the grounding does not seriously compromise the solution to the elastic modes of the solar array. However, the correct rigid body modes need to be included to obtain the correct dynamic model.

Author

**N89-15970\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### A COMPARISON OF TWO TRUSSES FOR THE SPACE STATION STRUCTURE

THOMAS R. SUTTER and HAROLD G. BUSH Washington, DC Mar. 1989 23 p

(NASA-TM-4093; L-16540; NAS 1.15:4093) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The structural performance of two truss configurations, the orthogonal tetrahedral and a Warren-type, are compared using finite element models representing the November Reference Phase 1 Space Station. The truss torsional stiffness properties and fundamental torsion frequency are determined using cantilever truss-beam models. Frequencies, mode shapes, transient response, and truss strut compressive loads are compared for the two space station models. The performance benefit resulting from using a high modulus truss strut is also presented. Finally, assembly and logistics characteristics of the two truss configurations are evaluated.

N89-15971# Business and Technological Systems, Inc., Laurel, MD.

# ALGORITHMS FOR ROBUST IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL OF LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES, PHASE 1 Final Report, Aug. 1987 - Mar. 1988

JAMES V. CARROLL 14 May 1988 85 p Sponsored in part by SDIO/Innovative Science and Technology Office, Washington, DC

(Contract F49620-87-C-0099)

A new method of providing robust attitude control for tracking and slewing maneuvers for large flexible space structures in orbit is developed, and preliminary analyses and performance studies are conducted. The key elements of the method are system identification in real time, based on canonical variate analysis, and adaptive robust control using Model Predictive Control. The Canonical Variate Analysis method also possesses the built-in capability for performing statistically optimal model order reduction. Computational algorithms are developed using several low order flexible models. The results of this feasibility effort demonstrate that the new method is subject to careful design to reduce computer

core size problems, but that its overall performance offers

# N89-15973# SatCon Technology Corp., Cambridge, MA. DISTRIBUTED MAGNETIC ACTUATORS FOR FINE SHAPE CONTROL Final Report, Jul. 1987 - Jan. 1988

encouraging potential for more complete development.

GEORGE ANASTAS, DAVID EISENHAURE, RICHARD HOCKNEY, BRUCE JOHNSON, and KATHLEEN MISOVEC Jun. 1988 91 p

(Contract F04611-87-C-0047)

(AD-A199287; R01-88; AFAL-TR-88-026) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

New spacecraft designs feature large structures characterized by low natural frequencies and stringent pointing and vibration requirements. These large space structures pose unique and difficult control problems. These problems include system bandwidths greater than structural natural frequencies; lack of accurate information about the dynamic characteristic of the structure being controlled; complicated high-order dynamics, including non-linear behavior; and stringent requirements for distributed shape control. An important part of the solution to these control problems is the development of actuators capable of applying force or torque to the structures. Conventionally these actuators have been reaction mass actuators or distributed piezoelectric materials. The objective of this research program

was to investigate other innovative actuator designs for use in flexible spacecraft structure control. In particular, actuators based on the direct use of electromagnetic forces were developed.

GRA

N89-16193\*# Ohio State Univ., Columbus. Dept. of Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering.

# A NOVEL APPROACH IN FÖRMULATION OF SPECIAL TRANSITION ELEMENTS: MESH INTERFACE ELEMENTS Status Report

NESRIN SARIGUL Jan. 1989 67 p

(Contract NAG3-790; RF PROJ. 765939/719301)

(NASA-CR-184768; NAS 1.26:184768) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 20/11

The objective of this research is to develop more accurate and efficient advanced methods for solution of singular problems encountered in various branches of mechanics. The research program includes the formulation of new class elements called Mesh Interface Elements (MIE) to connect meshes of traditional elements either in three dimensions or in three and two dimensions. The finite element formulations are based on the boolean sum and blending operators. In today's advanced aircraft and space structure applications, steep temperature and/or stress gradients are commonly encountered. The analysis methods need to incorporate these steep gradients into the solution efficiently and accurately. Mesh Interface Elements are formulated and tested to account for the steep gradient effects. At present, the heat transfer and structural analysis problems are formulated from uncoupled theory point of view. The status report, first, summarizes the general formulation for heat transfer and structural analysis by including the newly introduced varying material properties at material nodal points of the elements concept. The the formulation of mesh interface elements is detailed. On the computational efficiency side, a hidden-symbolic computation concept developed by the author is given. Verfication examples are included from the heat transfer and structural analysis problems. The appendix includes listings of the computer modules developed for this purpose.

Author

N89-16194\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

## REDUCING DISTORTION AND INTERNAL FORCES IN TRUSS STRUCTURES BY MEMBER EXCHANGES

WILLIAM H. GREENE and RAPHAEL T. HAFTKA (Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg.) Jan. 1989 26 p (NASA-TM-101535; NAS 1.15:101535) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 20/11

Manufacturing errors in the length of members or joint diameters of large truss reflector backup structures may result in unacceptable large distortion errors or member forces. However, it may be possible to accurately measure these length or diameter errors. The present work suggests that a member and joint placement strategy may be used to reduce distortion errors and internal member forces. A member and joint exchange algorithm is used to demonstrate the potential of this approach on several 102-member and 660-member truss reflector structures. It is shown that it is possible to simultaneously reduce the rms of the surface error and the rms of member forces by two orders of magnitude by member and joint exchanges.

**N89-19333**# Virginia Univ., Charlottesville. Dept. of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH AFOSR FORUM ON SPACE STRUCTURES

WALTER D. PILKEY, ed. and ROBERT L. KOSUT, ed. (Integrated Systems, Inc., Palo Alto, CA.) 11 Dec. 1987 92 p Forum held at Monterey, Calif., 20-21 Aug. 1987

(Contract F49620-86-K-0009; AF PROJ. 2302)

(AD-A194761; AFOSR-88-0477TR; UVA/525673/MAE88/102) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

This is the Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures. The topics covered include modeling of spacecraft, wave propagation in large space structures, multiflexible body

dynamic simulation, adaptive structures, electromechanical actuators for controlling flexible structures, system identification of suboptimal control parameters, integrated structural analysis and control, active control of elastic wave motion in structural networks, adaptive control of large space structures; analysis of performance degradation, optimal projection equations for fixed-order dynamic compensation, decentralized/relegated control for large space structures, Frobenius-Hankel norm framework for disturbance rejection and low order decentralized controller design, a method for truss structure vibration control, and robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection method.

N89-19334# Howard Univ., Washington, DC. Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.

MODELING OF FLEXIBLE SPACECRAFT ACCOUNTING FOR ORBITAL EFFECTS

PETER M. BAINUM In Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 3-8 11 Dec. 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

Many current investigations of the shape and orientation control of proposed flexible orbiting large space structures (LSS) do not incorporate the effects of the gravity-gradient and orbital dynamic coupling into the plant models. This means that for the corresponding linearized unforced, open-loop systems, the poles of the rigid rotational modes are at the origin. The manner in which the orbitally induced coupling effects, due to gravity-gradient and gyroscopic effects, are introduced is clearly indicated in the continuum formulation of Santini for predicting the motion of a general orbiting flexible body in orbit. These coupling terms reflect both coupling between the rigid and flexible motions and also intra-modal coupling effects. Elastic deformations are considered small as compared with characteristic body dimensions. Equations are developed for both the rigid and elastic (generic) motions, based on an a prior knowledge of the frequencies and shape functions of all modes included within the truncated system model. The orbitally induced coupling terms are seen to depend on volume integrals whose integrands are functions of the various components of the different modal shape functions together with the coordinates of the differential mass elements.

N89-19335# Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.

WAVE PROPAGATION IN LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES

JAMES H. WILLIAMS, JR. and RAYMOND J. NAGEM In Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 9-11 11 Dec. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

The first step in the mathematical analysis of any physical system is the selection of a mathematical model to represent the system. This selection is extremely important, since it not only determines in advance the scope of possible results of the analysis, but also heavily influences the design of auxiliary devices and systems, such as control systems. In the dynamic analysis of large space structures, mathematical models have consisted primarily of a set of vibration modes. The popularity of the modal vibration model of large space structures is due partly to the well-developed analytical techniques which can be applied to such a model, and partly to the success with which modal vibration models have been used to describe structures on earth. However, in view of the unprecedented size of large space structures and their potential technological importance, it is worthwhile to examine the limitations of modal vibration models and to consider the usefulness of other models. A particular concern here is with models which view large space structures as media in which wave propagation provides an accurate dynamic description. Author

N89-19338# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena. Applied Technologies Section.

CONCEPT OF ADAPTIVE STRUCTURES

MICHAIL ZAK //n Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 23-24 11 Dec. 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

The concept of adaptive structures is brought up in connection

with the need in ultra lightweight structural systems to maintain desired properties and configurations without human intervention when subjected to dynamic, thermal, and other environmental forces. Examples are large antenna structures and flexible robotic structures. In the both cases such adaptivity would allow less massive structural members to be employed under normal loading conditions. During special circumstances when unusually large loads are encountered, temporary stiffening would allow the use of less sturdy structures, resulting in large savings in their cost, and in increasing their mobility and efficiency. Within the framework of a finite-dimensional representation of structural dynamics, the adaptivity can be implemented by the dependence of the stiffness matrix (k) upon the expected load (Q), or expected (programmed) changes in configurations, i.e., (k) = (k(t)) where the dependence upon time is programmed in advance. In order to sustain unexpected loads the adaptive structure can be provided by feedback force control, or by a parametrical stiffness control.

Author

N89-19339# State Univ. of New York, Buffalo. Dept. of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering.

## COMMENTS ON ELECTROMECHANICAL ACTUATORS FOR CONTROLLING FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES

D. J. INMAN, R. W. MAYNE, and D. C. ZIMMERMAN (Florida Univ., Gainesville.) *In* Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 25-27 11 Dec. 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

Two types of specific electromechanical actuators are described and discussed. A proof mass actuator and an electric motor are examined in terms of the amount of damping each produces in a specific structural control experiment. Theoretical and experimental values of actuator produced damping are examined. The effects of actuator dynamics on control law implementation are noted. In addition, a theoretical parameter study of the dynamic response of a dc motor controlling a flexible model of a beam are summarized.

N89-19341# Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, CA.
INTEGRATED STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AND CONTROL
(ISAAC): ISSUES AND PROGRESS

M. ASWANI, D. S. FLAMM, C. L. GUSTAFSON, A. B. JENKIN, J. D. KAWAMOTO, and G. T. TSENG *In* Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 43-47 11 Dec. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

The ISAAC program at the Aerospace Corporation has been pursuing issues which arise in the simultaneous design of structures and control systems for large space structures using a mathematical programming code. There are many practical advantages to such integrated design, such as tuning the structure to directly improve the closed loop performance measure. Here, the focus is on key elements in the work, and in particular those elements which distinguish our emphasis from that of other workers in the field. There is obviously more to gain by simultaneously tuning structural and controller designs. Closed loop performance criteria which directly measure desired characteristics are available. The big issues are parametrization of controller and structure, and computational techniques for evaluation of criteria, constraints, and their derivatives.

N89-19349\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

ROBUST EIGENSTRUCTURE ASSIGNMENT BY A PROJECTION METHOD: APPLICATION USING MULTIPLE OPTIMIZATION CRITERIA

J. L. JUNKINS, D. W. REW, and J. N. JUANG In Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 85-88 11 Dec. 1987 Sponsored by NASA Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

New ideas which lead to feedback control laws for large flexible structures which are insensitive to model uncertainty are presented. A pole placement method is presented which leads to near-unitary closed loop eigenvectors, and a new method is introduced to

design the control while simultaneously considering three competing measures of optimality. Robustness versus Integral algorithms are applicable to at least moderately high-dimensioned systems. In the present discussion, controls for two coupled flexible bodies are considered. A 6x24 gain matrix is designed to control a 12 modes system using 6 actuators. Researchers also developed control laws for the R2P2 simulator at Martin Marietta; in this case 3 actuators are used to control a 12th order system. Simulation studies indicate that researchers indeed achieved robust designs without significant difficulties associated with spillover into the uncontrolled modes. Here, several key ideas and numerical results are given. In the references, details of the formulation, discussions of salient features, and connection to the available literature are given.

N89-19350 Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg.

## DAMAGE DETECTION AND LOCATION IN LARGE SPACE TRUSSES Ph.D. Thesis

SUZANNE WEAVER SMITH 1988 139 p Avail: Univ. Microfilm Order No. DA8817424

Researchers pursuing the goal to design and construct a large orbiting space structure are directing considerable effort toward many issues, including the ability to maneuver a flexible structure. In particular, basic research is underway into the technologies of control system design and structural modeling to support this effort. The thesis of this research is that structural damage can be detected and located with the control system of a large space structure. A concept for damage location was developed and demonstrated in simulated tests. The control system tests the structure and measures the response. The measurement are then used in a system identification algorithm to produce a model of the damaged structure. The model is compared to one for the undamaged structure to find regions of reduced stiffness which indicate the location of damage. Simulation studies were performed on two truss models. The members of both and the design of the second were borrowed form the concept design for the Space Station. Exact and inexact data simulated tests with the two structures indicated that damage can be located with this Dissert, Abstr. approach.

N89-19357# Harris Corp., Melbourne, FL. Government Aerospace Systems Div.

EXPERIMENTAL VERIFICATION OF AN INNOVATIVE PERFORMANCE-VALIDATION METHODOLOGY FOR LARGE SPACE SYSTEMS Annual Report, Aug. 1987 - Aug. 1988

DAVID C. HYLAND Sep. 1988 53 p

(Contract F49620-87-C-0108)

(AD-A202243; AFOSR-88-1192TR) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

A technology gap exists in verifying performance of large space systems. To fill that gap the proposed program seeks to develop and validate an efficient pre-flight performance verification methodology. The approach involves selective component testing along with analysis of subsystem interactions. The method exploits MEOP (Maximum Entropy/Optimal Projection) Control-System Design and Majorant Robustness Analysis. The approach will be formulated for several representative large space systems and experimentally verified on a 3-meter diameter multi-hex panel ground-based active controls testbed.

**N89-19358**# Harris Corp., Melbourne, FL. Government Aerospace Systems Div.

MAXIMUM ENTROPY/OPTIMAL PROJECTION DESIGN SYNTHESIS FOR DECENTRALIZED CONTROL OF LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES Final Report, Oct. 1986 - May 1988 DAVID C. HYLAND, DENNIS S. BERNSTEIN, and EMMANUEL G. COLLINS, JR. May 1988 281 p

(Contract F49620-86-C-0038)

(AD-A202375; AFOSR-88-1203TR) Avail: NTIS HC A13/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The Maximum Entropy/Optimal Projection (MEOP) Methodology is a novel approach to designing implementable vibration-

suppression controllers for large space systems. Two issues, in particular, have been addressed, namely, controller order (i.e., complexity) and system robustness (i.e., sensitivity to plant variations). Extensions developed herein include generalizations to decentralized controller architectures and a new robustness analysis technique known as Majorant Robustness Analysis. This final report also encompasses extensions to hierarchical control as well as the development of numerical algorithms for solving the control design equations.

N89-19362# Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, Oberpfaffenhofen (West Germany). Space Flight Dynamics Section.

#### INVESTIGATION OF FLIGHT SENSORS AND ACTUATORS FOR THE VIBRATION DAMPING AUGMENTATION OF LARGE FLEXIBLE SPACE STRUCTURES Final Report

TH. LANGE, comp. Paris, France ESA May 1988 237 p (Contract ESTEC-6902/86-NL-MAC(SC))

(ESA-CR(P)-2670; ETN-89-93926) Avail: NTIS HC A11/MF A01 Sensor and actuator hardware was analyzed with respect to a two-dimensional generic structural model representing a material processing platform on a large space structure. Two devices based on inertial control for vibration damping are presented. The Rotating Resonance InTegrating Accelerometer (RITA) is based upon a rotating pendulum to be applied for inertial acceleration measurement without any bias or stiction effect associated with ordinary servoed proof-mass accelerometers. The RITA features the suspension of the rotating proof-mass by a spring assembly tuned in resonance with the rotor spin frequency. Thus high measurement sensitivity and a high axial stiffness can be realized. The Linear Stepper Motor Actuator (LISA) is proposed as an alternative with respect to the pivoted proof-mass actuators. In LISA the proof-mass incorporates the motor coils, which are attached to a lightweight carriage by a spring/damper assembly. Thus high stepping rates with low switching times can be realized with relatively low motor power. This kind of proof-mass suspension damps out the high frequency noise level to a large extent. Semiactive hydraulic control methods utilizing the energy dissipation property of viscous fluids flowing through special surface treated pipes to increase the frictional effect are also presented. Due to the high weight penalty they are not suitable for structures represented by the box truss model but could be applied for structures extending over several hundred meters. This is due to the expected high damping forces requiring a smaller number of actuators and reducing the relative weight penalty.

#### 04

#### THERMAL CONTROL

Includes descriptions of analytical techniques, passive and active thermal control techniques, external and internal thermal experiments and analyses and trade studies of thermal requirements.

# A89-11418 IMPORTANCE OF HEAT TRANSFER IN LI/MOS2 BATTERIES FOR AEROSPACE APPLICATIONS

C. J. JOHNSON (Boeing Aerospace Co., Seattle, WA) IN: Symposium on Primary and Secondary Ambient Temperature Lithium Batteries, Honolulu, HI, Oct. 18-23, 1987, Proceedings. Pennington, NJ, Electrochemical Society, Inc., 1988, p. 458-463.

Heat transfer measurements of Li/MoS2 batteries revealed that heat was absorbed when charging between 25-75 percent state of charge. This range of charge correlates with test data for charge/discharge cycling found to optimize cycle life. For space applications, the beneficial aspect of cooling on charging would allow a lighter weight total power subsystem. Heat generation during discharge was found to be comparable to that of other space batteries.

Author

**A89-15190\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

THE DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF A STIRLING ENGINE HEAT EXCHANGER MODULE WITH AN INTEGRAL HEAT PIPE JEFFREY G. SCHREIBER (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 1. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 133-140. Previously announced in STAR as N88-26732. refs

The conceptual design of a free-piston Stirling Space Engine (SSE) intended for space power applications has been generated. The engine was designed to produce 25 kW of electric power with heat supplied by a nuclear reactor. A novel heat exchanger module was designed to reduce the number of critical joints in the heat exchanger assembly while also incorporating a heat pipe as the link between the engine and the heat source. Two inexpensive verification tests are proposed. The SSE heat exchanger module is described and the operating conditions for the module are outlined. The design process of the heat exchanger modules, including the sodium heat pipe, is briefly described. Similarities between the proposed SSE heat exchanger modules and the LeRC test modules for two test engines are presented. The benefits and weaknesses of using a sodium heat pipe to transport heat to a Stirling engine are discussed. Similarly, the problems encountered when using a true heat pipe, as opposed to a more simple reflux boiler, are described. The instruments incorporated into the modules and the test program are also outlined.

#### A89-15207 HIGH POWER INFLATABLE RADIATOR FOR THERMAL REJECTION FROM SPACE POWER SYSTEMS

D. CHITTENDEN, G. GROSSMAN, E. ROSSEL, P. VAN ETTEN, and G. WILLIAMS (L'Garde, Inc., Tustin, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 1. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 353-358. refs

(Contract F33615-87-C-2752)

The present study has investigated a novel concept of an inflatable radiator which captures burst heat from space-based defense systems during its short generation period and radiates it to space later over a longer period. During the operation phase, the radiator is extended out of the spacecraft and filled with steam generated by the waste heat. As the spacecraft continues orbiting the earth, the steam is condensed gradually. The radiator is retracted during condensation so as to maintain a constant saturation pressure, and is folded neatly into the spacecraft, ready for the next mission. A preliminary design of the inflatable radiator has been performed during which various aspects of its operation were studied. The paper discusses the results of these studies including the choice and evaluation of candidate materials, design of the bag with the retraction, folding and drive mechanisms, the thermal, dynamic stability and survivability analyses. Author

**A89-15208\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

#### MOVING BELT RADIATOR TECHNOLOGY ISSUES

K. ALAN WHITE, III (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 1. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 365-371. Previously announced in STAR as N88-25477. refs

Development of the Moving Belt Radiator (MBR) as an advanced space radiator concept is discussed. The relative merits of Solid Belt (SBR) Liquid Belt (LBR), and Hybrid Belt (HBR) Radiators are described. Analytical and experimental efforts related to the dynamics of a rotating belt in microgravity are reviewed. The development of methods for transferring heat to the moving belt is discussed, and the results from several experimental investigations are summarized. Limited efforts related to the belt

deployment and stowage, and to fabrication of a hybrid belt, are also discussed. Life limiting factors such as seal wear and micrometeroid resistance are identified. The results from various MBR point design studies for several power levels are compared with advanced Heat Pipe Radiator technology. MBR designs are shown to compare favorable at both 300 and 1000 K temperature levels. However, additional effort will be required to resolve critical technology issues and to demonstrate the advantage of MBR systems.

# A89-15209\* Los Alamos National Lab., NM. TRANSIENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF AN INTEGRATED HEAT PIPE-THERMAL STORAGE SYSTEM

E. KEDDY, J. T. SENA, M. MERRIGAN (Los Alamos National Laboratory, NM), GARY HEIDENREICH (Sundstrand Corp., Rockford, IL), and STEVE JOHNSON (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 1. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 373-378.

Transient performance tests of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system have been conducted. This system was developed as a part of an Organic Rankine Cycle-Solar Dynamic Power System receiver for future power systems. The integrated system consists of potassium heat pipe elements that incorporate thermal energy storage canisters within the vapor space and an organic fluid (toluene) heater tube used as the condenser region of the heat pipe. The transient performance tests determined the operating characteristics and power input limits of the integrated heat pipe-thermal storage unit under conditions corresponding to re-acquisition of the sun during emergence from eclipse conditions and to the initial start-up of the solar dynamic power system. The tests demonstrated that the heat pipe-thermal storage element is not limited under conditions corresponding to emergence from eclipse during normal orbital operations and the heat pipe will successfully start-up from the frozen condition with full input power at the onset. Details of the test procedures and results of the tests are presented in this paper.

#### A89-15210 HEAT PUMP AUGMENTED RADIATOR FOR LOW-TEMPERATURE SPACE APPLICATIONS

M. OLSZEWSKI (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, TN) and U. ROCKENFELLER (Rocky Research Corp., Boulder City, NV) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 1. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 379-383. USAF-supported research. refs (Contract DE-AC05-84OR-21400)

Closed-cycle, space-based heat rejection systems depend solely on radiation to achieve their heat dissipation function. Since the payload heat rejection temperature is typically 50 K above that of the radiation sink in near earth orbit, the size and mass of these systems can be appreciable. Size (and potentially mass) reductions are achievable by increasing the rejection temperature via a heat pump. Two heat pump concepts were examined to determine if radiator area reductions could be realized without increasing the mass of the heat rejection system. The first was a conventional, electrically-driven vapor compression system. The second is an innovative concept using a solid-vapor adsorption system driven by reject heat from the prime power system. The mass and radiator area of the heat pump radiator systems were compared to that of a radiator only system to determine the merit of the heat pump concepts. Results for the compressor system indicated that the mass minimum occurred at a temperature lift of about 50 K and radiator area reductions of 35 percent were realized. With a radiator specific mass of 10 kgm, the heat pump system is 15 percent higher than the radiator only baseline system. Author A89-25064\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

#### THE SPACE STATION ACTIVE THERMAL CONTROL TECHNICAL CHALLENGE

W. E. ELLIS (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989.

(AIAA PAPER 89-0073)

The overall conceptual design premise of the two major subsystems that make up the Space Station active thermal control system is discussed. Specifically, the thermal loop required to gather and collect the waste heat from the various systems, modules, and payloads of the Space Station and the large radiators necessary to dissipate the waste heat to space are described. The basic design concepts to be incorporated in the Space Station are described, and the ground and flight tests conducted to date to prove the feasibility of the design approaches are summarized. Future Space Shuttle flight tests planned to further verify the designs are outlined.

#### A89-25068#

#### **HEAT-PUMP-AUGMENTED RADIATOR FOR HIGH POWER** SPACECRAFT THERMAL CONTROL

B. L. DROLEN (Hughes Aircraft Co., Los Angeles, CA) AlAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 12 p. refs

(Contract F33615-85-C-2557)

(AIAA PAPER 89-0077)

A simple model of a heat-pump-augmented spacecraft is used to study the effect of the heat pump on the overall mass and total radiator area of spacecraft employing one of four different power sources capable of generating 10-100 kW of electrical power. It is demonstrated that significant radiator area and system mass saving can be achieved with heat pumps having a specific mass of about 10 kg/kW(cooled) or lower. Heat pumps using waste heat generated by the power source provide greater mass savings than those that use the generated electrical energy. RR

#### A89-25271\*# NASA Space Station Program Office, Reston, VA. AN INTEGRATED MODEL OF THE SPACE STATION FREEDOM ACTIVE THERMAL CONTROL SYSTEM

JOHN J. TANDLER (Grumman Corp., Grumman Space Station Freedom Program Support Div., Reston, VA) and VINCENT J. BILARDO, JR. (NASA, Space Station Freedom Program Office, Reston, VA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno. NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 12 p. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-0319)

A flexible, generic model of the Space Station Freedom active thermal control system has been developed which is designed to analyze dynamic interactions of the major subsystems of the ATCS. Models are described for the components of the central thermal bus, the radiator external thermal environment, and the internal thermal control system. Two programs are described which facilitate the development of the integrated ATCS model. The first, SIMRAD, simplifies an external thermal environment model given a desired level of accuracy in integrated model performance. The model reduction technique is shown to reduce model execution time significantly while maintaining the desired accuracy. The second, GENFLU, generates SINDA/FLUINT input code for the evaporator and load interface models and automates the integration of load submodels. The component submodels and integration techniques were used to create an integrated model of the thermal control system for an early assembly flight configuration. The results demonstrate the utility of the integrated model in studying dynamic interactions of the ATCS subsystems. Author

#### A89-27824

#### IMPROVEMENTS IN PASSIVE THERMAL CONTROL FOR SPACECRAFT

A. M. WHALLEY (Pilkington PE, Ltd., Space Technology, SAE, Intersociety Conference on Bodelwyddan, Wales) Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988.

(SAE PAPER 881022)

STATION

This paper presents test results and suggestions for improvement as part of an overall optimization program for passive thermal control Optical Solar Reflectors (OSRs). The OSR acts as a thermal control device for satellites by reflecting incident solar radiation while simultaneously radiating internally generated heat harmlessly into the surrounding environment. Options for the enhancement of OSR thermal properties, through the use of thermal control coatings, by either a reduction in the overall solar absorptance or an increase in the IR emittance are discussed. A process of strength enhancement of the OSRs by immersion in an acid solution is also examined. The author concludes by suggesting a reexamination of protective coatings already used on the existing product.

#### A89-27863\* Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, NY. PROTOTYPE SPACE ERECTABLE RADIATOR SYSTEM **GROUND TEST ARTICLE DEVELOPMENT**

JOSEPH P. ALARIO (Grumman Corp., Space Systems Div., Bethpage, NY) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 12 p. refs (Contract NAS9-17498) (SAE PAPER 881066)

A prototype heat rejecting system is being developed by NASA-JSC for possible space station applications. This modular system, the Space-Erectable Radiator System Ground Test Article (SERS-GTA) with high-capacity radiator panels, can be installed and replaced on-orbit. The design, fabrication and testing of a representative ground test article are discussed. Acceptance test data for the heat pipe radiator panel and the whiffletree clamping mechanism have been presented. A.A.F.

#### A89-27864\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX. LONG-LIFE/DURABLE RADIATOR COATINGS FOR SPACE

STEVE JACOBS (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) and DONALD R. DUFFY (Acurex Corp., Mountain View, CA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, ĆA, July 11-13, 1988. 11 p. (SAE PAPER 881067)

The anodic coatings developed by anodizing specific aluminum alloys show considerable promise as long-life/durable radiator coatings. These coatings, formed by the sulfuric acid anodizing process, were the best performers of a variety of candidate coatings subjected to ultraviolet radiation and temperature-cycling tests.

A89-27865\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX. SPACE STATION THERMAL TEST BED STATUS AND PLANS TIMOTHY K. BRADY (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 16 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881068)

The accomplishments, current status, and future plans of the thermal test bed program for Space Station thermal management are discussed. This program is intended to support the design and development of the thermal control systems for the Space Station. The topics discussed include heat pipe radiator evaluation, modular panel tests, two-phase heat transport, and testing of thermal buses using ammonia as the working fluid.

#### A89-27866\* NASA Space Station Program Office, Reston, VA. SPACE STATION THERMAL CONTROL DURING ON-ORBIT

VINCENT J. BILARDO, JR. (NASA, Space Station Freedom Program Office, Reston, VA) and ALBERT W. CARLSON (Grumman Corp., Space Station Program Support Div., Reston, VA) Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 17 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881070)

This paper summarizes the Space Station program requirements for the Thermal Control System (TCS), and outlines the capabilities of the TCS for each assembly configuration. The TCS architecture for the completed assembly configuration is described, consisting of an active TCS (ATCS) and a passive TCS (PTCS). The four ATCS subsystems are described, including the two-phase ammonia central ATCS, photovoltaic power module, attached payload accommodation equipment and the single-phase water internal ATCS.

# A89-27880\* Sundstrand Corp., Rockford, IL. REDUCED GRAVITY AND GROUND TESTING OF A TWO-PHASE THERMAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR LARGE SPACECRAFT

D. G. HILL, K. HSU (Sundstrand Corp., Rockford, IL), R. PARISH, and J. DOMINICK (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 14 p. refs (Contract NAS9-17195) (SAE PAPER 881084)

Experiments were performed aboard the NASA-JSC KC-135 aircraft to study the effect of reduced gravity on two-phase (liquid/vapor) flow and condensation. A prototype two-phase thermal management system for a large spacecraft was tested. Both visual observation and photography of the flow regimes were made. Ground test simulations of the KC-135 flight tests were conducted for comparison purposes. Two-phase pressure drops were predictable by the Heat Transfer Research Institute (HTRI) method, or the Friedel correlation.

#### A89-27881

#### FLOSIN - A FLUID LOOP ANALYZER FOR SINDA

STEVEN M. LUNDE (Boeing Aerospace, Seattle, WA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 13 p. (SAE PAPER 881085)

By interfacing the computer code FLOSIN (a stand-alone program for adiabatic fluid loop analysis) with SINDA (Systems Improved Numerical Differencing Analyzer), a combined thermal/fluid analysis of fluid loops can be performed. FLOSIN is essentially a library of subroutines accessed by the user. System temperatures and pressures on existing thermal bus can be predicted. A prototype two-phase thermal bus using ammonia as the working fluid has been developed for potential Space Station applications.

## A89-27882 DESIGN OF A TWO-PHASE CAPILLARY PUMPED FLIGHT EXPERIMENT

D. R. CHALMERS, J. FREDLEY (General Electric Co., Astro-Space Div., Princeton, NJ), J. KU, and E. J. KROLICZEK (OAO Corp., Greenbelt, MD) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 14 p. (SAE PAPER 881086)

A two-phase capillary pumped system loop (CPL) flight experiment was performed to demonstrate the capability of a capillary pumped system to absorb, transport, control, and reject heat in Space Station application simulation. This experiment was to provide sufficient data for characterization of the CPL system's performance under microgravity and normal environments. The details of the design, analysis, fabrication and test plan of the experiment program are presented. Ground testing verified the predicted heat transport performance.

A.A.F.

## A89-27883 MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY PROBLEMS FOR AMMONIA SYSTEMS

ELISABETH M. W. PINCHA, BARBARA L. HEIZER, and MICHAEL P. MCHALE (Boeing, Aerospace, Seattle, WA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 8 p.

(SAE PAPER 881087)

Thermal management systems are currently being developed

for application on large orbiting platforms, specifically the Space Station. Based upon its thermodynamic properties, ammonia was selected as a working fluid suitable to handle the power and heat rejection requirements of these systems. The Space Station's 30-year design life, minimum maintenance requirement, maximum reliability, and ammonia working fluid have led to new material compatibility issues. Although ammonia is a well understood fluid for ground-based refrigeration uses, it produced some unexpected results when applied to space-based heat transport systems.

Author

#### A89-27898 SOLID/VAPOR ADSORPTION HEAT PUMPS FOR SPACE APPLICATION

SAM V. SHELTON, WILLIAM J. WEPFER, and J. SCOTT PATTON (Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 10 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881107)

A solid/vapor heat pump with its variable temperature and load capabilities is ideal for the thermal and environmental control of space systems. Merits include utilization of safe refrigerants, minimal electric power requirements, and simplicity of components.

minimal electric power requirements, and simplicity of components. Heat rejection and cooling is possible over a range of temperatures, and the selection of various refrigerant/absorption pairs enables designs for various applications. This system is being considered for use in the extravehicular mobility units of spacecrews both for maintenance of comfort and waste heat dissipation. A residential testing has proved the feasibility of the solid/vapor concept.

A.A.F.

#### A89-27900

## TWO-PHASE AMMONIA THERMAL BUS TESTBED - EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

M. P. MCHALE, S. D. GOO, J. E. COLEMAN, and G. L. FRANKFURT (Boeing Aerospace, Seattle, WA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 8 p. (SAE PAPER 881109)

Future large spacecraft, such as the Space Station, will have high power dissipations and long heat transport distances. The combination of these two requirements dictates the need for a new heat transport technology. An ammonia thermal bus (ATB) concept has been developed using two-phase ammonia as the working fluid. Instrumentation and control systems were used to verify system performance, protect personnel and equipment, and run the system. The ATB was robust; thus operating procedures were simple and fault tolerant. Test results demonstrated a maximum heat load of 22 kW, a controllable turndown ratio of 44:1, and the ability to control setpoint temperatures within the range of 30 to 90 F. This paper describes the ammonia thermal bus (ATB), test instrumentation and control, procedures for operating the ATB, and test results.

# A89-29218# PROBLEMS OF THERMAL PROTECTION IN SPACE APPLICATIONS [PROBLEMES DE PROTECTION THERMIQUE DANS LES APPLICATIONS SPATIALES]

J. F. STOHR (ONERA, Chatillon-sous-Bagneux, France) (Societe Francaise des Thermiciens, Journee d'Etudes, Paris, France, Apr. 20, 1988) ONERA, TP, no. 1988-36, 1988, 10 p. In French. (ONERA, TP NO. 1988-36)

Following a review of the flux and temperature conditions encountered by the Hermes vehicle upon reentry, means of thermal protection are discussed. Problems posed by the use of the ceramic-ceramic composites required for thermal protection are considered, with special attention given to the deformation mode and high-temperature oxidation behavior of these materials. Problems related to the thermal protection of the cryogenic tanks are also reviewed.

## N89-11146# Oak Ridge National Lab., TN. AN OVERVIEW OF THE STIRLING ENGINE HEAT PUMP PROGRAM

F. C. CHEN 1988 11 p Presented at the 2nd DOE/ORNL Heat Pump Conference: Research and Development on the Heat Pump for Space Conditioning Applications, Washington, D.C., 17 Apr. 1988

(Contract DE-AC05-84OR-21400)

(DE88-013833; CONF-8804100-21) Avail: NTIS HC A03

The paper summarizes the recent developments in the Stirling engine-driven heat pump program activities sponsored by the Department of Energy (DOE) through Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). This technology has displayed its ability to meet the thermal performance objectives. Enhanced technology options guided by value engineering principles are being pursued toward the development of an economically viable household engine-driven heat pump.

# N89-12602\*# Analytic Sciences Corp., Washington, DC. THERMAL/STRUCTURAL DESIGN VERIFICATION STRATEGIES FOR LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES

DAVID BENTON In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, 15th Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space Through Testing p 241-252 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Requirements for space structures of increasing size, complexity, and precision have engendered a search for thermal design verification methods that do not impose unreasonable costs, that fit within the capabilities of existing facilities, and that still adequately reduce technical risk. This requires a combination of analytical and testing methods. This requires two approaches. The first is to limit thermal testing to sub-elements of the total system only in a compact configuration (i.e., not fully deployed). The second approach is to use a simplified environment to correlate analytical models with test results. These models can then be used to predict flight performance. In practice, a combination of these approaches is needed to verify the thermal/structural design of future very large space systems.

N89-12603\*# Aeritalia S.p.A., Turin (Italy). Space Systems Group.

#### IRIS THERMAL BALANCE TEST WITHIN ESTEC LSS

PIERO MESSIDORO, MARINO BALLESIO, and J. P. VESSAZ (European Space Agency. European Space Research and Technology Center, ESTEC, Noordwijk, Netherlands) In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, 15th Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space Through Testing p 253-267 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 14/2

The Italian Research Interim Stage (IRIS) thermal balance test was successfully performed in the ESTEC Large Space Simulator (LSS) to qualify the thermal design and to validate the thermal mathematical model. Characteristics of the test were the complexity of the set-up required to simulate the Shuttle cargo bay and allowing IRIS mechanism actioning and operation for the first time in the new LSS facility. Details of the test are presented, and test results for IRIS and the LSS facility are described.

# N89-12613\*# Selenia Spazio S.p.A., Rome (Italy). THE SOLAR SIMULATION TEST OF THE ITALSAT THERMAL STRUCTURAL MODEL Abstract Only

M. GIOMMI, S. LIVERANI, and G. P. ŠANTIN In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, 15th Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space Through Testing p 395-396 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The ITALSAT structural/thermal model (STM) was submitted to a solar simulation test in order to verify the spacecraft thermal design and the thermal mathematical model which will be used to predict the on orbit temperatures. The STM was representative of the flight model in terms of configuration, structures, appendages and thermal hardware; dissipating dummy units were used to simulate the electronic units. The test consisted of the main phases: on station (beginning of life), on station (end of life), and transfer

orbit. Preliminary results indicate that the test performances were satisfactory. The spacecraft measured temperatures were up to 15 degrees higher than the predicted ones. This imposes a careful correlation analysis in order to have reliable flight temperature predictions.

Author

# N89-12617\*# McDonnell-Douglas Corp., Huntington Beach, CA. COMPARISON OF SULFURIC AND OXALIC ACID ANODIZING FOR PREPARATION OF THERMAL CONTROL COATINGS FOR SPACECRAFT

HUONG G. LE, JOHN M. WATCHER, and CHARLES A. SMITH In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, 15th Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space Through Testing p 437-451 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The development of thermal control surfaces, which maintain stable solar absorptivity and infrared emissivity over long periods, is challenging due to severe conditions in low-Earth orbit (LEO). Some candidate coatings are second-surface silver-coated Teflon; second-surface, silvered optical solar reflectors made of glass or quartz; and anodized aluminum. Sulfuric acid anodized and oxalic acid anodized aluminum was evaluated under simulated LEO conditions. Oxalic acid anodizing shows promise of greater stability in LEO over long missions, such as the 30 years planned for the Space Station. However, sulfuric acid anodizing shows lower solar absorptivity.

# N89-12662# Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, NY. A MULTIMEGAWATT SPACE POWER SOURCE RADIATOR DESIGN

JACEK JEDRUCH 28 Jan. 1988 19 p Presented at the 5th Symposium on Space Nuclear Power Systems, Albuquerque, N. Mex., 11 Jan. 1988

(Contract DE-AC07-76ID-01570)

(DE88-015185; EGG-M-38487; CONF-880122-17) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

The multimegawatt space power sources (MMSPS) proposed for deployment in the late 1990s to meet mission burst power requirements, require an increase by four orders of magnitude in the power rating of equipment currently used in space. Prenger and Sullivan (1982) describe various radiator concepts proposed for such applications. They range from the innovative liquid droplet radiator (Mattick and Hertzberg 1981) to the more conventional heat pipe concept (Girrens 1982). The present paper deals with the design of the radiator for one such system, characterized by both high temperature and high pressure. It provides an estimate of the size, mass, and problems of orbiting such a radiator, based on the assumption that the next generation of heavy launch vehicle with 120-tonne carrying capacity, and 4000-cu m cargo volume, will be available for putting hardware into orbit.

N89-13731\*# Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, NY. Space Systems Div.

## SOLAR DYNAMIC HEAT REJECTION TECHNOLOGY. TASK 1: SYSTEM CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT Final Report

ERIC GUSTAFSON and ALBERT W. CARLSON Jun. 1987

(Contract NAS3-24665)

(NASA-CR-179618; NAS 1.26:179618) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 20/4

The results are presented of a concept development study of heat rejection systems for Space Station solar dynamic power systems. The heat rejection concepts are based on recent developments in high thermal transport capacity heat pipe radiators. The thermal performance and weights of each of the heat rejection subsystems is addressed in detail, and critical technologies which require development tests and evaluation for successful demonstration are assessed and identified. Baseline and several alternate heat rejection system configurations and optimum designs are developed for both Brayton and Rankine cycles. The thermal performance, mass properties, assembly requirements, reliability, maintenance requirements and life cycle cost are determined for each configuration. A specific design was then selected for each

configuration which represents an optimum design for that configuration. The final recommendations of heat rejection system configuration for either the Brayton or Rankine cycles depend on the priorities established for the evaluation criteria.

#### N89-14069# Pacific Northwest Labs., Richland, WA. ROTATING SOLID RADIATIVE COOLANT SYSTEM FOR SPACE NUCLEAR REACTORS

May 1988 7 p Presented at W. J. APLEY and A. L. BABB the 24th AIAA/ASME/SAE/ASEE Joint Propulsion Conference, Boston, Mass., 11 Jul. 1988

(Contract DE-AC06-76RL-01830)

(DE88-016312; PNL-SA-15433; CONF-880764-4) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01

The RING power system described in this paper is proposed as a primary or emergency heat rejection system for advanced space reactor power applications. The system employs a set of four (4) counter-rotating, 90 degree offset, coolant-carrying rings. The rings (segmented, corrugated, finned, thin-walled pipes, filled with liquid lithium) pass through a cavity heat exchanger and reradiate the absorbed heat to the space environment. DOE

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. N89-14392\* Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

#### CAPILLARY HEAT TRANSPORT AND FLUID MANAGEMENT **DEVICE Patent**

13 Sep. 1988 JAMES W. OWEN, inventor (to NASA) Filed 30 Jun. 1987 Supersedes N87-29769 (25 - 24, p 3309) (NASA-CASE-MFS-28217-1; US-PATENT-4,770,238: US-PATENT-APPL-SN-067844; US-PATENT-CLASS-165-104.26; US-PATENT-CLASS-165-104.14; US-PATENT-CLASS-122-366) Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 20/4

A passive heat transporting and fluid management apparatus including a housing in the form of an extruded body member having flat upper and lower surfaces is disclosed. A main liquid channel and at least two vapor channels extend longitudinally through the housing from a heat input end to a heat output end. The vapor channels have sintered powdered metal fused about the peripheries to form a porous capillary wick structure. A substantial number of liquid arteries extend transversely through the wicks adjacent the respective upper and lower surfaces of the housing, the arteries extending through the wall of the housing between the vapor channels and the main liquid channel and open into the main liquid channel. Liquid from the main channel enters the artery at the heat input end, wets the wick and is vaporized. When the vapor is cooled at the heat output end, the condensed vapor refills the wick and the liquid reenters the main liquid channel.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N89-15042\*# Arizona Univ., Tucson.

#### EXPERIMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ON HEATING AND COOLING RATES OF REFRACTORY INCLUSIONS IN THE EARLY **SOLAR SYSTEM Abstract Only**

W. V. BOYNTON, DRAKE, HILDEBRAND, JONES, LEWIS, TREIMAN, and WARK In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 1 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

The refractory inclusions in carbonaceous chondrites were the subject of considerable interest since their discovery. These inclusions contain minerals that are predicted to be some of the earliest condensates from the solar nebula, and contain a plethora of isotopic anomalies of unknown origin. Of particular interest are those coarse-grained inclusions that contain refractory metal particles (Fe, Ni, Pt, Ru, Os Ir). Experimental studies of these inclusions in terrestrial laboratories are, however, complicated because the dense particles tend to settle out of a molten or partially molten silicate material. Heating experiments in the Space Station technology and microgravity in order to observe the effects of metal nuggets (which may act as heterogeneous nucleation sites) on nucleation rates in silicate systems and to measure simultaneously the relative volatilization rate of siderophile and lithophile species. Neither experiment is possible in the terrestrial Author environment.

N89-15456\*# Washington Univ., Seattle. Aerospace and Energetics Research Program.

BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH RELATED TO THE TECHNOLOGY OF SPACE ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS Semiannual Report, 8 Feb. - 8 Aug. 1988

A. HERTZBERG, A. T. MATTICK, and A. P. BRUCKNER

(Contract NAG1-327)

(NASA-CR-184644; NAS 1.26:184644) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 10/1

The first six months' research effort on the Liquid Droplet Radiator (LDR) focussed on experimental and theoretical studies of radiation by an LDR droplet cloud. Improvements in the diagnostics for the radiation facility have been made which have permitted an accurate experimental test of theoretical predictions of LDR radiation over a wide range of optical depths, using a cloud of Dow silicone oil droplets. In conjunction with these measurements an analysis was made of the evolution of the cylindrical droplet cloud generated by a 2300-hole orifice plate. This analysis indicates that a considerable degree of agglomeration of droplets occurs over the first meter of travel. Theoretical studies have centered on developments of an efficient means of computing the angular scattering distribution from droplets in an LDR droplet cloud, so that a parameter study can be carried out for LDR radiative performance vs fluid optical properties and cloud Author aeometry.

N89-17172# Von Karman Inst. for Fluid Dynamics, Rhode-Saint-Genese (Belgium).

#### CAPILLARY PUMPING FOR A TWO PHASE HEAT TRANSPORT SYSTEM

J.-M. BUCHLIN and P. D. TINARI In its Modeling and Applications of Transport Phenomena in Porous Media, Volume 2 45 p

Avail: NTIS HC A12/MF A01

It is suggested that capillary pumped heat transport loops could successfully meet the established criteria for at least one of the thermal control components in a man-tended, low Earth orbit, microgravity environment. The design and physics of the capillary pump are introduced. Problem areas such as the condensing radiator, startup/shutdown, noncondensable gas, and preflight testing are identified. An analytical model of the thermal capillary pumping loop is outlined. Experimental work on capillary pumping is reviewed.

N89-18523# Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm G.m.b.H., Ottobrunn (Germany, F.R.).

#### ADVANCED THERMAL DESIGN ASSESSMENT STUDY. **VOLUME 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

C. GUENASSIA, comp., B. MIEDZA, comp., and R. ROHR, comp. Paris, France ESA 1988 21 p Prepared in cooperation with Erno Raumfahrttechnik G.m.b.H., Bremen, Fed. Republic of Germany, and MATRA Espace, Paris-Velizy, France (Contract ESTEC-6519/85-NL-MA(SC))

(MBB-ATA-RP-ER-046-VOL-1; ESA-CR(P)-2660-VOL-1;

ETN-89-93921) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

Technical and economic advantages of active thermal control of spacecraft were assessed. It is concluded that in designing a spacecraft at lowest system cost, communication and scientific satellites should be considered separately because of the potential high savings in the repeater system of communications spacecraft when constant temperatures can be guaranteed throughout all mission phases. For other types of electronic equipment the savings are considerably less. Savings in this area have to be compared with increases in the thermal control subsystem and in some other areas: differences in power demand and influence on the mass budget by the thermal control subsystem, power subsystem, and the consumables of the propulsion subsystem with impact on the launch cost. The investigations show that systems with fluid or two-phase loops demand higher effort, but a concept with feedback controlled variable conductance heat pipes employed on a spacecraft leads to a system which is less expensive than existing designs. A cost saving of 9 pct of the platform cost is evaluated for a communications spacecraft compared with the basic passive concept and 14 percent for a EURECA type spacecraft compared with the fluid loop design.

N89-18524# Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm G.m.b.H., Ottobrunn (Germany, F.R.).

## ADVANCED THERMAL DESIGN ASSESSMENT STUDY. VOLUME 2: SYNTHESIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS Final Report

C. GUENASSIA, comp., B. MIEDZA, comp., and R. ROHR, comp. Paris, France ESA 1988 66 p Prepared in cooperation with Erno Raumfahrttechnik G.m.b.H., Bremen, Fed. Republic of Germany, and MATRA Espace, Paris-Velizy, France (Contract ESTEC-6519/85-NL-MA(SC))

(MBB-ATA-RP-ER-045-VOL-2; ESA-CR(P)-2660-VOL-2;

ETN-89-93922) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01

Technical and economic advantages of active thermal control of spacecraft were assessed. It is concluded that in designing a spacecraft at lowest system cost, communication and scientific satellites should be considered separately because of the potential high savings in the repeater system of communications spacecraft when constant temperatures can be guaranteed throughout all mission phases. For other types of electronic equipment the savings are considerably less. Savings in this area have to be compared with increases in the thermal control subsystem and in some other areas: differences in power demand and influence on the mass budget by the thermal control subsystem, power subsystem, and the consumables of the propulsion subsystem with impact on the launch cost. The investigations show that systems with fluid or two-phase loops demand higher effort, but a concept with feedback controlled variable conductance heat pipes employed on a spacecraft leads to a system which is less expensive than existing designs. A cost saving of 9 pct of the platform cost is evaluated for a communications spacecraft compared with the basic passive concept and 14 pct for a EURECA type spacecraft compared with the fluid loop design.

# N89-19519# Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA. TRANSIENT THREE-DIMENSIONAL HEAT CONDUCTION COMPUTATIONS USING BRIAN'S TECHNIQUE M.S. Thesis JOHN A. WATSON Sep. 1988 208 p

(AD-A201918) Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 20/13 A transient three dimensional heat conduction code was developed using finite differences. A stability restriction on the time step was avoided using a technique proposed by Brian. Computations from the code were validated using both the explicit technique and an available closed from solution for small times. The maximum error was found to be within 0.019 percent for an 11 x 11 x 11 grid and time step of 17.117 seconds. The total CPU time to carry out the computations up to 3,600 seconds using Brian's techniques was six times that required for the explicit technique with the same time step of 17.117 seconds. However, as the time step was increased without altering the heometry, the CPU time using Brian's technique decreased and was less than that used in the explicit technique for time steps larger than 110 seconds. The validated code was also used in the analysis of the transient thermal response of a component on an orbiting spacecraft.

#### 05

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Includes description of analytical techniques and models, trade studies of technologies, subsystems, support strategies, and experiments for internal and external environmental control and protection, life support systems, human factors, life sciences and safety.

#### A89-10452

## SAFE ASSOCIATION, ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM, 25TH, LAS VEGAS, NV, NOV. 16-19, 1987, PROCEEDINGS

Symposium sponsored by the SAFE Association. Newhall, CA, SAFE Association, 1987, 289 p. For individual items see A89-10453 to A89-10483. (AD-A199276)

The conference presents papers on the attrition of a molecular sieve in on-board oxygen generating systems, Space Station emergency egress and EVA lighting considerations and candidate Koch hardware, performance criteria for the MSOGS, and an altered control position for simulating fluid shifts during Shuttle launch Other topics include cognitive workload and symptoms of hypoxia, development of an oxygen mask integrated arterial oxygen saturation (SaO2) monitoring system for pilot protection in advanced fighter aircraft, and eyeblink monitoring as a means of measuring pilot psychological state. Consideration is also given to a new approach to head and neck support, the prediction of Hybrid II manikin head-neck kinematics and dynamics, pyrolaser and optical initiator development, safety in man-machine interfaces, and a passive thermal protection system.

# A89-10504 REGENERATIVE CO2 FIXATION [REGENERATIVE CO2-BINDUNG]

H. PREISS, H. FUNKE, and W. BREITLING (Dornier System GmbH, Friedrichshafen, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 129-134. In German. BMFT-supported research. (DGLR PAPER 87-116)

The current status of regenerative CO2-fixation systems being developed with DFVLR and ESA support for long-term use on the International Space Station is surveyed. The CO2-fixation requirements for a crew of three are outlined; the criteria considered in selecting an ion-exchange-resin solid amine system over cold traps, liquid adsorbers, molecular sieves, and electrochemical cells are indicated; and the results of adsorption, desorption, stability, and cyclic operation tests on a prototype system are presented in extensive graphs and discussed in detail.

T.K.

#### A89-17665# JEM ECLSS AND MAN SYSTEM

KUNIAKI SHIRAKI, TAKAO YAMAGUCHI (National Space Development Agency of Japan, Tokyo), AKIRA HATTORI, and HIDEKI HAMA (Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd., Kobe, Japan) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 11 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-076)

The Japanese Experiment Module (JEM) ECLSS function definition, baseline configuration, and interface with the Space Station core are outlined. The JEM Man System function and subsytems are considered. The ECLSS functional and physical distribution is discussed in terms of the operational and redundancy philosophy of the JEM program. Issues concerning interface with the Space Station include the intermodule ventilation, the CO2 return method, and the atmosphere monitoring system.

A89-19921\*# Southwest Research Inst., San Antonio, TX. SPACELAB 1 EXPERIMENTS ON INTERACTIONS OF AN ENERGETIC ELECTRON BEAM WITH NEUTRAL GAS

J. A. MARSHALL, C. S. LIN, J. L. BURCH (Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, TX), T. OBAYASHI (Tokyo, University, Japan), and C. BEGHIN (CNRS, Laboratoire de Physique et Chimie de l'Environnement, Orleans, France) Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets (ISSN 0022-4650), vol. 25, Sept.-Oct. 1988, p. 361-367. refs

(Contract NAS8-32488; F19628-85-K-0004)

An unusual signature of return current and spacecraft charging potential was observed during the Spacelab 1 mission launched on November 28, 1983. The phenomenon occurred during neutral gas releases from the SEPAC (Space Experiments with Particle Accelerators) magnetoplasma-dynamic arcjet (MPD) concurrent with firings of the PICPAB (Phenomena Induced by Charged Particle Beams) electron gun and was recorded by the instruments of the SEPAC diagnostic package (DGP). Data from the langmuir probe, floating probes, neutral gas pressure gauge, and the plasma wave probes are reported. As the dense neutral gas was released, the return current measured by the langmuir probe changed from positive to negative and a positive potential relative to the spacecraft was measured by the floating probe. The anomalous return current is believed to be attributable to secondary electron fluxes escaping from the spacecraft, and the unusual charging situation is attributed to the formation of a double-layer structure between a hot plasma cloud localized to the MPD and the spacecraft. The charging scenario is supported by a computer simulation.

#### A89-25473# SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND EFFECTIVENESS IN ISOLATED GROUPS

JEFFREY C. JOHNSON (East Carolina University, Greenville, NC) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 12 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-0592)

Based on ideas from network or structural analysis, this paper explores the importance of structural heterogeneity, the fit between formal and informal group structure, and the importance of lower status positions and roles in creating effective groups in isolated environments such as space. In addition, this paper suggests how these concepts might aid in the selection and structuring of crews for future missions.

# A89-26419\* California Univ., Davis. DIFFERENTIAL COLOR BRIGHTNESS AS A BODY ORIENTATION CUE

CHRISTOPHER G. BARBOUR and RICHARD G. COSS (California, University, Davis) Human Factors (ISSN 0018-7208), vol. 30, Dec. 1988, p. 713-717. Research supported by the University of California. refs

(Contract NAG2-428)

Ninety male and female college students reclining on their backs in the dark were disoriented when positioned on a rotating platform under a slowly rotating disk that filled their entire visual field. Half of the disk was painted with a brighter value (about 69 percent higher luminance level) of the color on the other half. The effects of red, blue, and yellow were examined. Subjects wearing frosted goggles viewed the illuminated disk for three rotations. The disk was stopped when the subjects felt that they were right side up. A significant proportion of subjects selected the disk position in which the brighter side of each of the three colors filled their upper visual field. These results suggest that color brightness as well as lighting variation could provide Space Station crew members with body orientation cues as they move around.

#### A89-27802

## TWO-BED CARBON MOLECULAR SIEVE CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL SYSTEM FEASIBILITY TESTING

R. J. KAY and R. TOM (Allied-Signal Aerospace Co., Torrance, CA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems,

18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 5 p. (SAE PAPER 880993)

The regenerable two-bed carbon dioxide removal system, utilizing carbon molecular sieve (CMS), represents a significant advancement over the current Space Station four-bed zeolite molecular sieve baseline system. To demonstrate the feasibility of the CMS system approach, system performance tests were conducted on a two-bed system created by modifying the existing flight-qualified Skylab regenerable carbon dioxide removal system. Results of the performance tests confirmed the two-bed CMS system approach as a viable candidate for Space Station regenerable carbon dioxide removal.

#### **489-27803**

## STATIC FEED WATER ELECTROLYSIS SYSTEM FOR SPACE STATION OXYGEN AND HYDROGEN GENERATION

FRED A. FORTUNATO, ANDREW J. KOVACH, and LOWELL E. WOLFE (Life Systems, Inc., Cleveland, OH) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 11 p. refs (SAE PAPER 880994)

An oxygen- and hydrogen-generating water electrolysis system that is being developed for long-term manned operation of the Space Station is described. The system incorporates an alkaline-based oxygen generation assembly (OGA) based on the static feed electrolyzer (SFE) concept. The OGA is expected to provide metabolic oxygen for the crew, to compensate for the O2 lost overboard due to leakage, to supply O2 for airlock repressurization, and to provide hydrogen for reducing CO2 generated in the cabin. The SFE uses highly efficient electrodes with rugged unitized cell construction, integrated mechanical components, and advanced control/monitor instrumentation designed to reduce system complexity while enhancing overall reliability and maintainability.

# A89-27804\* Life Systems, Inc., Cleveland, OH. MATURITY OF THE BOSCH CO2 REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY FOR SPACE STATION APPLICATION

ROBERT C. WAGNER (Life Systems, Inc., Cleveland, OH), ROBYN CARRASQUILLO (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL), JAMES EDWARDS, and ROY HOLMES (Boeing Aerospace, Huntsville, AL) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 11 p. (SAE PAPER 880995)

The Bosch process, which catalytically reduces CO2 with H2 to solid carbon and water, is a promising technique for the reduction of the CO2 removed from the Space Station atmosphere and the subsequent water formation for O2 recovery. A Bosch engineering subsystem prototype CO2 reduction unit was developed to demonstrate the feasibility of the Bosch process as a viable technology for Space Station application. A man-rated prototype unit is then described as part of the ECLSS Technology Demonstrator Program. The goal was to develop a Bosch subsystem that not only meets the performance requirements of two 60 person-day carbon cartridge capacities, but also satisfies inherent man-rated requirements such as offgassing characteristics inherent that the technology is at a state of maturity directly applicable to flight status for the NASA Space Station program.

S.A.V.

#### A89-27811\* Texas Univ., Austin.

# ASTRONAUT AND AQUANAUT PERFORMANCE AND ADJUSTMENT BEHAVIORAL ISSUES IN ANALOGOUS ENVIRONMENTS

ROBERT L. HELMREICH, JOHN A. WILHELM (Texas, University, Austin), and H. CLAYTON FOUSHEE (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 8 p. refs

(SAE PAPER 881004)

The utility of analog environments as sources of data for future, long duration space missions is discussed. The undersea habitat is evaluated on a point-by-point basis for similarities and differences

#### 05 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS

with Space Station and a possible lunar base. The comparability of Antarctic wintering-over stations is also considered. Critical issues for research are described, as well as the requirement that participants be involved in the conduct of meaningful work.

Author

**A89-27814\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

### ADVANCED PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS RESEARCH

PEGGY L. EVANICH (NASA, Office of Aeronautics and Space Technology, Washington, DC) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 6 p.

(SAE PAPER 881010)

A proposed NASA space research and technology development program will provide adequate data for designing closed loop life support systems for long-duration manned space missions. This program, referred to as the Pathfinder Physical-Chemical Closed Loop Life Support Program, is to identify and develop critical chemical engineering technologies for the closure of air and water loops within the spacecraft, surface habitats or mobility devices. Computerized simulation can be used both as a research and management tool. Validated models will guide the selection of the best known applicable processes and in the development of new processes. For the integration of the habitat system, a biological subsystem would be introduced to provide food production and to enhance the physical-chemical life support functions on an ever-increasing basis.

A.A.F.

A89-27817\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

## AIR AND WATER QUALITY MONITOR ASSESSMENT OF LIFE SUPPORT SUBSYSTEMS

KEN WHITLEY, ROBYN L. CARRASQUILLO, D. HOLDER, and R. HUMPHRIES (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 13 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881014)

Preprotype air revitalization and water reclamation subsystems (Mole Sieve, Sabatier, Static Feed Electrolyzer, Trace Contaminant Control, and Thermoelectric Integrated Membrane Evaporative Subsystem) were operated and tested independently and in an integrated arrangement. During each test, water and/or gas samples were taken from each subsystem so that overall subsystem performance could be determined. The overall test design and objectives for both subsystem and integrated subsystem tests were limited, and no effort was made to meet water or gas specifications. The results of chemical analyses for each of the participating subsystems are presented along with other selected samples which were analyzed for physical properties and microbiologicals.

#### A89-27818

## SPACE STATION WATER RECOVERY TRADE STUDY - PHASE CHANGE TECHNOLOGY

MAX B. GORENSEK (Life Systems, Inc., Cleveland, OH) and DAVID BAER-PECKHAM (Boeing Aerospace, Huntsville, AL) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 15 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881015)

Three different phase-change water recovery technologies are under consideration for use aboard the Space Station: the Air Evaporation Subsystem (AES), the Thermoelectric Integrated Membrane Evaporation Subsystem (TIMES), and the Vapor Compression Distillation Subsystem (VCDS). Although each uses evaporation to recover water from wastes, each differs in the way in which the liquid/vapor interface is maintained in zero-gravity, and in the way in which the latent heat is recovered. The potential application of these technologies to each of the five separate water recovery reprocessing loops aboard the Space Station is considered. Comparisons are drawn for urine processing based on a range of evaluation criteria. The VCDS was found to be the

most cost-effective method for water reclamation from urine. Recommendations are made for also applying the VCDS to crew hygiene water, animal cage wash water, and experiment waste water processing.

S.A.V.

#### A89-27819

# A STERILE WATER FOR INJECTION SYSTEM (SWIS) FOR USE IN THE PRODUCTION OF RESUSCITATIVE FLUIDS ABOARD THE SPACE STATION

MATHEW J. DUNLEAVY and ANIL D. JHA (Sterimatics Corp., Bedford, MA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 14 p. (SAE PAPER 881016)

A disposable cartridge is being developed as part of a medical supply weight-reduction alternative for the Health Maintenance Facility of the Space Station. The Sterile Water for Injection System (SWIS) produces intravenous solutions to USP XXI(1) Water for Injection (WFI) quality from available potable water supplies aboard the Space Station, rather than launch the bulk liquids into space. The cartridge will be a passive disposable device, requiring only tap pressure as the driving force for filtration. This paper presents performance data on removal capabilities for specific contaminants, namely, residual halogen (disinfectant, iodine), total dissolved solids, total organic carbon, bacteria, and bacterial endotoxin. In addition, design features of the cartridge are discussed. The SWIS cartridge will weigh approximately 2 kg and have a production capacity of at least 6 kg of WFI at a flow rate of 6 liters/hr.

S.A.V.

#### A89-27820

# USING FLIGHT HARDWARE TO TEST THE SPACE STATION WATER RECLAMATION AND MANAGEMENT SUBSYSTEM IN ZERO-G

DAVID E. WILLIAMS (Rockwell Shuttle Operations Co., Houston, TX) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 6 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881018)

With the coming of the U.S. Space Station, the testing of the water reclamation system in zero-g could become very important to avoid costly redesigns and logistic problems. This paper outlines one possible way to test the potable water reclamation system as a spacelab payload and the hygiene water reclamation system as a middeck payload in zero-g, while using existing National Space Transportation System flight hardware.

#### A89-27821

## CRITERIA DEFINITION AND PERFORMANCE TESTING OF A SPACE STATION EXPERIMENT WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A. J. HITT, III, R. H. RENFRO, K. F. SCHIEN, and E. STREAMS (McDonnell Douglas Corp., Saint Louis, MO) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 12 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881019)

Because of the many experiments proposed for the Space Station United States Laboratory (USL) that will require ultrapure water, the need for a water recovery system has become necessary. This high quality water may be produced by a hybrid of new technologies and by water subsystems currently considered for the ECLS on the Space Station. A testing program has been conducted to evaluate the suitability of these currently available water purification technologies for the USL. These water recovery systems are being evaluated based on the permeate water quality. Samples of the permeate and of the concentrated waste solutions are taken during each test and analyzed for endotoxins, microbes, pH, conductivity, and total organic carbon. One of the three candidate water management system concepts being considered, the Thermoelectric Integrated Membrane Evaporator Subsystem, is used as a test bench challenge, and system test performance results are presented. SAV

A89-27833\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

PRELIMINARY DESIGN OF THE SPACE STATION ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM

J. L. REUTER, L. D. TURNER, and W. R. HUMPHRIES (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 12 p. refs

(SAE PAPER 881031)

This paper outlines the current status of the Space Station Enrivonmental Control and Life Support System (ECLSS). The seven subsystem groups which comprise the ECLSS are identified and their functional descriptions are provided. The impact that the nominal and safe haven operating requirements have on the physical distribution, sizing, and number of ECLSS subsystems is described. The role that the major ECLSS interfaces with other Space Station systems and elements play in the ECLSS design is described.

## A89-27834 RECOVERY OF SPACE STATION HYGIENE WATER BY MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY

A. X. SWAMIKANNU, S. S. KULKARNI, E. W. FUNK (Allied-Signal Aerospace Co., Torrance, CA), and R. A. MADSEN (Allied-Signal Aerospace Co., AiResearch Los Angeles Div., Torrance, CA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 11 p. Research sponsored by Boeing Aerospace Co. (SAE PAPER 881032)

Research efforts on a reverse osmosis membrane-based recovery system for purifying Space Station shower and laundry washwater are described. A systematic study was conducted of the thermal stability of a proprietary membrane at 74 C and 200 psi operating pressure. Experiments were performed on membrane coupons, and performance of the membrane when exposed to anionic, cationic, and nonionic surfactants was established. A preprototype washwater reclamation unit is discussed which was operated with a spiral wound membrane module. The unit was operated continuously for 12.5 days and permeated approximately 2200 gal of water, equivalent to the water requirements of an eight-person crew for 41 days. The unit operated according to design and processed water meeting the NASA hygiene water separation standards.

## A89-27835 AN EFFICIENT AIR EVAPORATION URINE PROCESSING SYSTEM FOR SPACE STATION

R. A. MADSEN (Allied-Signal Aerospace Co., AiResearch Los Angeles Div., Torrance, CA) and D. F. PUTNAM (Umpqua Research Co., Myrtle Creek, OR) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 7 p.

(SAE PAPER 881034)

An analysis of an air evaporation urine processing technique is presented as a viable candidate for the Space Station. This enhanced configuration incorporates a recuperator and an R12 heat pump for energy recovery. The air evaporation urine processor distills water from urine by evaporation of water from urine-saturated felt pads, over which air is circulated in a closed loop. Schematic diagrams of the processor are presented, and a parametric cycle analysis is conducted to establish sensitivity to significant variables and select a tentative design point. Comparisons of design configuration calculations are presented for the specific power and input power requirements of simple cycle and recuperated cycle systems.

# A89-27836\* Rockwell International Corp., Downey, CA. NODES PACKAGING OPTION FOR SPACE STATION APPLICATION

KENNETH T. SO (Rockwell International Corp., Downey, CA) and JOHN B. HALL, JR. (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems,

18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 6 p. (SAE PAPER 881035)

Space Station nodes packaging analyses are presented relative to moving environmental control and life support system (ECLSS) equipment from the habitability (HAB) module to node 4, in order to provide more living space and privacy for the crew, remove inherently noisy equipment from the crew quarter, retain crew waste collection and processing equipment in one location, and keep objectionable odor away from the living quarters. In addition, options for moving external electronic equipment from the Space Station truss to pressurized node 3 were evaluated in order to reduce the crew extravehicular-activity time required to install and maintain the equipment. Node size considered in this analysis is 3.66 m in diameter and 5.38 m long. The analysis shows that significant external electronic equipment could be relocated from the Space Station truss structure to node 3, and nonlife critical ECLSS HAB module equipment could be moved to node 4.

# A89-27837\* Bend Research, Inc., OR. DEHUMIDIFICATION VIA MEMBRANE SEPARATION FOR SPACE-BASED APPLICATIONS

JANE KUCERA GIENGER, RODERICK J. RAY (Bend Research, Inc., OR), and CINDA CHULLEN (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 18 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881037)

The paper describes the development of a membrane-based dehumidification process for space-based applications, such as spacecraft cabins and EVA space suits. Results presented are from: (1) screening tests conducted to determine the efficacy of various membranes to separate water vapor from air, and (2) parametric and long-term tests of membranes operated at conditions that simulate the range of environmental conditions (e.g., temperature and relative humidity) expected in the planned Space Station. Also included in this paper is a discussion of preliminary designs of membrane-based dehumidification processes for the Space Station and EVA space suits. These designs result in compact and energy-efficient systems that offer significant advantages over conventional dehumidification processes.

Author

# A89-27838\* Modar, Inc., Natick, MA. SUPERCRITICAL WATER OXIDATION - MICROGRAVITY SOLIDS SEPARATION

WILLIAM R. KILLILEA, GLENN T. HONG, KATHLEEN C. SWALLOW, and TERRY B. THOMASON (Modar, Inc., Natick, MA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 14 p. refs (Contract NAS2-12176) (SAE PAPER 881038)

This paper discusses the application of supercritical water oxidation (SCWO) waste treatment and water recycling technology to the problem of waste disposal in-long term manned space missions. As inorganic constituents present in the waste are not soluble in supercritical water, they must be removed from the organic-free supercritical fluid reactor effluent. Supercritical water reactor/solids separator designs capable of removing precipitated solids from the process' supercritical fluid in zero- and low- gravity environments are developed and evaluated. Preliminary experiments are then conducted to test the concepts. Feed materials for the experiments are urine, feces, and wipes with the addition of reverse osmosis brine, the rejected portion of processed hygiene water. The solid properties and their influence on the design of several oxidation-reactor/solids-separator configurations under study are presented.

A89-27839\* Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.
FUNDAMENTAL KINETICS AND MECHANISTIC PATHWAYS
FOR OXIDATION REACTIONS IN SUPERCRITICAL WATER
PAUL A. WEBLEY and JEFFERSON W. TESTER (MIT, Cambridge,
MA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems,
18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 11 p. refs

(Contract NAG9-252) (SAE PAPER 881039)

Oxidation of the products of human metabolism in supercritical water has been shown to be an efficient way to accomplish the on-board water/waste recycling in future long-term space flights. Studies of the oxidation kinetics of methane to carbon dioxide in supercritical water are presented in this paper in order to enhance the fundamental understanding of the oxidation of human waste compounds in supercritical water. It is concluded that, although the elementary reaction models remain the best hope for simulating oxidation in supercritical water, several modifications to existing mechanisms need to be made to account for the role of water in the reaction mechanism.

# A89-27840\* Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, PA. CARBON DIOXIDE ELECTROLYSIS WITH SOLID OXIDE ELECTROLYTE CELLS FOR OXYGEN RECOVERY IN LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS

ARNOLD O. ISENBERG (Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, PA) and ROBERT J. CUSICK (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 16 p. refs (Contract NAS9-17590) (SAE PAPER 881040)

The direct electrochemical reduction of carbon dioxide (CO2) is achieved without catalysts and at sufficiently high temperatures to avoid carbon formation. The tubular electrolysis cell consists of thin layers of anode, electrolyte, cathode and cell interconnection. The electrolyte is made from yttria-stabilized zirconia which is an oxygen ion conductor at elevated temperatures. Anode and cell interconnection materials are complex oxides and are electronic conductors. The cathode material is a composite metal-ceramic structure. Cell performance characteristics have been determined using varying feed gas compositions and degrees of electrochemical decomposition. Cell test data are used to project the performance of a three-person CO2-electrolysis breadboard system.

**A89-27841\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

## ADVANCEMENTS IN WATER VAPOR ELECTROLYSIS TECHNOLOGY

CINDA CHULLEN (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX), DENNIS B. HEPPNER, and MARTIN SUDAR (Life Systems, Inc., Cleveland, OH) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 11 p. refs (Contract NAS9-17558) (SAE PAPER 881041)

The paper describes a technology development program whose goal is to develop water vapor electrolysis (WVE) hardware that can be used selectively as localized topping capability in areas of high metabolic activity without oversizing the central air revitalization system on long-duration manned space missions. The WVE will be used primarily to generate O2 for the crew cabin but also to provide partial humidity control by removing water vapor from the cabin atmosphere. The electrochemically based WVE interfaces with cabin air which is controlled in the following ranges: dry bulb temperature of 292 to 300 K; dew point temperature of 278 to 289 K; relative humidity of 25 to 75 percent; and pressure of 101 + or - 1.4 kPa. Design requirements, construction details, and results for both single-cell and multicell module testing are presented, and the preliminary sizing of a multiperson subsystem is discussed. A.A.F.

#### A89-27842

## CARBON DIOXIDE REDUCTION PROCESSES FOR SPACECRAFT ECLSS - A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

GARY P. NOYES (United Technologies Corp., Hamilton Standard Div., Windsor Locks, CT) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 10 p. refs

(SAE PAPER 881042)

There currently exist three practical processes for reduction of

carbon dioxide in manned spacecraft environment control and life support systems. The Sabatier (SCRS) and the Bosch (BCRS) Carbon Dioxide Reduction Subsystems are well known, while the Advanced Carbon Dioxide Reduction Subsystem (ACRS) is more recently developed. In this paper, the physiochemical fundamentals, developmental history, and reactor hardware implementation of these three processes are described. The methodology, data, and results of a logistics trade study of these carbon dioxide reduction processes for manned space mission application are presented and discussed.

#### A89-27847

## MANAGEMENT OF MICROORGANISMS IN CELSS PLANT GROWTH SYSTEMS

BERLIN NELSON (North Dakota State University, Fargo) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 6 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881047)

A primary concern in the design and operation of controlled ecological life support systems (CELSS), which include higher plants for food and oxygen production in manned space stations and long-duration space flights, is maintaining plant health and maximizing plant growth rates. A potential problem for plant growth systems is plant pathogenic microorganisms which are inevitably introduced into the CELSS. This paper discusses four principal methods of managing microorganisms in plant growth systems. They are: (1) the establishment of plant quarantine protocols, (2) effective and rapid sanitation methods, (3) the creation of microbial communities with known microorganisms to act as buffers against undesirable microorganisms, and (4) the compartmentalization of plant growth systems.

# A89-27855\* Bionetics Corp., Hampton, VA. ECLS SYSTEMS FOR A LUNAR BASE - A BASELINE AND SOME ALTERNATE CONCEPTS

WARREN D. HYPES (Bionetics Corp., Hampton, VA) and JOHN B. HALL, JR. (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 13 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881058)

A baseline ECLS system for a lunar base manned intermittently by four crewmembers and later permanently occupied by eight crewmembers has been designed. A summary of the physical characteristics for the intermittently manned and the continuously manned bases is given. Since Space Station inheritance is a key assumption in the mission models, the ECLS system components are distributed within Space Station modules and nodes. A 'core assembly' concept is then developed to meet the objectives of both phases of the ECLS system. A supplementary study is discussed which assessed tankage requirements, penalties incurred by adding subsystem redundancy and by pressurizing large surface structures, and difficulties imposed by intermittent occupancy. Alternate concepts using lunar-derived oxygen, the gravitational field as a design aid, and a city utility-type ECLS system are also discussed.

# A89-27858\* Life Systems, Inc., Cleveland, OH. ELECTROCHEMICALLY REGENERABLE METABOLIC CO2 AND MOISTURE CONTROL SYSTEM FOR AN ADVANCED EMU APPLICATION

M. C. LEE (Life Systems, Inc., Cleveland, OH), P. S. BECKSTROM (Rockwell International Corp., Houston, TX), and R. J. CUSICK (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 13 p. refs (Contract NAS9-17307) (SAE PAPER 881061)

Regenerable CO2 and moisture removal techniques that reduce expendables and logistics requirements are needed to sustain people undertaking extravehicular activities for the Space Station. NASA has been investigating ways to advance the Electrochemically Regenerable CO2 and Moisture Absorption (ERCA) technology to replace the nonregenerable solid lithium

hydroxide absorber for the advanced Portable Life Support System (PLSS). The ERCA technology, due to its use of liquid absorbent, has the ability to effectively satisfy the high metabolic CO2 and moisture removal requirements of PLSS applications. This paper defines the ERCA technology concept and its advantages for the PLSS application, reviews breadboard and subscale testdata and presents the results of design concepts for a prototype Absorber Module of improved performance and the physical characteristics of the projected flight hardware.

A89-27859\* United Technologies Corp., Windsor Locks, CT. DEVELOPMENT OF AN ADVANCED SOLID AMINE HUMIDITY AND CO2 CONTROL SYSTEM FOR POTENTIAL SPACE STATION EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY APPLICATION

A. NALETTE, ROBERT W. BLASER Technologies Corp., Hamilton Standard Div., Windsor Locks, CT), WESLEY D. COLEMAN (Rockwell International Corp., Space Transportation Systems Div., Downey, CA), and ROBERT J. CUSICK (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 9 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881062)

A system for removing metabolic carbon dioxide and water vapor from breathing air within a space suit during NASA Space Station EVA is discussed. The solid amine compound used is packed within a water-cooled metal foam matrix heat-exchanger to remove the exothermic heat of chemical reaction. Details of the design of a canister for humidity and carbon dioxide control and performance of the system are presented.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-27861\* Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX. HIGH PRESSURE WATER ELECTROLYSIS FOR SPACE

STATION EMU RECHARGE

NICK LANCE (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX), MICHAEL PUSKAR, LAWRENCE MOULTHROP, and JOHN ZAGAJA (United Technologies Corp., Hamilton Standard Div., Windsor Locks, CT) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988.

(SAE PAPER 881064)

A high pressure oxygen recharge system (HPORS), is being developed for application on board the Space Station. This electrolytic system can provide oxygen at up to 6000 psia without a mechanical compressor. The Hamilton standard HPORS based on a solid polymer electrolyte system is an extension of the much larger and succesful 3000 psia system of the U.S. Navy. Cell modules have been successfully tested under conditions beyond which spacecraft may encounter during launch. The control system with double redundancy and mechanical backups for all electronically controlled components is designed to ensure a safe A.A.F. shutdown.

#### PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF REPEATED DECOMPRESSION AND RECENT ADVANCES IN DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS **RESEARCH - A REVIEW**

PAUL A. FURR (Grumman Corp., Space Systems Div., Bethpage, NY) and WILLIAM J. SEARS (Aerospace Associates, Inc., Saint SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 7 p. (SAE PAPER 881072)

The objective of this paper is to review the intermediate or long-term physiological effects which may develop on spacecrew members who engage in repetitive EVAs and their subsequent effects on EVA performance, with particular concern for future Space Station activities. The potential for decompression sickness (DCS) is further affected by a variety of environmental effects that cause physiological change during exposure to spaceflight. A literature review is then given which outlines the effects of repeated exposure to subatmospheric pressures on DCS symptomatology, with attention given to studies indicating increased susceptibility to DCS and studies indicating no change or decreased susceptibility to DCS. A brief discussion about data as regards metabolic changes that occur during decompression to subatmospheric pressures S.A.V. concludes the paper.

#### A89-27872

#### HUMAN FACTORS IN THE DESIGN OF A VARIABLE GRAVITY RESEARCH FACILITY

BARRY TILLMAN SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 13 p. Research supported by Lockheed Missiles and Space Co. refs (SAE PAPER 881076)

NASA is considering a space-based variable gravity research facility (VGRF) to study the biomedical effects and habitability of various gravity levels encountered as humans venture from earth. This paper identifies the human factors in the design and use of the VGRF. This includes both the human studies that should be conducted in the VGRF and the design of the VGRF for human habitation. Designers must consider human factors early in the VGRF development to ensure its success.

#### A89-27873\* Aquanautics Corp., Emeryville, CA. OXYGEN EXTRACTION FOR A MISSION LIFE SUPPORT

STEVEN J. CARNEVALE and ANWYL MCDONALD (Aquanautics Corp., Emeryville, CA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 8 p. Research supported by NASA.

(SAE PAPER 881077)

Research conducted to extract oxygen from air or water with possible applications to oxygen production on Mars, the moon, or the Space Station is discussed. The technology under development involves an electrochemical process which is energy-efficient, regenerative and, in combination with a fuel cell, will provide net positive power, and generate oxygen for life support systems. The history of chemical oxygen separation and details of the oxygen separation technology are presented.

#### A89-27874\* Midwest Research Inst., Golden, CO. SYNTHESIS AND EVALUATION OF ELECTROACTIVE CO2 **CARRIERS**

W. L. BELL, A. MIEDANER, J. C. SMART, D. L. DUBOIS (Solar Energy Research Institute, Golden, CO), and C. E. VEROSTKO (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988, 11 p. refs

(Contract NASA ORDER T-5985-M)

(SAE PAPER 881078)

The development of redox CO2 carrier molecules capable of binding CO2 and releasing it will provide a basis for efficient CO2 removal system for possible applications on long-duration manned space missions. The objective of research being conducted is the utilization of these carriers to develop membranes to selectively and efficiently pump CO2 when a potential is applied across the membranes. The topics covered include the effects of pumping rate and CO2 solubility on carrier efficiency, chemical requirements of redox active carriers, and the screening and evaluation of potential carriers.

#### A89-27878 ELECTROCHEMICAL MULTIGAS SENSORS FOR AIR MONITORING ASSEMBLY

H. V. VENKATASETTY (Honeywell, Inc., Bloomington, MN) Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 8 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881082)

A new class of electrochemical gas sensors based on nonaqueous electrolytes has been developed. Sensors with three electrode configuration and gold sensing electrodes have been fabricated and used for monitoring both carbon dioxide and oxygen with the capability to monitor water vapor using linear scanning voltammetry. Sensors with platinum sensing electrodes have been used to monitor low concentrations of toxic gases such as carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides with potential capability to monitor organic contaminants. Experimental results obtained with these low-power and microprocessor-based sensors are presented. The advantages of nonaqueous electrolyte-based sensors over the conventional aqueous-based sensors and semiconductor sensors are discussed in terms of multigas sensing capability, selectivity, sensitivity, stability, and operating life.

Author

**A89-27886\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

## THE RECOVERY AND UTILIZATION OF SPACE SUIT RANGE-OF-MOTION DATA

AL REINHARDT (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA) and JAMES S. WALTON SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 9 p. refs

(SAE PAPER 881091)

A technique for recovering data for the range of motion of a subject wearing a space suit is described along with the validation of this technique on an EVA space suit. Digitized data are automatically acquired from video images of the subject; three-dimensional trajectories are recovered from these data, and can be displayed using three-dimensional computer graphics. Target locations are recovered using a unique video processor and close-range photogrammetry. It is concluded that such data can be used in such applications as the animation of anthropometric computer models.

A89-27887\* Sterling Software, Palo Alto, CA.

MEASUREMENT OF METABOLIC RESPONSES TO AN

ORBITAL-EXTRAVEHICULAR WORK-SIMULATION EXERCISE
RENEE LANTZ (Sterling Software, Inc., Palo Alto, CA) and BRUCE
WEBBON (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA) SAE,
Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San
Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 11 p. refs
(SAE PAPER 881092)

This paper describes a new system designed to simulate orbital EVA work and measure metabolic responses to these space-work exercises. The system incorporates an experimental protocol, a controlled-atmosphere chamber, an EVA-work exercise device, the instrumentation, and a data acquisition system. Engineering issues associated with the design of the proposed system are discussed. This EVA-work simulating system can be used with various types of upper-body work, including task boards, rope pulling, and arm ergometry. Design diagrams and diagrams of various types of work simulation are included.

#### A89-27888

## ATMOSPHERIC CONTAMINANT MONITORING AND CONTROL IN AN ENCLOSED ENVIRONMENT

JAMES A. STRACK (General Dynamics Corp., Saint Louis, MO) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 16 p. (SAE PAPER 881094)

The potential sources of airborne atmospheric contaminants of an enclosed environment are discussed. The types of the contaminants and wastes specific for enclosed environments of different types, such as a submarine, aircraft, and spacecraft, are examined, and the limits of their potentially toxic levels are given. Instruments used to monitor the concentrations of various atmospheric gases are described. Various methods available for the control of environmental contaminants are described, including methods for the removal of CO2, CO, aerosols, odors, and airborne particulates.

**A89-27893\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE NASA ZPS MARK III 57.2-KN/SQ M (8.3 PSI) SPACE SUIT

JOSEPH J. KOSMO, WILLIAM E. SPENNY (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX), ROB GRAY, and PHIL SPAMPINATO (ILC Dover, Frederica, DE) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 23 p.

(SAE PAPER 881101)

The zero-prebreathe Mark III, 8.3-psi EVA-capable space-suit assembly represents a significant evolutionary development stage toward the creation of an operational space-suit system for the NASA Space Station Program. The unique implementation of the Ortman cable coupling arrangement allows rapid assembly and disassembly of major suit component hardware; this will in turn facilitate on-orbit maintainability and resizing operations. Advanced thermal/micrometeoroid garment-type protection features were investigated in anticipation of Space Station construction-related EVA hazards, and duly incorporated in the final Mark III suit design.

**A89-27894\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

## DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER OPERATING PRESSURE EXTRAVEHICULAR SPACE-SUIT GLOVE ASSEMBLIES

JOSEPH J. KOSMO (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX), JOHN BASSICK (David Clark Co., Inc., Worcester, MA), and KIM PORTER (ILC Dover, Frederica, DE) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 14 p.

(SAE PAPER 881102)

Longer space flights and the advent of extravehicular (EV) operations required drastic improvements in the areas of comfort and mobility, and the incorporation of an EV-hazards protective coverlayer. The current advanced glove designs represent a series of evolutionary engineering efforts aimed at systematically improving higher operating pressure EV glove performance capabilities. Glove design complexity increases with the differential pressure between the glove and the vacuum of space and with the EV activity mobility task requirements. Current space-suit glove design activities associated with the development of candidate higher operating pressure (57.2 kN/sq m) glove assemblies are described.

# A89-27895\* Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, NY. THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TEST METHODOLOGY FOR THE EVALUATION OF EVA GLOVES

JOHN M. O'HARA (Grumman Space Systems, Bethpage, NY), JOHN CLELAND, and DAN WINFIELD (Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 11 p. refs

(Contract NAS9-17702) (SAE PAPER 881103)

This paper describes the development of a standardized set of tests designed to assess EVA-gloved hand capabilities in six measurement domains: range of motion, strength, tactile perception, dexterity, fatigue, and comfort. Based upon an assessment of general human-hand functioning and EVA task requirements, several tests within each measurement domain were developed to provide a comprehensive evaluation. All tests were designed to be conducted in a glove box with the bare hand as a baseline and the EVA glove at operating pressure.

#### A89-27903

## AIR REVITALIZATION SYSTEM STUDY FOR JAPANESE SPACE STATION

K. OTSUJI, O. HANABUSA, T. ETOH, and M. MINEMOTO (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 10 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881112)

An Environment Control and Life Support System (ECLSS) includes such functions as temperature control, humidity control, pressure control, air circulation, carbon dioxide removal and concentration, carbon dioxide reduction and oxygen generation, and contamination control. The first Japanese space habitable system called JEM (Japanese Experimental Module) will be operated by being attached to the U.S. Space Station. This paper describes recent study achievements in key technologies necessary to establish air revitalization system of the ECLSS for the future Japanese space station.

#### A89-27904

## AIR REVITALIZATION SYSTEM FOR JAPANESE EXPERIMENT MODULE

Y. YOSHIMURA, K. MANABE (National Space Development Agency of Japan, Tokyo), H. YAMASHIRO, Y. HORIE, S. FUJITA (Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd., Kobe, Japan) et al. SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 9 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881113)

It is necessary to remove carbon dioxide (CO2) and other contaminant gases generated from the crew and nonmetallic materials to keep the allowable level of them for the long duration life support in the Space Station. Therefore, the Air Revitalization System (ARS) shall be provided in the Space Station. The ARS for Japanese Experiment Module (JEM) consists of a regenerative CO2 removal system and a trace contaminant control system (TCCS). A solid amine CO2 removal system has been evaluated as the preferable technology. An adsorption and catalytic oxidizing method has been selected for the TCCS. This paper outlines the investigations and study results of the ARS for JEM implemented as part of the phase B preliminary study.

#### A89-27905

#### **EUROPEAN ECLS TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME**

CHRIS SAVAGE (ESA, European Space Research and Technology Centre, Noordwijk, Netherlands) and HELMUT PREISS (Dornier System GmbH, Friedrichshafen, Federal Republic of Germany) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 9 p. (SAE PAPER 881114)

The scenarios of ECLSS which will be necessary within the next sixty years are outlined. From this, the need for technologies are derived and condensed in a program plan. Technologies necessary for the Columbus IOC are already under development. The status of this program, which includes the development eventually contamination control, and a low noise variable speed fan, is described. The areas where the technological development should start immediately are discussed.

#### A89-27908

## STUDY OF TRACE CONTAMINANT CONTROL SYSTEM FOR SPACE STATION

Y. YOSHIMURA, K. MANABE (National Space Development Agency of Japan, Tokyo), N. KAMISHIMA, M. MINEMOTO, S. HATANO (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) et al. SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 12 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881117)

Since the Space Station will operate in a closed environment over long periods of time, it is essential to develop technologies to control trace contaminants produced by the metabolism of the crew and by the materials from which it is made. In order to accomplish this objective, a combination of adsorption and catalytic oxidation was selected as the technology to control these trace contaminants. Results are reported from adsorption experiments, catalytic oxidation experiments, and experiments to determine the effect on the catalyst capabilities of silicon and halogen constituents, which are thought to be catalytic poisons. Author

**A89-27916\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

## TESTING OF MATERIALS FOR PASSIVE THERMAL CONTROL OF SPACE SUITS

BERNADETTE SQUIRE (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 14 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881125)

An effort is underway to determine the coating material of choice for the AX-5 prototype hard space suit. Samples of 6061 aluminum have been coated with one of 10 selected metal coatings, and subjected to corrosion, abrasion, and thermal testing. Changes in reflectance after exposure are documented. Plated gold exhibited

minimal degradation of optical properties. A computer model is used in evaluating coating thermal performance in the EVA environment. The model is verified with an experiment designed to measure the heat transfer characteristics of coated space suit parts in a thermal vacuum chamber. Details of this experiment are presented.

# A89-30991\* Tracor Sciences and Systems, Austin, TX. FEASIBILITY OF VIBRATION MONITORING OF SMALL ROTATING MACHINES FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS (ECLSS) OF THE NASA ADVANCED SPACE CRAFT

G. MARTIN MILNER, MIKE BLACK, MIKE HOVENGA, PAUL MCCLURE (Tracor Applied Sciences, Inc., Austin, TX), and PATRICE MILLER (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) IN: Detection, diagnosis and prognosis of rotating machinery to improve reliability, maintainability, and readiness through the application of new and innovative techniques. Cambridge and New York, Cambridge University Press, 1988, p. 249-261. refs

The application of vibration monitoring to the rotating machinery typical of ECLSS components in advanced NASA spacecraft was studied. It is found that the weighted summation of the accelerometer power spectrum is the most successful detection scheme for a majority of problem types. Other detection schemes studied included high-frequency demodulation, cepstrum, clustering, and amplitude processing.

N89-10184\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

## RECHARGEABLE METAL HYDRIDES FOR SPACECRAFT APPLICATION

J. L. PERRY Sep. 1988 37 p (NASA-TM-4076; M-598; NAS 1.15:4076) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 211

Storing hydrogen on board the Space Station presents both safety and logistics problems. Conventional storage using pressurized bottles requires large masses, pressures, and volumes to handle the hydrogen to be used in experiments in the U.S. Laboratory Module and residual hydrogen generated by the ECLSS. Rechargeable metal hydrides may be competitive with conventional storage techniques. The basic theory of hydride behavior is presented and the engineering properties of LaNi5 are discussed to gain a clear understanding of the potential of metal hydrides for handling spacecraft hydrogen resources. Applications to Space Station and the safety of metal hydrides are presented and compared to conventional hydride storage. This comparison indicates that metal hydrides may be safer and require lower pressures, less volume, and less mass to store an equivalent mass of hydrogen.

N89-12206\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX. HAZARDS PROTECTION FOR SPACE SUITS AND

#### SPACECRAFT Patent Application

JOSEPH J. KOSMO, inventor (to NASA) and FREDERICK S. DAWN, inventor (to NASA) 30 Jun. 1988 16 p (NASA-CASE-MSC-21366-1; NAS 1.71:MSC-21366-1; US-PATENT-APPL-SN-213880) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06/11

A flexible multi-layered covering for protection against the hazards of exposure to the environment of outer space is presented. The covering includes an outer layer section comprising an outmost lamina of woven expanded tetrafluorethylene yarns (Gore-Tex) for protecting against abrasion and tearing, an underlying weave of meta-aramid yarns (Nomex) and para-aramid yarns (Kevlar) for particle impact protection, an electrostatic charge dissipation and control system incoporated therein, and a chemical contaminants control barrier applied as a coating. A middle section includes a succession of thermal insulating layers of polymeric thermoplastic or thermoforming material, each of which is coated with a metal deposit of high infrared emissivity and low solar radiation absorption characteristics and separated from adjacent insulating layers by a low thermal conductance material. The

#### 05 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS

covering includes a radiation attenuating layer of a tungsten-loaded polymeric elastomer binder for protecting against bremsstrahlung radiation and an inner layer of rip-stop polyester material for abrasion protection. A chloroprene coating may be supplied by polyester-material for added micrometeroid protection. Securing the means of low heat conductance material secures the multi-layers together as a laminar composite.

N89-12207\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

#### A SURVEY OF SOME REGENERATIVE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL LIFE SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY

THEODORE WYDEVEN Nov. 1988 43 p

(NASA-TM-101004; A-88189; NAS 1.15:101004) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06/11

To date, manned spaceflight has used the relatively simple support methodology of bringing all the necessary water, oxygen, and food for the duration of the mission, and collecting and storing waste products for return to Earth. This is referred to as an open system. It was recognized early, as manned missions became longer and crew size increased, that the weight, volume, and transportation penalties of storing or routinely resupplying consumables would at some point become too expensive. Since the early 1960's regenerative ECLSS technology has been under development, and there now exists a foundation in both systems definition and subsystem technology to support long-duration manned missions. In many cases this development has reached the engineering prototype stage for physico-chemical subsystems and in this article some of these subsystems are described. Emphasis is placed on physico-chemical waste conversion and related processes which provide sustenance and not on environmental factors or subsystems, e.g., temperature and humidity control, spacecraft architecture, lighting, etc.

#### N89-13885# Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, CA. A REVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES IN THE US **ANTARCTIC PROGRAMME Final Report**

E. K. ERIC GUNDERSON and LAWRENCE A. PALINKAS 28 Apr. 1988 18 p

(Contract NSF DPP-87-16461)

(AD-A198924; NHRC-88-17) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

Psychological studies were initiated at U.S. Antarctic stations during the International Geophysical Year of 1957 to 1958. Attitude and symptom questionnaires, supervisor ratings, and sociometric tests were administered to several wintering groups. A more comprehensive program of psychological studies, designed to develop selection criteria for screening Antarctic personnel, was instituted in 1962 by the U.S. Navy. A general concept of individual performance or adjustment emerged from earlier studies that included three essential components: task motivation, emotional stability, and social compatibility. Two methods, supervisor ratings and peer nominations, were used to measure these behavior components, and convergent and discriminant validities were evaluated. Regression equations were then developed to predict each behavior factor for each of three occupational groups, Navy construction personnel, Navy Administrative and technical personnel, and civilian scientists. Recent studies have focused on the impact of wintering-over stresses on long-term health and adjustment of participants. The stressors associated with prolonged isolation in a harsh environment appear to be mediated by personality, environmental, and sociocultural factors.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX. DON/DOFF SUPPORT STAND FOR USE WITH REAR ENTRY

**SPACE SUITS Patent Application** 

JOSEPH J. KOSMO, inventor (to NASA), TERRY O. TRI, inventor (to NASA), WILLIAM E. SPENNY, inventor (to NASA), and PHILIP R. WEST, inventor (to NASA) 19 Jul. 1988 22 p. (NASA-CASE-MSC-21364-1; NAS 1.71:MSC-21364-1; US-PATENT-APPL-SN-221472) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06/11

A don/doff support stand for use with rear entry space suits is disclosed. The support stand is designed for use in one-g environments; however, certain features of the stand can be used on future spacecraft, lunar, or planetary bases. The present invention has a retainer which receives a protrucing lug fixed on the torso section of the space suit. When the lug is locked in the retainer, the space suit is held in a generally upright position. In a one-g environment a portable ladder is positioned adjacent to the rear entry of the space suit supported by the stand. The astronaut climbs up the ladder and grasps a hand bar assembly positioned above the rear entry. The astronaut then slips his legs through the open rear entry and down into the abdominal portion of the suite. The astronaut then lowers himself fully into the suit. The portable ladder is then removed and the astronaut can close the rear entry door. The lug is then disengaged from the retainer and the astronaut is free to engage in training exercises in the suit. When suit use is over, the astronaut returns to the stand and inserts the lug into the retainer. A technician repositions the ladder. The astronaut opens the rear entry door, grasps the hand bar assembly and does a chin-up to extricate himself from the suit. The astronaut climbs down the movable ladder while the suit is supported by the stand. NASA

N89-13893\*# Hamilton Standard Div., United Aircraft Corp., Windsor Locks, CT.

MODEL DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT FOR A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE EMULATION/SIMULATION OF A SPACE STATION ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM (ESCM)

JAMES L. YANOSY Sep. 1988 68 p

(Contract NAS1-17397)

(NASA-CR-181737; NAS 1.26:181737; SVHSER-9504) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

Emulation/Simulation Computer Model (ESCM) computes the transient performance of a Space Station air revitalization subsystem with carbon dioxide removal provided by a solid amine water desorbed subsystem called SAWD. This manual describes the mathematical modeling and equations used in the ESCM. For the system as a whole and for each individual component, the fundamental physical and chemical laws which govern their operations are presented. Assumptions are stated, and when necessary, data is presented to support empirically developed relationships. Author

N89-13894\*# Hamilton Standard Div., United Aircraft Corp., Windsor Locks, CT.

#### UTILITY OF EMULATION AND SIMULATION COMPUTER MODELING OF SPACE STATION ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS

JAMES L. YANOSY Sep. 1988 43 p.

(Contract NAS1-17397)

(NASA-CR-181739; NAS 1.26:181739; SVHSER-10640) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

Over the years, computer modeling has been used extensively in many disciplines to solve engineering problems. A set of computer program tools is proposed to assist the engineer in the various phases of the Space Station program from technology selection through flight operations. The development and application of emulation and simulation transient performance modeling tools for life support systems are examined. The results of the development and the demonstration of the utility of three computer models are presented. The first model is a detailed computer model (emulation) of a solid amine water desorbed (SAWD) CO2 removal subsystem combined with much less detailed models (simulations) of a cabin, crew, and heat exchangers. This model was used in parallel with the hardware design and test of this CO2 removal subsystem. The second model is a simulation of an air revitalization system combined with a wastewater processing system to demonstrate the capabilities to study subsystem integration. The third model is that of a Space Station total air revitalization system. The station configuration consists of a habitat module, a lab module, two crews, and four connecting Author

N89-15529\*# California Univ., Davis. Dept. of Psychology.
IMPLICATIONS OF PRIVACY NEEDS AND INTERPERSONAL
DISTANCING MECHANISMS FOR SPACE STATION DESIGN
ALBERT A. HARRISON, ROBERT SOMMER, NANCY
STRUTHERS, and KATHLEEN HOYT Aug. 1988 53 p
(Contract NAG2-357)

(NASA-CR-177500; NAS 1.26:177500) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 05/9

Isolation, confinement, and the characteristics of microgravity will accentuate the need for privacy in the proposed NASA space station, yet limit the mechanism available for achieving it. This study proposes a quantitative model for understanding privacy, interpersonal distancing, and performance, and discusses the practical implications for Space Station design. A review of the relevant literature provided the basis for a database, definitions of physical and psychological distancing, loneliness, and crowding, and a quantitative model of situational privacy. The model defines situational privacy (the match between environment and task), and focuses on interpersonal contact along visual, auditory, olfactory, and tactile dimensions. It involves summing across pairs of crew members, contact dimensions, and time, yet also permits separate analyses of subsets of crew members and contact dimensions. The study concludes that performance will benefit when the type and level of contact afforded by the environment align with that required by the task. The key to achieving this is to design a flexible, definable, and redefinable interior environment that provides occupants with a wide array of options to meet their needs for solitude, limited social interaction, and open group activity. The report presents 49 recommendations in five categories to promote a wide range of privacy options despite the space station's volumetric limitations.

N89-15530\*# Washington Univ., Seattle. Coll. of Architecture and Urban Planning.

## THE QUANTITATIVE MODELLING OF HUMAN SPATIAL HABITABILITY

JAMES A. WISE, CHERLY GEISENDORFER, BEVERLY TIEDJE, DAVID LANTRIP, BRIAN JOHNSON, and GLEN GEISENDORFER Aug. 1988 156 p (Contract NAG2-346)

(NASA-CR-177501; NAS 1.26:177501) Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01 CSCL 05/9

A theoretical model for evaluating human spatial habitability (HuSH) in the proposed U.S. Space Station is developed. Optimizing the fitness of the space station environment for human occupancy will help reduce environmental stress due to long-term isolation and confinement in its small habitable volume. The development of tools that operationalize the behavioral bases of spatial volume for visual kinesthetic, and social logic considerations is suggested This report further calls for systematic scientific investigations of how much real and how much perceived volume people need in order to function normally and with minimal stress in space-based settings. The theoretical model presented in this report can be applied to any size or shape interior, at any scale of consideration, for the Space Station as a whole to an individual enclosure or work station. Using as a point of departure the Isovist model developed by Dr. Michael Benedikt of the U. of Texas, the report suggests that spatial habitability can become as amenable to careful assessment as engineering and life support concerns.

Author

N89-15532\*# Washington Univ., Seattle. Dept. of Psychology.
THE HUMAN FACTORS OF COLOR IN ENVIRONMENTAL
DESIGN: A CRITICAL REVIEW

LEE ROY BEACH, BARBARA K. WISE, and JAMES A. WISE Aug. 1988 138 p

(Contract NCC2-404)

(NASA-CR-177498; NAS 1.26:177498) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 05/9

The literature on environmental color to enhance habitability in the design of Space Station interiors is reviewed. Some 200 studies were examined to determine the relative contributions of the three dimensions of color (hue, saturation, and brightness or

lightness) to responses to environmental colorations. Implications of the study for color usage in novel settings and locales include: (1) There are no hard-wired linkages between environmental colors and particular judgmental or emotional states; (2) Perceptual impressions of color applications can, however, affect experiences and performances in settings; (3) Color behavior studies cannot yet specify an optimal color scheme, but instead must consider differing objectives, the relative importance of each, and design features such as the coordination of geometry, color, texture, etc.; (4) Some color-behavior effects are governed by low-level retinal and limbal mechanisms as well as by cognitive processes; and (5) Colors should first be specified in terms of what they are to do instead of what they are. Some exercise of choice is therefore needed to establish a sense of personal competence in the setting, since color must be ultimately be accepted by the people who are to live with it. Author

N89-15535\*# Life Systems, Inc., Cleveland, OH.
ALKALINE STATIC FEED ELECTROLYZER BASED OXYGEN
GENERATION SYSTEM Final Report

L. D. NOBLE, A. J. KOVACH, F. A. FORTUNATO, F. H. SCHUBERT, and D. J. GRIGGER Oct. 1988 93 p

(Contract NAS9-17602)

(NASA-CR-172093; NAS 1.26:172093; TR-925-96) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06/11

In preparation for the future deployment of the Space Station, an R and D program was established to demonstrate integrated operation of an alkaline Water Electrolysis System and a fuel cell as an energy storage device. The program's scope was revised when the Space Station Control Board changed the energy storage baseline for the Space Station. The new scope was aimed at the development of an alkaline Static Feed Electrolyzer for use in an Environmental Control/Life Support System as an oxygen generation system. As a result, the program was divided into two phases. The phase 1 effort was directed at the development of the Static Feed Electrolyzer for application in a Regenerative Fuel Cell System. During this phase, the program emphasized incorporation of the Regenerative Fuel Cell System design requirements into the Static Feed Electrolyzer electrochemical module design and the mechanical components design. The mechanical components included a Pressure Control Assembly, a Water Supply Assembly and a Thermal Control Assembly. These designs were completed through manufacturing drawing during Phase 1. The Phase 2 effort was directed at advancing the Alkaline Static Feed Electrolyzer database for an oxygen generation system. This development was aimed at extending the Static Feed Electrolyzer database in areas which may be encountered from initial fabrication through transportation, storage, launch and eventual Space Station startup. During this Phase, the Program emphasized three major areas: materials evaluation, electrochemical module scaling and performance repeatability and Static Feed Electrolyzer operational definition and characterization. Author

N89-15801\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

## DISPOSITION OF RECOMMENDED MODIFICATIONS OF JSC 30426

JAMES F. SPANN, ed. *In its* Space Station Induced Monitoring p 71-76 Nov. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

On May 11, 1988 changes and additions to the Space Station External Contamination Control Document JSC 30426 were addressed at length as part of the charter of this workshop. The modifications and disposition thereof are given below in a concise form in order that a clear understanding of the recommendations and current status be presented. The format is that each paragraph under question is given along with the proposed modified paragraph followed by the workshop's disposition. In some cases, a brief explanation of the issue is given prior to the paragraph in question.

N89-20071\*# Montana State Univ., Bozeman. Dept. of Chemistry.

#### EVALUATION OF AVAILABLE ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES FOR MONITORING THE QUALITY OF SPACE STATION POTABLE WATER Final Report

RICHARD D. GEER In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, Volume 1 15 p Feb. 1989

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 06/11

To assure the quality of potable water (PW) on the Space Station (SS) a number of chemical and physical tests must be conducted routinely. After reviewing the requirements for potable water, both direct and indirect analytical methods are evaluated that could make the required tests and improvements compatible with the Space Station operation. A variety of suggestions are made to improve the analytical techniques for SS operation. The most important recommendations are: (1) the silver/silver chloride electrode (SB) method of removing I sub 2/I (-) biocide from the water, since it may interfere with analytical procedures for PW and also its end uses; (2) the orbital reactor (OR) method of carrying out chemistry and electrochemistry in microgravity by using a disk shaped reactor on an orbital table to impart artificial G force to the contents, allowing solution mixing and separation of gases and liquids; and (3) a simple ultra low volume highly sensitive electrochemical/conductivity detector for use with a capillary zone electrophoresis apparatus. It is also recommended, since several different conductivity and resistance measurements are made during the analysis of PW, that the bipolar pulse measuring circuit be used in all these applications for maximum compatibility and redundancy of equipment.

#### 06

#### **DYNAMICS AND CONTROLS**

Includes descriptions of analytical techniques and computer codes, trade studies, requirements and descriptions of orbit maintenance systems, rigid and flexible body attitude sensing systems and controls such as momentum wheels and/or propulsive schemes.

#### A89-11651

#### DYNAMICS AND CONTROL OF LARGE STRUCTURES; PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH VPI&SU/AIAA SYMPOSIUM, BLACKSBURG, VA, JUNE 29-JULY 1, 1987

L. MEIROVITCH, ED. (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg) Symposium sponsored by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and AIAA. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, 731 p. For individual items see A89-11652 to A89-11693.

Papers are presented on such topics as robustness optimization for the control of flexible structures, square-root filtering for continuous-time models of large space structures, a survey of decentralized control techniques for large space structures, the evaluation of two identification methods for damage detection in large space trusses, a laboratory facility for flexible structure control experiments, and the stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input. Consideration is also given to the optimal control of large flexible space structures, a modified independent modal space control method for the active control of flexible systems, robots for manipulation in a microgravity environment, and the analysis and test of a space truss foldable hinge.

#### A89-11652#

### SOME RECENT RESULTS ON ROBUSTNESS OPTIMIZATION FOR CONTROL OF FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES

D. W. REW and J. L. JUNKINS (Texas A & M University, College Station) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings

of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 1-16. refs

A novel method is presented for finding control gains which satisfy eigenvalue placement constraints and maximize a measure of closed-loop robustness (minimize the condition number of the closed-loop eigenvectors). Numerical results were obtained for several academic examples and this approach was applied successfully to design a feedback law for the Rapid Retargeting and Precision Pointing (R2P2) experiment. Both analytical and numerical results are presented which demonstrate the application to problems of moderate dimensionality (less than order 12), and some comparisons with existing control design approaches are summarized.

#### A89-11653#

# REDUCED-ORDER CONTROL DESIGN VIA THE OPTIMAL PROJECTION APPROACH - A HOMOTOPY ALGORITHM FOR GLOBAL OPTIMALITY

S. RICHTER (Harris Corp., Melbourne, FL) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 17-30. refs

(Contract F49620-86-C-0038)

A homotopy algorithm for solving the optimal projection equations (OPE) is presented. Questions of existence and the number of solutions are also examined. It is shown that the number of stabilizing solutions to the given optimal projection equations can be determined and that all solutions can be computed via a homotopic continuation from a simple problem. For an important special case where the number of inputs or the number of outputs to the system is less than or equal to the dimension of the compensator, there is only one solution to the OPE, thus guaranteeing that the globally optimum reduced order controller can be computed.

# A89-11654\*# PRC Kentron, Inc., Hampton, VA. DIGITAL ROBUST ACTIVE CONTROL LAW SYNTHESIS FOR LARGE ORDER FLEXIBLE STRUCTURE USING PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION

V. MUKHOPADHYAY (PRC Kentron, Inc., Hampton, VA) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 31-44. NASA-supported research.

A generic procedure for the parameter optimization of a digital control law for a large-order flexible flight vehicle or large space structure modeled as a sampled data system is presented. A linear quadratic Guassian type cost function was minimized, while satisfying a set of constraints on the steady-state rms values of selected design responses, using a constrained optimization technique to meet multiple design requirements. Analytical expressions for the gradients of the cost function and the design constraints on mean square responses with respect to the control law design variables are presented.

A89-11655\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

# RECURSIVE DYNAMICS OF TOPOLOGICAL TREES OF RIGID BODIES VIA KALMAN FILTERING AND BRYSON-FRAZIER SMOOTHING

G. RODRIGUEZ (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 45-60. refs

The inverse and forward dynamics problems for a set of rigid bodies connected by hinges to form a topological tree are solved by using recursive techniques from linear filtering and smoothing theory. An inward filtering sequence computes a set of constraint moments and forces. This is followed by an outward sequence to determine a corresponding set of angular and linear accelerations.

An inward sequence begins at the tips of all of the terminal bodies of the tree and proceeds inwardly through all of the branches until it reaches the root. Similarly, an outward sequence begins at the root and propagates to all of the tree branches until it reaches the tips of the terminal bodies. The paper also provides an approach to evaluate recursively the composite multibody system inertia matrix and its inverse.

**A89-11668\*#** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

ATTITUDE CONTROL SYSTEM TESTING ON SCOLE

J. SHENHAR, D. SPARKS, JR., J. P. WILLIAMS, and R. C. MONTGOMERY (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 251-273. refs

This paper presents implementation of two control policies on SCOLE (Space Control Laboratory Experiment), a laboratory apparatus representing an offset-feed antenna attached to the Space Shuttle by a flexible mast. In the first case, the flexible mast was restrained by cables, permitting modeling of SCOLE as a rigid-body. Starting from an arbitrary state, SCOLE was maneuvered to a specified terminal state using rigid-body minimum-time control law. In the second case, the so called single step optimal control (SSOC) theory is applied to suppress vibrations of the flexible mast mounted as a cantilever beam. Based on the SSOC theory, two parameter optimization algorithms were developed.

# A89-11669\*# Florida Univ., Gainesville. PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES FOR ACTIVE CONTROL OF LARGE FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES

D. C. ZIMMERMAN (Florida, University, Gainesville) and H. H. CUDNEY (New York, State University, Buffalo) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 275-290. refs (Contract NGT-33-183-801; NGT-33-183-802)

The effect of quantization due to the finite wordlength of microprocessors, analog-to-digital, and digital-to-analog converters, on the desired control law for large flexible structures is investigated. Additionally, the practical effect of actuator dynamics on the stability and performance of the control law is addressed. Finally, an active control experiment is reported which takes into account and demonstrates some of the previously discussed practical considerations.

#### A89-11670# EFFICIENCY OF STRUCTURE-CONTROL SYSTEMS

H. OZ, K. FARAG (Ohio State University, Columbus), and V. B. VENKAYYA (USAF, Flight Dynamics Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 291-311. refs (Contract F33615-86-C-3212)

The paper examines a nondimensional measure, called the efficiency, of structure-control system (SCS) performance which has the potential to characterize both quantitatively and qualitatively the designer's ability to deal with some of the problem areas such as the assessment of spillover effects, model order reduction, input configuration, and the interaction between structural and control variables from the SCS point of view. The efficiency of the system is defined as the ratio of two control cost functionals pertinent to the structure-control problem where each functional represents an average control power consumed during the control period. This concept is illustrated by investigating the efficiency of various linear quadratic regulator solutions for the ACOSS-4 tetrahedral truss structure.

# A89-11671\*# Howard Univ., Washington, DC. STABILITY ANALYSIS OF LARGE SPACE STRUCTURE CONTROL SYSTEMS WITH DELAYED INPUT

A. S. S. R. REDDY and P. M. BAINUM (Howard University, Washington, DC) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 313-321. refs (Contract NSG-1414)

Large space structural systems, due to their inherent flexibility and low mass to area ratio, are represented by large dimensional mathematical models. For implementation of the control laws for such systems a finite amount of time is required to evaluate the control signals; and this time delay may cause instability in the closed loop control system that was previously designed without taking the input delay into consideration. The stability analysis of a simple harmonic oscillator representing the equation of a single mode as a function of delay time is analyzed analytically and verified numerically. The effect of inherent damping on the delay is also analyzed. The control problem with delayed input is also formulated in the discrete time domain.

A89-11672\*# Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ.,
Blacksburg.

# OPTIMAL LOCATION OF ACTUATORS FOR CORRECTING DISTORTIONS DUE TO MANUFACTURING ERRORS IN LARGE TRUSS STRUCTURES

R. BURDISSO and R. T. HAFTKA (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 323-342. refs

(Contract NAG1-224)

A continuum approximation to the calculation of the statistical properties of the corrected shape of a beam truss is presented, and results of a comparison with the exact statistical analysis were found to be very good. In addition, the position of the actuators was optimized to minimize the weighted rms of the distortion using the continuum analysis. The optimal design is shown to be 13.6 percent better than a uniform design for a parabolic weighting function. It was also found that actuators located on the beam face elements were more effective than actuators located on the diagonal elements.

# A89-11673\*# Ohio State Univ., Columbus. ADAPTIVE CONTROL TECHNIQUES FOR THE SCOLE CONFIGURATION

K. OSSMAN, S. YURKOVICH, and U. OZGUNER (Ohio State University, Columbus) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 343-358. refs (Contract NAG1-720)

Two adaptive controllers designed for the Spacecraft Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) at NASA Langley Research Center are discussed. The first controller is an adaptive model following variable structure controller and the second is an indirect LQ adaptive controller. For each technique, the design of the controller is outlined and simulation results are presented. Plans for future studies are also discussed.

#### A89-11676# AN INVESTIGATION OF THE TIME REQUIRED FOR CONTROL OF STRUCTURES

J. K. BENNIGHOF and R. L. BOUCHER (Texas, University, Austin) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 391-406. refs

The minimum time required for accomplishing rigid-body translation of a flexible structure by means of a finite number of unbounded inputs is investigated. It is found that, for less than a

#### 06 DYNAMICS AND CONTROLS

certain time interval for control, it is not possible to decrease the amount of spillover energy by driving more flexible modes to zero at the end of the control interval when a minimum-effort control strategy is used. This time interval is identified as the minimum time required for control of flexible structures, and it is closely related to the time required for waves to travel through the structure. For one-dimensional second-order systems, the minimum time is equal to the time required for waves to travel between adjacent pairs of actuators. A similar result is found for fourth-order systems.

## A89-11677# OPTIMAL CONTROL OF LARGE FLEXIBLE SPACE STRUCTURES USING DISTRIBUTED GYRICITY

C. J. DAMAREN and G. M. T. D'ELEUTERIO (Toronto, University, Downsview, Canada) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 407-422. NSERC-supported research. refs

An optimal formulation for the shape control of flexible spacecraft using gyric actuators is proposed whereby the structure is modeled as a continuum in mass, stiffness, and gyricity (i.e., stored angular momentum). The equations of motion are formulated in continuum form, and the optimal control problem is treated using distributed-parameter concepts. The advantages of the concept of a continuous distribution of gyricity in modeling the dynamics and control of large flexible spacecraft with many control moment gyros is demonstrated by a numerical example. V.L.

## A89-11679# ON A MODAL APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTED PARAMETER SYSTEMS

H. H. E. LEIPHOLZ (Waterloo, University, Canada) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 439-452.

(Contract NSERC-A-7297)

In this paper it is shown that elastic systems may become nonself-adjoint by automatic control. It is also shown that if the control term that causes nonself-adjointness has a range of regularity, the modal approach is applicable to the nonself-adjoint problem within the range of regularity. Finally, it is shown how the range of regularity or a subrange of it can be determined.

Author

#### A89-11683# DYNAMICS AND CONTROL OF FLEXIBLE ROBOT MANIPULATORS

H. BARUH and S. TADIKONDA (Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 529-547. refs

Issues associated with modeling and control of robots with elastic arms are considered. An approach similar to substructure synthesis is used, where each link is first modeled independent of the others. The joint displacements are then used as constraints to synthesize the equations of motion. Three different approaches are discussed for the control design, depending on how much one desires to include the contributions of the elastic behavior.

Author

#### A89-11686#

## MODULAR LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES DYNAMIC MODELING WITH NONPERFECT JUNCTIONS

F. B. ZAZZERA, A. E. FINZI, and P. MANTEGAZZA (Milano, Politecnico, Milan, Italy) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 603-618. refs

The dynamics of modular repetitive structures is investigated

with emphasis on the effect of structural damping and imperfections in the junctions between successive modules on the dispersion relations. The structural transfer matrix is computed, and the solution of the eigenvalue problem derived from the application of Floquet's theory of partial differential equations with periodic coefficients yields dispersion relations for the structure. It is shown that a periodic structure behaves like a mechanical filter and that junction imperfections can modify the passing and stopping bands but do not eliminate the filtering properties. A control system is proposed which allows the elimination of propagating waves.

VΙ

# A89-11690\*# Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. ANALYSIS OF LIMIT CYCLES IN CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR JOINT DOMINATED STRUCTURES

M. MERCADAL and W. E. VANDER VELDE (MIT, Cambridge, MA) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 661-680. (Contract NAG1-126)

An approach to the modeling of limit cycles due to joint nonlinearities in large joint dominated space structures is presented which makes it possible to predict limit cycles and determine their stability. An actively controlled truss structure with nonlinear joints is modeled as a linear system with nonlinear feedback by separating the joint load-displacement characteristics into a linear part, which prevails at large displacements, and a nonlinear part. By replacing the joints by their linear parts, it is possible to perform a standard model decomposition which yields a reduced order linear model. Linear control laws can be easily included into the linear part of the system; nonlinear control laws can be implemented but they must be fed back to the linear model. The modeling approach described here allows straightforward limit cycle analysis.

# A89-11814\* Illinois Univ., Urbana. AUTOMATICALLY RECONFIGURABLE CONTROL FOR RAPID RETARGETING OF FLEXIBLE POINTING SYSTEMS

THOMAS A. W. DWYER, III (Illinois, University, Urbana) IN: Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1987, p. 75-82. Research supported by Lockheed Missiles and Space Co. refs (Contract NAG1-613)

A reconfigurable nonlinear control system design methodology is proposed to automatically correct computed slew torque commands of space-based pointing systems for the effects of slew-induced structural deformations. The possibility of forcing an elastic structure, such as that of a space-based instrument frame, to deform in a preselected way in response to rapid slews is demonstrated. To accomplish this, a supervisory controller must select a pair of algorithms, one for structural counterexcitation and the other for slew torque correction. It is shown how the reachability and subsequent tracking of the appropriate 'slow manifold', where the control algorithms are valid, can be ensured by a fast tracking loop, with time-varying gain dependent only on the commanded angular acceleration.

# A89-12637 Howard Univ., Washington, DC. THE OPTIMAL CONTROL OF ORBITING LARGE FLEXIBLE BEAMS WITH DISCRETE-TIME OBSERVATIONAL DATA AND RANDOM MEASUREMENT NOISE

GUANGQIAN XING and PETER M. BAINUM (Howard University, Washington, DC) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 161-183. Research supported by Howard University and NASA. refs (AAS PAPER 87-418)

The analysis and design of LQR optimal digital controllers and LQG optimal digital controllers and observers are presented for the case of an orbiting long, slender flexible free-free beam system, for which the output are the discrete-time noise-corrupted observational data, and both the overall orientation as well as the

shape of some of the subsystems will be controlled. The effect of the sampling period on the transient response for the LQR problem and relationships between the locations of the controller poles and the locations of observer poles have been studied. The simulations certify the analysis and design of digital optimal controllers and observers.

A89-12662\* Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

#### PIEZOELECTRIC POLYMER-BASED ISOLATION MOUNT FOR ARTICULATED POINTING SYSTEMS ON LARGE FLEXIBLE SPACECRAFT

SAMUEL W. SIRLIN (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 613-627. refs (AAS PAPER 87-456)

When a pointing system is attached to a large flexible body that is subject to continuous excitation, a mechanical isolator becomes a key element in achieving high performance. An active softmount based on the piezoelectric polymer poly (vinylidene fluoride) is considered here for use in a precision pointing system for Space Station. A finite element model of the softmount is developed and added to simple Space Station and payload models for performance analysis. Both linear frequency domain and nonlinear time domain simulations are carried out in order to demonstrate the wideband disturbance rejection capabilities of the design. Nonlinear geometric effects of large nodal deflections are also considered.

# A89-12674 DEPLOYMENT, POINTING, AND SPIN OF ACTIVELY-CONTROLLED SPACECRAFT CONTAINING ELASTIC BEAM-LIKE APPENDAGES

R. R. RYAN (Michigan, University, Ann Arbor) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 2. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 853-876. refs (AAS PAPER 87-478)

A comprehensive theory and equations of motion are presented for a free-flying rigid body with flexible beamlike appendages. It is shown that, in order to accurately simulate general aerospace structures undergoing large overall motions and small deformations, it is necessary to treat each distinct type of structural element comprising the system in a special way. The advantage of this modal theory over nonlinear finite element techniques is discussed.

#### A89-12678

## DYNAMICS AND CONTROL ANALYSIS OF A SATELLITE WITH A LARGE FLEXIBLE SPINNING ANTENNA

P. H. MAK, M. M. TONG, and A. B. JENKIN (Aerospace Corp., Control Analysis Dept., El Segundo, CA) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 2. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 935-951.

(Contract F04701-85-C-0086)

(AAS PAPER 87-482)

A feasibility study was carried out on a low-frequency microwave radiometer (LFMR) with a 20-ft diameter deployable truss antenna spinning asymmetrically at 15.8 rpm onboard a 3-axis stabilized spacecraft for the N-ROSS mission. No significant interactions were observed between the attitude control system and the flexible structures. The attitude pointing requirement can be met if the LFMR is properly balanced. The spin-induced deformation in the flexible structure is indicative of a relatively small sensor boresight pointing error.

K.K.

#### A89-13394#

#### A RECURSIVE FORMULATION FOR THE DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF OPEN LOOP DEFORMABLE MULTIBODY SYSTEMS

K. CHANGIZI and A. A. SHABANA (Illinois, University, Chicago)

ASME, Transactions, Journal of Applied Mechanics (ISSN 0021-8936), vol. 55, Sept. 1988, p. 687-693. refs (Contract DAAL03-87-K-0124) (AD-A203248)

A recursive formulation for the spatial kinematic and dynamic analysis of open chain mechanical systems containing interconnected deformable bodies is proposed. The large rotational and translational displacements of a set of intermediate joint axes are described using a minimum set of relative translational and rotational coordinates. The method can be used to study the spatial dynamics of open loop mechanical systems containing revolute, prismatic, and cylindrical joints.

#### A89-16160#

**POLE-ZERO MODELING OF FLEXIBLE SPACE STRUCTURES** BONG WIE (Texas, University, Austin) and ARTHUR E. BRYSON, JR. (Stanford University, CA) Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 11, Nov.-Dec. 1988, p. 554-561. refs

Generic models of flexible space structures are investigated from the infinite discrete-spectrum viewpoint of distributed parameter systems. The models are simple enough to treat analytically, yet complicated enough to demonstrate the practical usefulness of the transcendental-transfer-function modeling for the purposes of preliminary control synthesis. Transfer functions of the various generic models are derived analytically, and their pole-zero patterns are investigated. The alternating pole-zero pattern of a transfer function from an actuator to the colocated sensor is well known. It is, however, newly found that in certain colocated cases, each mode has an associated zero of higher frequency than the pole; in fact, the rigid-body mode has an associated zero very close to the origin. This direct transmission property must be taken into consideration when designing large space structures such as the dual-keel Space Station, which has a pole-zero pattern very similar to that of the generic models. The practical significance of such pole-zero patterns on colocated control is discussed.

# A89-16508\*# Auburn Univ., AL. ANALYSIS OF COILS OF WIRE ROPE ARRANGED FOR PASSIVE DAMPING

M. A. CUTCHINS, J. E. COCHRAN, JR., K. KUMAR (Auburn University, AL), N. G. FITZ-COY, and M. L. TINKER International Conference on Recent Advances in Structural Dynamics, 3rd, Southampton, England, July 18-22, 1988, Paper. 12 p. refs (Contract NAG8-532; NAG8-647)

Vibration dampers constructed with multiple loops of wire rope are studied. The literature on such devices is reviewed briefly, and dynamic and static models of them are examined. Fundamental and advanced NASTRAN models for wire rope damping are considered.

C.D.

## A89-16709\* Ohio State Univ., Columbus. MODEL REFERENCE, SLIDING MODE ADAPTIVE CONTROL FOR FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES

S. YURKOVICH, U. OZGUNER, and F. AL-ABBASS (Ohio State University, Columbus) Journal of the Astronautical Sciences (ISSN 0021-9142), vol. 36, July-Sept. 1988, p. 285-310. refs (Contract NASA ORDER L-91188-B)

A decentralized model reference adaptive approach using a variable-structure sliding model control has been developed for the vibration suppression of large flexible structures. Local models are derived based upon the desired damping and response time in a model-following scheme, and variable structure controllers are then designed which employ colocated angular rate and position feedback. Numerical simulations have been performed using NASA's flexible grid experimental apparatus.

#### A89-17642#

### THE ROLE OF PILOT AND AUTOMATIC ONBOARD SYSTEMS IN FUTURE RENDEZVOUS AND DOCKING OPERATIONS

W. FEHSE, A. TOBIAS (ESA, European Space Research and Technology Centre, Noordwijk, Netherlands), A. GETZSCHMANN

(MBB-ERNO Raumfahrttechnik GmbH, Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany), M. CALDICHOURY (Matra, S.A., Toulouse, France), P. MAUTE (Aerospatiale, Cannes, France) et al. IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988.

(IAF PAPER 88-037)

The planned European Space Infrastructure with its elements, e.g., the Hermes Spaceplane and the Columbus Man-Tended Free Flyer (MTFF) requires for Europe novel space operations such as rendezvous and docking (RVD) or berthing of manned spacecraft. The European Space Agency (ESA), therefore, decided to investigate the role of a pilot during RVD operations within a highly automated spacecraft. An analysis of requirements, of the tasks to be performed on-board during RVD operations, of the possibilities of interaction by a pilot with an automated Guidance, Navigation and Control (GNC) system, and of the necessary Man-Machine Interfaces (MMI) had to be performed to arrive at first answers to the questions of man-machine interaction in modern spacecraft control. The results of this analysis are presented and discussed for the example of a Hermes mission to service the Columbus MTFF. Proposals for specific MMI displays and their arrangement in the cockpit, which could be useful during rendezvous operations for GNC and mission management are presented.

#### A89-17648#

#### A FLIGHT EXPERIMENT OF FLEXIBLE SPACECRAFT ATTITUDE CONTROL

T. KIDA, I. YAMAGUCHI, Y. OHKAMI (National Aerospace Laboratory, Chofu, Japan), S. ICHIKAWA, and Y. KAWADA (National Space Development Agency of Japan, Tokyo) International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 6 p. (IAF PAPER 88-044)

Plans for a flight experiment of the flexible spacecraft Engineering Test Satellite VI (ETS-IV) are outlined. The ETS-IV is expected to be launched in 1992. The flight experiment is planned to demonstrate the capabilities of the attitude and flexible vibration control and the indentification algorithm of a class of spacecraft with flexible appendages. It is suggested that the results could serve as a base-line of a class of future large space structures modeling and controlling technology.

#### MOTION OF A GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITE WITH HYSTERESIS RODS IN A POLAR-ORBIT PLANE [DVIZHENIE **GRAVITATSIONNO-ORIENTIROVANNOGO SPUTNIKA S** GISTEREZISNYMI STERZHNIAMI V PLOSKOSTI POLIARNOI **ORBITY**

V. A. SARYCHEV, V. I. PEN'KOV, M. IU. OVCHINNIKOV, and A. D. GERMAN Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia (ISSN 0023-4206), vol. 26, Sept.-Oct. 1988, p. 654-668. In Russian. refs

The small oscillations of a three-axis gravity gradient satellite are analyzed. The energy of its oscillations is dissipated in hysteresis rods as they are magnetized in the geomagnetic field. Various oscillation damping laws depending on the orientation of the rods in the body are obtained.

#### A89-18436

#### DYNAMICS OF A SPACECRAFT WITH DIRECT ACTIVE **CONTROL OF THE GRAVITY GRADIENT STABILIZER** [DINAMIKA KOSMICHESKOGO APPARATA S PRIAMYM **AKTIVNYM UPRAVLENIEM GRAVITATSIONNYM** STABILIZATOROM]

E. M. POTAPENKO Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia (ISSN 0023-4206). vol. 26, Sept.-Oct. 1988, p. 699-708. In Russian. refs

Equations of spacecraft motion are obtained with allowance for an arbitrary but finite number of tons of elastic oscillations of a controlled gravity gradient stabilizer. A dynamic controller is used to optimize the spacecraft attitude control and stabilization system with allowance for the first tone of the elastic oscillations.

#### A89-20582 A COVARIANCE CONTROL THEORY

ANTHONY F. HOTZ and ROBERT E. SKELTON (Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN) IN: Control and dynamic systems. Volume 26. Part 2. San Diego, CA, Academic Press, Inc., 1987, p. 225-276. refs

A theory for designing feedback controllers is developed which assigns a specified covariance to the closed loop system. The theory is restricted to linear time-invariant systems with constant gain state feedback or state-estimate feedback controllers. The principal theorems and a design example are presented.

#### A89-20601

#### **ROBOTICS AND FACTORIES OF THE FUTURE '87:** PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, SAN DIEGO, CA, JULY 28-31, 1987

R. RADHARAMANAN, ED. (San Diego State University, CA) Conference sponsored by the International Society for Productivity Enhancement, San Diego State University, U.S. Navy, et al. Berlin and New York, Springer-Verlag, 1988, 862 p. For individual items see A89-20602 to A89-20610.

The conference presents papers on planning of automation, CAD/CAM, CIM/FMS, kinematic analysis, dynamics and control, trajectory planning, and sensors and vision systems. Other topics include Al and expert systems, mobile robots/robotic devices, robot applications, automation and innovation in mining, and CAD/CAM and robotics education/training. Particular attention is given to the use of CAD systems in the design of Space Station and space robots, a kinematic model of flexible robot arms, and a state-of-the-art survey of robot programming languages.

#### A89-20607

#### CONTROLLER DESIGN AND DYNAMIC SIMULATION OF **ELASTIC ROBOT ARM MOUNTED IN SPACECRAFT IN** PRESENCE OF UNCERTAINTY

SAHJENDRA N. SINGH (Nevada, University, Las Vegas) Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, July 28-31, 1987. Berlin and New York, Springer-Verlag, 1988, p. 347-354. refs

The paper presents an approach to the control of an uncertain nonlinear flexible robotic system. A robot arm (PUMA-type) with three rotational joints is considered. The third link is assumed to be elastic. A torquer control law is derived for controlling the joint angles. For damping of the elastic vibration, a force control law using modal velocity feedback is synthesized. Simulation results are presented to show that combination of the torque and force control law accomplishes reference joint angle trajectory tracking and elastic mode stabilization in spite of the uncertainty in the system.

#### A89-20830

#### **GUIDANCE AND CONTROL 1988; PROCEEDINGS OF THE** ANNUAL ROCKY MOUNTAIN GUIDANCE AND CONTROL CONFERENCE, KEYSTONE, CO, JAN. 30-FEB. 3, 1988

ROBERT D. CULP, ED. (Colorado, University, Boulder) and PAUL L. SHATTUCK, ED. (Martin Marietta Astronautics Co., Denver, Conference sponsored by AAS. San Diego, CA, Univelt, 1988, 576 p. For individual items see A89-20831 to

Spacecraft attitude control and autonomy are discussed as well as guidance and control storyboard displays, offboard navigation and attitude systems, Space Station system control techniques, and recent experiences. Topics include an EOS integrated payload articulation and identification, automated low-thrust guidance for the orbital maneuvering vehicle, dithered ring laser gyros for angular rate stabilization of tracking systems, and attitude determination using GPS measurement techniques. Consideration is also given to quiet structures for precision pointing, on-orbit guidance for the Delta 180 mission, and Titan 34D-9 failure investigation and recovery.

#### A89-20845

#### CONTROL MOMENT GYROSCOPE CONFIGURATIONS FOR THE SPACE STATION

MARC MEFFE (Honeywell, Inc., Satellite Systems Div., Glendale,

AZ) IN: Guidance and control 1988; Proceedings of the Annual Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Conference, Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p.

(AAS PAPER 88-040)

Thirteen control moment gyroscope (CMG) arrays were analyzed to parametrically determine penalties in weight, power, volume, safety, maintainability, verification requirements, control requirements, and life-cycle costs. One of the single-gimbal CMG arrays provided the best solution for the Space Station's active momentum exchange. When compared on an equal reliability basis, single-gimbal CMG arrays outperformed equivalent double-gimbal

#### A89-20848

#### OVERVIEW OF SPACE STATION ATTITUDE CONTROL SYSTEM WITH ACTIVE MOMENTUM MANAGEMENT

JOHN A. YEICHNER, JOHN F. L. LEE (Honeywell, Inc., Space and Strategic Div., Clearwater, FL), and DAVE BARROWS (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Space Station Div., Huntington Beach, CA) IN: Guidance and control 1988; Proceedings of the Annual Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Conference, Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 355-372, refs (AAS PAPER 88-044)

An approach to the development and implementation of the Space Station's attitude control system (ACS) is presented. Problems such as controllability during build-up, multibody flexure stabilization, and attitude control impact during mobile service center operations are addressed. An ACS with an active momentum management system whose design is based on an integrated control moment gyro and reaction-jet control system concept is described.

#### A89-20849\* Ohio Univ., Athens. FORMULATION AND VERIFICATION OF FREQUENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION TECHNIQUES FOR LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES

JERREL R. MITCHELL (Ohio University, Athens), VICTORIA L. JONES (Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL), and CHARLES P. PLANT IN: Guidance and control 1988; Proceedings of the Annual Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Conference, Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 373-398. refs

(Contract NAS8-35835)

(AAS PAPER 88-045)

The advantages of designing control systems for large space structures (LSS) using frequency-domain models extracted from empirical time data are discussed. Techniques for performing MIMO system identification from test data are presented as well as techniques for improving the performance of the system identification process in the presence of noise. The utility of the proposed system identification scheme is demonstrated on the basis of experimental data obtained at the LSS Ground Test Facility at Marshall Space Flight Center.

#### A89-20850

#### QUIET STRUCTURES FOR PRECISION POINTING

P. A. STUDER (Magnetic Concepts, Silver Spring, MD) and H. W. DAVIS (Ball Corp., Ball Aerospace Systems Div., Boulder, CO) IN: Guidance and control 1988; Proceedings of the Annual Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Conference, Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 399-416.

(AAS PAPER 88-046)

The feasibility of immediately implementing quiet structures for the Space Station Polar Orbiting Platforms and other generic platform applications is demonstrated. The quiet structure system will provide both distortion control and dynamic control to accommodate a wide range of disturbance frequencies. Challenges to traditional design approaches are discussed with attention given to the shortcomings of flexible spacecraft structures.

#### A89-22510#

#### PLANAR, TIME-OPTIMAL, REST-TO-REST SLEWING MANEUVERS OF FLEXIBLE SPACECRAFT

GURKIRPAL SINGH, PIERRE T. KABAMBA, and N. HARRIS MCCLAMROCH (Michigan, University, Ann Arbor) Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 12, Jan.-Feb. 1989, p. 71-81. refs

The control problem of time-optimal, rest-to-rest slewing of a flexible spacecraft through a large angle is considered. The flexible spacecraft is modeled as a linear, elastic, undamped, nongyroscopic system suitable for analysis of planar rotational maneuvers. Minimum-time open-loop planar maneuvers are studied. The control histories are found to be bang-bang with multiple switches in each control variable. The optimal control history is shown to have an important time symmetry property. The switching times, final time, and costates at midmaneuver satisfy a system of nonlinear algebraic equations that can be solved using a homotopy method. An upper bound on attitude error due to control spillover is obtained. This helps to determine, a priori, the number of vibrational modes that need to be actively suppressed at the final time such that a prespecified pointing accuracy is guaranteed after the maneuver has been completed. A time-optimal slewing example is discussed to demonstrate the applicability of the results. Author

#### A89-22511#

#### **NEAR-MINIMUM TIME OPEN-LOOP SLEWING OF FLEXIBLE VEHICLES**

R. C. THOMPSON, J. L. JUNKINS, and S. R. VADALI (Texas A & M University, College Station) Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 12, Jan.-Feb. 1989, p. 82-88.

Minimum time, open-loop, optimal controls are calculated for single-axis maneuvers of a flexible structure. By shaping the control profiles with two independent parameters, a wide variety of control histories can be produced. Based on the dynamics of the model. with a normalized time scale, the resulting Pontryagin's necessary conditions yield a nonlinear fixed final time, fixed final state, two-point boundary value problem with the maneuver time as a control parameter. Upon generating numerical solutions to the problem, the final maneuver time and residual flexural energy are compared to the bang-bang solution as a measure of the success of a given maneuver. Examples presented illustrate near-minimum time maneuvers with control of flexible modes in addition to the rigid body modes, as well as the qualitative and quantitative effect of the torque shaping parameters.

#### A89-22520\*# Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. SENSOR FAILURE DETECTION USING GENERALIZED PARITY **RELATIONS FOR FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES**

MATHIEU MERCADAL (MIT, Cambridge, MA) Guidance, Control, and Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 12, Jan.-Feb. 1989, p. 125-127. refs (Contract NAG1-126)

Analytical redundancy may be preferable to hardware redundancy in failure detection/isolation tasks for such large-scale systems as space structures. Generalized single-sensor parity relations are presently applied to this problem; they are noted to yield a very simple isolation logic, and their generation is found to be extremely rapid, even in the case of extremely complex systems, provided only that the eigenstructure of the system be known. Their implementation is, however, extremely sensitive to modeling errors and noise.

#### A89-24476

#### **AUTOMATIC CONTROL; PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH** TRIENNIAL WORLD CONGRESS OF IFAC, MUNICH, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, JULY 27-31, 1987. VOLUME 6

ROLF ISERMANN, ED. (Darmstadt, Technische Hochschule, Federal Republic of Germany) Congress sponsored by IFAC, International Association for Mathematics and Computer Simulation, International Federation for Information Processing, et al. Oxford.

#### 06 DYNAMICS AND CONTROLS

England and Elmsford, NY, Pergamon Press, (IFAC Proceedings Series, No. 11), 1988, 463 p. For individual items see A89-24477 to A89-24506.

Recent advances in control theory and applications are discussed in reviews and reports. Topics addressed include satellite control, satellite attitude control, flight control of airborne vehicles, space stations and platforms, space experiments and control of active optics, and the evolution of simulators for airborne vehicles. Consideration is given to control of ship operations, control of air and ground transportation, expert systems in on-line control, expert systems for diagnosis and performance monitoring, and the use of Al methods for control.

#### A89-24482

## DECENTRALIZED FREQUENCY SHAPING AND MODAL SENSITIVITIES FOR OPTIMAL CONTROL OF LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES

U. OZGUNER and S. YURKOVICH (Ohio State University, Columbus) IN: Automatic control; Proceedings of the Tenth Triennial World Congress of IFAC, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, July 27-31, 1987. Volume 6. Oxford, England and Elmsford, NY, Pergamon Press, 1988, p. 43-48. Research supported by the Ohio State University. refs

Methods from the area of decentralized control which have emerged for analysis and control of large flexible space structures are reviewed. Many critical issues remain for consideration in control problems of flexible spacecraft, including the need for incorporation of actuator dynamics in the system model, the need for an initial stabilizing feedback solution to initiate computation in optimal controller design, and the need for inclusion of frequency domain constraints into the state-space formulation.

Author

#### A89-25371#

## APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED GN&C SIMULATION AND ANALYSIS TO ADVANCED AEROSPACE VEHICLES

JOHN F. PFLUG, JEFF R. RING, CHRISTOPHER A. MAGILL, and ROGER F. BLOCK (Honeywell, Inc., Space and Strategic Avionics Div., Clearwater, FL) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 7 p. (AIAA PAPER 89-0454)

The characteristics of simulation and analysis computer aided design tools are discussed. Examples of integrated guidance, navigation, and control analysis methodologies are presented as well as results for a representative Space Station crew escape and return vehicle, a crew emergency return vehicle, and any appresonic vehicle. It is shown that significant benefits in lower design cost and risk are achievable together with greatly improved productivity for the design team.

K.K.

# A89-25436\*# NASA Space Station Program Office, Reston, VA. PRELIMINARY CONTROL/STRUCTURE INTERACTION STUDY OF COUPLED SPACE STATION FREEDOM/ASSEMBLY WORK PLATFORM/ORBITER

SUDEEP K. SINGH (Grumman Corp., Grumman Space Station Program Support Div., Reston, VA) and ALAN J. LINDENMOYER (NASA, Space Station Freedom Program Office, Reston, VA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 15 p. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-0543)

Results are presented from a preliminary control/structure interaction study of the Space Station, the Assembly Work Platform, and the STS orbiter dynamics coupled with the orbiter and station control systems. The first three Space Station assembly flight configurations and their finite element representations are illustrated. These configurations are compared in terms of control authority in each axis and propellant usage. The control systems design parameters during assembly are computed. Although the rigid body response was acceptable with the orbiter Primary Reaction Control System, the flexible body response showed large structural deflections and loads. It was found that severe control/structure interaction occurred if the stiffness of the Assembly Work Platform was equal to that of the station truss.

Also, the response of the orbiter Vernier Reaction Control System to small changes in inertia properties is examined. R.B.

# A89-25868\* National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADVANCES IN COMMUNICATION AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, 1ST, WASHINGTON, DC, JUNE 18-20, 1987, PROCEEDINGS

WASHINGTON, DC, JUNE 18-20, 1987, PROCEEDINGS
NICHOLAS DECLARIS, ED. (NSF, Technologies Div., Washington, DC) Conference sponsored by the International Federation of Information Processing Societies and NASA. New York, Optimization Software, Inc., 1988, 224 p. For individual items see A89-25869 to A89-25875.

Theoretical models of communication and control systems are discussed in reviews and reports. Topics addressed include smoothing and identification for random fields, the information and coding capacities of mismatched Gaussian channels, recursive least-squares estimation and Kalman filtering by systolic arrays, Kemp echo digital filters, a periodic test-scheduling scheme for communication and queuing processes, and receivers for direct-sequence systems. Consideration is given to distributed-parameter model for detecting cracks in rotors, active control of aeroelastic systems governed by functional differential equations, robust multivariable control of large space structures. finite-rank relatively bounded perturbations of semigroup generators, and sensitivity analysis of convex optimal-control problems.

## **A89-25873\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### ROBUST MULTIVARIABLE CONTROL OF LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES

SURESH M. JOSHI (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) IN: International Conference on Advances in Communication and Control Systems, 1st, Washington, DC, June 18-20, 1987, Proceedings. New York, Optimization Software, Inc., 1988, p. 111-122. refs

The problem of designing attitude-control systems for large flexible space structures is considered. The difficulties which arise because of special dynamic characteristics are described, and methods for overcoming them using two type of controllers are presented. The first type of controller considered is a model-based compensator (MBC) and the second is the 'dissipative' controller which employs output feedback. Based on the analytical and numerical results obtained, the MBC can offer good performance under normal conditions, while the dissipative controller offers more robustness but perhaps reduced performance in situations involving larger uncertainties.

#### A89-26869

## ACTIVE VIBRATION SUPPRESSION FOR THE MAST FLIGHT SYSTEM

FREDRIC M. HAM, SCOTT W. GREELEY, and BEN L. HENNIGES (Harris Corp., Government Aerospace Systems Div., Melbourne, FL) IEEE Control Systems Magazine (ISSN 0272-1708), vol. 9, Jan. 1989, p. 85-90.

Active vibration suppression of a large flexible space structure is addressed. The system (experimental test bed), performance requirements, and system simulations and models are described. The structure is a 60-m truss beam attached to the Shuttle Orbiter. A baseline control system is required to provide 5 percent structural damping for the first ten structural (flexible) modes of the truss beam. The control design approach used to achieve the damping is a decentralized velocity feedback type. Collocated actuator and sensor locations are given, with details of the model for the proof-mass actuating device, the linear dc motor.

#### A89-28499

## LIAPUNOV STABILITY ANALYSIS FOR PDS CONTROL OF FLEXIBLE MULTI-LINK MANIPULATORS

HO GIL LEE, SUGURU ARIMOTO, and FUMIO MIYAZAKI (Osaka University, Toyonaka, Japan) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume

1. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 75-80. refs

For flexible multilink manipulators, a nonlinear lumped-parameter model including centrifugal and Coriolis forces is derived on the basis of Hamilton's principle and Galerkin's modal expansion method. A control scheme called PDS (proportional-derivative-strain) control is proposed, which is composed of a conventional PD control and feedback of strain detected at the root of each link. Stability conditions of the closed-loop system are obtained by using the moment equilibrium equation for the root of each link and the direct method of Liapunov. Effects of stabilization of this PDS control scheme are discussed for a linearized model. Experimental results are provided to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed PDS control.

#### A89-28552#

## SPACE STRUCTURE CONTROL USING MOVING BANK MULTIPLE MODEL ADAPTIVE ESTIMATION

ROBERT W. LASHLEE, JR. (U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO) and PETER S. MAYBECK (USAF, Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 1. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 712-717. refs

The authors investigate the feasibility of applying moving-bank multiple-model adaptive estimation algorithms to flexible space-structure control. This form of estimation/control is an attempt to reduce the computational loading associated with the implementation of a full-scale multiple-model adaptive estimator/controller. It is shown that the moving-bank controller performs nearly identically to a benchmark controller and substantially better than a fixed-bank controller with a coarse discretization level that covers the entire range of parameter variation.

#### A89-28613

## COMPUTATION OF THE STABILITY ROBUSTNESS OF LARGE STATE SPACE MODELS WITH REAL PERTURBATIONS

L. QIU and E. J. DAVISON (Toronto, University, Canada) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1380-1385. refs (Contract NSERC-A-4396)

The authors address the computational problem encountered by a novel method of stability robustness analysis previously outlined, when it is applied to large systems. An iterative procedure is developed to compute the singular values and singular vectors of certain classes of large composite matrices; such a procedure can be used to solve problems which, because of dimensionality, cannot be solved by applying the QR transformation method. The procedure is then applied to the determination of stability robustness bounds of large-state-space systems with real perturbations. Various numerical examples, including a 46th-order spacecraft system, are given to illustrate the results obtained.

#### I.E.

## A89-28631 OPTIMAL REGULATION OF FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES GOVERNED BY HYBRID DYNAMICS

SAROJ K. BISWAS (Temple University, Philadelphia, PA) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1613-1618. refs

The author considers the problem of optimal control of flexible structures governed by a coupled system of ordinary differential equations and hyperbolic partial differential equations (hybrid dynamics). Necessary conditions are presented for determining the control torque and control forces for optimal regulation of the structure along with simultaneous suppression of its elastic vibrations. Illustrative numerical results for the control of a one-link flexible robot are presented.

#### A89-28632

## BOUNDED INPUT FEEDBACK CONTROL OF LINEAR SYSTEMS WITH APPLICATION TO THE CONTROL OF A FLEXIBLE SYSTEM

H. KRISHNAN and M. VIDYASAGAR (Waterloo, University, Canada) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1619-1626. refs

The design of discrete-time H2 optimal controllers in the presence of constraints in the plant input is presented. The method is applied to the model of an experimental flex-arm, which has some nonminimum-phase zeros and all its poles on the unit circle. Experimental and simulation results on the performance of a fifth-order controller thus obtained are presented. The results suggest that this method of controller design ensures good performance of the closed-loop system.

# A89-28633\* Ohio State Univ., Columbus. A FREQUENCY DOMAIN IDENTIFICATION SCHEME FOR FLEXIBLE STRUCTURE CONTROL

ANTHONY P. TZES and STEPHEN YURKOVICH (Ohio State University, Columbus) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1627-1632. refs (Contract NAG1-720)

The authors present a novel method called time-varying transfer function estimation (TTFE) in which time-domain parameters are computed through identification in the frequency domain. The method is particularly well suited for flexible structure control problems. An example of a flexible manipulator system is presented for which a self-tuning control law with frequency shaping is derived and demonstrated.

## **A89-28637\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

## ON THE DESIGN OF THE DISSIPATIVE LQG-TYPE CONTROLLERS

R. LOZANO-LEAL and S. M. JOSHI (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1645, 1646. refs

The design of dissipative linear-quadratic-Gaussian-type compensators for positive real plants is considered. It is shown that if the noise covariance matrices (used as weighting matrices) satisfy certain conditions, the compensator has a strictly positive real transfer function matrix. The stability of the resulting closed-loop system is guaranteed regardless of modeling errors as long as the plant remains positive real. In view of this property, the controller is expected to be useful for vibration suppression in large, flexible space structures.

#### A89-28646

## NONLINEAR DYNAMICS AND CONTROL ISSUES FOR FLEXIBLE SPACE PLATFORMS

H. G. KWATNY and W. H. BENNETT (Techno-Sciences, Inc., Greenbelt, MD) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 3. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1702-1707. Research supported by SDIO. refs (Contract F49620-87-C-0103)

A description is given of the early results of an ongoing research program into the control of the nonlinear dynamics of large, flexible space structures. An approach to the modeling of generic space platforms is described, and the design of nonlinear feedback control systems via extract input-output linearization and decoupling as applied to this class of systems is also discussed. The role of nonlinear system zeros is highlighted. An example is given. I.E.

## A89-28647\* Illinois Univ., Urbana. SLEW-INDUCED DEFORMATION SHAPING

T. A. W. DWYER, III (Illinois, University, Urbana) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9. 1988, Proceedings. Volume 3. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1708-1713. Research supported by SDIO. refs

(Contract F49620-87-C-0103; NAG1-613)

Computed torques for pointing and tracking require compensation for slew-induced structural, forebody/aftbody, or optical train alignment deformations. Thus even if only line-of-sight variables are to be commanded, full state feedback is needed. The solution proposed is to decouple by feedforward of the line-of-sight slew dynamics into the deformation control loop. It is shown how arbitrarily few actuators are needed for such deformation shaping, at the cost of higher differentiability of the reference line-of-sight dynamics. The low-rate, single-axis case is developed in detail, and its extension to high rates and multiple axes by global feedback linearization is outlined.

#### **NONLINEAR STABILIZATION OF TETHERED SATELLITES**

D.-C. LIAW and E. H. ABED (Maryland, University, College Park) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 3. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1738-1745.

(Contract AF-AFOSR-87-0073; NSF ECS-86-57561; NSF CDR-85-00108)

A set of dynamic equations governing the dynamics of a tethered satellite system (TSS) and stabilizing tension control laws in feedback form are derived. The tether is assumed rigid and massless, and the equations of motion are derived using the system Lagrangian. It is observed that tools from stability analysis of critical nonlinear systems must be applied to stabilize the system. Tools related to the Hopf bifurcation theorem are used in the construction of the stabilizing control laws, which may be taken as purely linear. Simulations illustrate the nature of the conclusions, and show that nonlinear terms in the feedback can be used to improve the transient response significantly.

#### A89-30654#

#### SELECTIVE MODAL EXTRACTION FOR DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF SPACE STRUCTURES

Y. C. YIU (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, CA) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 1. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 21-31. Research supported by Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1163)

For problems with fixed spatial load distributions, the Load Dependent Ritz Vector basis provides a Ritz subspace for dynamic response evaluation. The eigensolution of this subspace provides the approximate modes shapes, hence the selected modes, to the original problem for modal superposition. In this paper, the mathematical basis of selective modal extraction is explained in terms of the conventional engineering analysis methods. The method is extended to structural systems with positive semidefinite stiffness matrices and hence suitable for dynamic analysis of space Author structures.

#### A89-30660#

#### EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVE VIBRATION DAMPING OF A PLANE TRUSS USING HYBRID ACTUATION

WILLIAM L. HALLAUER, JR. and STEVEN E. LAMBERSON (U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers, Part 1, Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 80-90. Research sponsored by USAF. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-1169)

The active vibration damping of a truss structure by the simultaneous use of air-jet thrusters (for low frequencies) and

reaction-mass/force actuators (for high frequencies) is investigated analytically and experimentally. The characteristics of typical hardware components are reviewed and illustrated with drawings and photographs; the equations governing truss vibration and active damping are derived; and results for a beamlike plane truss are presented in graphs. Good damping is demonstrated using simple analog-computer controllers which integrate servo accelerometer signals to obtain velocity feedback.

#### A89-30704\*# California Univ., Los Angeles. CONTROL AUGMENTED STRUCTURAL SYNTHESIS WITH **DYNAMIC STABILITY CONSTRAINTS**

H. L. THOMAS and L. A. SCHMIT, JR. (California, University, Los IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 1. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 521-531. refs (Contract NSG-1490) (AIAA PAPER 89-1216)

Dynamic stability constraints are included in a computer program that simultaneously synthesizes a structure and its control system. Two measures of stability, the real part of the system complex eigenvalues and the damping ratio, are examined. The procedure for calculating the sensitivities of the two measures of stability to changes in the structure and its control system is explained. The sensitivities are used to formulate an approximate problem that is solved at each design iteration. The effects of structural damping and noncollated controllers on the synthesis process are discussed. Author

#### A89-30722\*# Texas Univ., Austin. MODEL REDUCTION AND CONTROL OF FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES USING KRYLOV SUBSPACES

ROY R. CRAIG, JR. (Texas, University, Austin) and TZU-JENG SU IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL. Apr. 3-5. 1989, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 691-700. refs (Contract NAS9-17254) (AIAA PAPER 89-1237)

Krylov vectors and the concept of parameter-matching are combined to develop a model reduction algorithm for a damped structural dynamics system. The reduced-order model obtained matches a certain number of low-frequency moments of the full-order system. The major application of the present method is to the control of flexible structures. It is shown that, in the control of flexible structures, there generally exist three types of control energy spillover, namely, the control spillover, the observation spillover, and dynamic spillover. The formulation based on Krylov subspaces can eliminate the control and the observation spillover, while leaving only the dynamic spillover to be considered. Two examples are used to illustrate the efficacy of the Krylov method.

A89-30769\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

Author

#### SELECTION OF ACTIVE MEMBER LOCATIONS IN ADAPTIVE STRUCTURES

G.-S. CHEN, R. BRUNO, and M. SALAMA (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 3. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1127-1135. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1287)

The effective use of multiple passive and active members in adaptive structures necessitates that these members be optimally distributed throughout the structure. In truss structures, the problem falls into the class of combinatorial optimization for which the solution becomes exceedingly intractable as the problem size increases. This is overcome by using the simulated annealing algorithm to obtain near optimal locations for passive and/or active members. The maximization of the rate of energy dissipation over

a finite time period as the measure of optimality is adopted. The selection of optimal locations for both passive and active members is consistently treated through the use of the energy dissipation rate criterion within the simulated annealing algorithm. Numerical examples are used to illustrate the effectiveness of the methodology for large truss structures. Author

Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., A89-30806\*#

**ACTIVE-MEMBER CONTROL OF PRECISION STRUCTURES** 

J. L. FANSON, G. H. BLACKWOOD, and C. C. CHU (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 3. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1480-1494. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1329)

This paper presents the results of closed loop experiments that use piezoelectric active-members to control the flexible motion of a precision truss structure. These experiments are directed toward the development of high performance structural systems as part of the Control/Structure Interaction program at JPL. Order of magnitude reductions in dynamic response are achieved with relatively simple control techniques. The practical implementation of high stiffness, high bandwidth active-members in a precision structure highlights specific issues of importance relating to the modelling and implementation of active-member control.

#### A89-31029\*# Honeywell, Inc., Glendale, AZ. REACTION TORQUE MINIMIZATION TECHNIQUES FOR ARTICULATED PAYLOADS

KEVIN KRAL (Honeywell Sperry Space Systems, Glendale, AZ) and ROBERTO M. ALEMAN (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) IN: ITC/USA/'88; Proceedings of the International Telemetering Conference, Las Vegas, NV, Oct. 17-20, 1988. Research Triangle Park, NC, Instrument Society of America, 1988,

Articulated payloads on spacecraft, such as antenna telemetry systems and robotic elements, impart reaction torques back into the vehicle which can significantly affect the performance of other payloads. This paper discusses ways to minimize the reaction torques of articulated payloads through command-shaping algorithms and unique control implementations. The effects of reaction torques encountered on Landsat are presented and compared with simulated and measured data of prototype systems Author employing these improvements.

#### A89-31454# NEW GENERALIZED STRUCTURAL FILTERING CONCEPT FOR ACTIVE VIBRATION CONTROL SYNTHESIS

BONG WIE and KUK-WHAN BYUN (Texas, University, Austin) Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 12, Mar.-Apr. 1989, p. 147-154. Previously cited in issue 22, p. 3639, Accession no. A87-50502. refs

#### A89-31455# CONTROL OF FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES WITH SPILLOVER **USING AN AUGMENTED OBSERVER**

YOSSI CHAIT and CLARK J. RADCLIFFE (Michigan State Journal of Guidance, Control, and University, East Lansing) Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 12, Mar.-Apr. 1989, p. 155-161. refs

Modern modal control methods for flexible structures have control and observation spillover that can degrade performance and reduce the stability margin of the closed-loop controlled structure. The sensor output is often filtered to reduce observation spillover; however, the filter introduces signal distortion and perturbs the closed-loop system eigenvalue locations. This perturbation can reduce the stability margin and jeopardize convergence of a deterministic observer. If the filter equations are not explicitly included in the observer design, then the separation principle between the controller and the observer states no longer holds when present in the unfiltered system. A new method is presented

where the observer equations are augmented to include a first-order filter dynamics. The separation principle, controllability, and observability of the unfiltered system are invariant to the filter dynamics in this new method, resulting in no perturbation of controlled system eigenvalue locations. The filter cutoff frequency can be located even within the bandwidth of the system, thereby increasing the filter effectiveness in reducing observation spillover. Spillover-generated errors in closed-loop eigenvalues of these control methods are compared using a numerical example.

Author

A89-31469\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

#### CONTROL-STRUCTURE INTERACTION IN PRECISION **POINTING SERVO LOOPS**

JOHN T. SPANOS (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) Journal of Guidance, Centrei, and Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 12, Mar.-Apr. 1989, p. 256-263. refs

The control-structure interaction problem is addressed via stability analysis of a generic linear servo loop model. With the plant described by the rigid body mode and a single elastic mode, structural flexibility is categorized into one of three types: (1) appendage, (2) in-the-loop minimum phase, and (3) in-the-loop nonminimum phase. Closing the loop with proportional-derivative (PD) control action and introducing sensor roll-off dynamics in the feedback path, stability conditions are obtained. Trade studies are conducted with modal frequency, modal participation, modal damping, loop bandwidth, and sensor bandwidth treated as free parameters. Results indicate that appendage modes are most likely to produce instability if they are near the sensor rolloff, whereas in-the-loop modes are most dangerous near the loop bandwidth. The main goal of this paper is to provide a fundamental understanding of the control-structure interaction problem so that it may benefit the design of complex spacecraft and pointing system servo loops. In this framework, the JPL Pathfinder gimbal pointer is considered as an example.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. N89-11262\*# Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

A COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF MODAL TESTING AND SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION FOR CONTROL OF STRUCTURES J.-N. JUANG and R. S. PAPPA In Vibration Inst., The Shock and Vibration Digest, Volume 20, No. 6 p 4-15 Jun. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01

A comparative overview is presented of the disciplines of modal testing used in structural engineering and system identification used in control theory. A list of representative references from both areas is given, and the basic methods are described briefly. Recent progress on the interaction of modal testing and control disciplines is discussed. It is concluded that combined efforts of researchers in both disciplines are required for unification of modal testing and system identification methods for control of flexible Author structures.

California Univ., Berkeley. Electronics Research N89-11405#

OPTIMIZATION-BASED DESIGN OF CONTROL SYSTEMS Final Report, 31 Jul. 1986 - 30 Jul. 1987

ELIJAH POLAK 13 Apr. 1988 4 p (Contract AF-AFOSR-0247-86; AF PROJ. 2917)

(AD-A196593; AFOSR-88-0542TR) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01

A DEC MicroVax II GPX Color workstation has been acquired for experimentation with the DELIGHT.MIMO interactive software system in the solution of optimal, worst case design of multivariable control systems. A SUN workstation - based system has been expanded for experiments in distributed computing for the optimal, integrated design of flexible structures and their control systems.

GRA

N89-11791\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

### AN APPLICATION OF HIGH AUTHORITY/LOW AUTHORITY CONTROL AND POSITIVITY

S. M. SELTZER, D. IRWIN, D. TOLLISON (Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, Ala.), and H. B. WAITES Aug. 1988 15 p (NASA-TM-100338; NAS 1.15:100338) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Control Dynamics Company (CDy), in conjunction with NASA Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC), has supported the U.S. Air Force Wright Aeronautical Laboratory (AFWAL) in conducting an investigation of the implementation of several DOD controls techniques. These techniques are to provide vibration suppression and precise attitude control for flexible space structures. AFWAL issued a contract to Control Dynamics to perform this work under the Active Control Technique Evaluation for Spacecraft (ACES) Program. The High Authority Control/Low Authority Control (HAC/LAC) and Positivity controls techniques, which were cultivated under the DARPA Active Control of Space Structures (ACOSS) Program, were applied to a structural model of the NASA/MSFC Ground Test Facility ACES configuration. The control systems design were accomplished and linear post-analyses of the closed-loop systems are provided. The control system designs take into account effects of sampling and delay in the control computer. Nonlinear simulation runs were used to verify the control system designs and implementations in the facility control computers. Finally, test results are given to verify operations of the control systems in the test facility.

# N89-11921\*# SatCon Technology Corp., Cambridge, MA. AN ADVANCED ACTUATOR FOR HIGH-PERFORMANCE SLEWING Final Report

JAMES DOWNER, DAVID EISENHAURE, and RICHARD HOCKNEY Washington NASA Sep. 1988 163 p (Contract NAS1-18322)

(NASA-CR-4179; NAS 1.26:4179; R05-87) Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01 CSCL 13/9

A conceptual design for an advanced momentum exchange actuator for application to spacecraft slewing is described. The particular concept is a magnetically-suspended, magnetically gimballed Control Moment Gyro (CMG). A scissored pair of these devices is sized to provide the torque and angular momentum capacity required to reorient a large spacecraft through large angle maneuvers. The concept described utilizes a composite material rotor to achieve the high momentum and energy densities to minimize system mass, an advanced superconducting magnetic suspension system to minimize system weight and power consumption. The magnetic suspension system is also capable of allowing for large angle gimballing of the rotor, thus eliminating the mass and reliability penalties attendant to conventional gimbals. Descriptions of the various subelement designs are included along with the necessary system sizing formulation and material.

Author

# N89-12303# Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA. DECENTRALIZED ADAPTIVE CONTROL OF LARGE SCALE SYSTEMS, WITH APPLICATION TO ROBOTICS Ph.D. Thesis DONALD T. GRAVEL, JR. Mar. 1988 117 p (Contract W-7405-ENG-48)

(DE88-015409; UCRL-53866) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01

Present day economic, technological, and environmental systems are large and complex. Gaining an understanding of large scale systems, that is, modeling their behavior and designing appropriate stabilizing controls, is a foremost challenge of modern system theory. One approach to large scale system modeling and control is decomposition of the large system into smaller, more manageable units. This is known as the decentralized approach. Decentralized control schemes have proven to be robust to a large range of uncertainties and nonlinearities in interconnections and subsystem dynamics. For the purpose of decentralized control, decompositions of large scale systems are typically formulated to isolate uncertainty about system behavior to the interaction between subsystems. Thereby the subsystems themselves are well

modeled and decentralized controllers can be designed according to standard techniques. In this thesis, the theory of decentralized adaptive control for decentrally stabilizable systems has been developed. The new schemes depend upon local high gain feedback to stabilize local systems sufficiently to overcome interconnection disturbances.

**N89-13466\***# Howard Univ., Washington, DC. Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.

## STABILITY ANALYSIS OF LARGE SPACE STRUCTURE CONTROL SYSTEMS WITH DELAYED INPUT

A. S. S. R. REDDY and PETER M. BAINUM In NASA, Langley Research Center, Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop p 123-132 Oct. 1988 Presented at the 6th VPI and SU/AIAA Symposium on Dynamics and Control of Large Structures Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Large space structural systems, due to their inherent flexibility and low mass to area ratio, are represented by large dimensional mathematical models. For implementation of the control laws for such systems a finite amount of time is required to evaluate the control signals; and this time delay may cause instability in the closed loop control system that was previously designed without taking the input delay into consideration. The stability analysis of a simple harmonic oscillator representing the equation of a single mode as a function of delay time is treated analytically and verified numerically. The effect of inherent damping on the delay is also analyzed. The control problem with delayed input is also formulated in the discrete time domain.

N89-13467\*# Howard Univ., Washington, DC. Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.

## THE DYNAMICS AND CONTROL OF THE IN-ORBIT SCOLE CONFIGURATION

PETER M. BAINUM, A. S. S. R. REDDY, CHEICK MODIBO DIARRA, and FEIYUE LI *In* NASA, Langley Research Center, Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop p 145-180 Oct. 1988

(Contract NSG-1414)

Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The study of the dynamics of the Spacecraft Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) is extended to emphasize the synthesis of control laws for both the linearized system as well as the large amplitude slewing maneuvers required to rapidly reorient the antenna line of sight. For control of the system through small amplitude displacements from the nominal equilibrium position LQR techniques are used to develop the control laws. Pontryagin's maximum principle is applied to minimize the time required for the slewing of a general rigid spacecraft system. The minimum slewing time is calculated based on a quasi-linearization algorithm for the resulting two point boundary value problem. The effect of delay in the control input on the stability of a continuously acting controller (designed without considering the delay) is studied analytically for a second order plant. System instability can result even for delays which are only a small fraction of the natural period of motion.

Author

N89-13468\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

## INITIAL TEST RESULTS ON STATE ESTIMATION ON THE SCOLE MAST

D. SPARKS, JR. In its Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop p 181-191 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Modal state estimation tests are performed on the SCOLE mast for the fixed Shuttle platform case. Kalman filter state estimation results from a five mode computer model of the SCOLE mast, developed from a finite element analysis, are compared with those state estimates obtained from laboratory tests. Two comparison runs are presented, one an excitation of the first two bending modes, another, an excitation of the first torsional mode of the mast. Results from both runs show poor agreement in modal estimation between the computer model simulations and the laboratory test data. At present, the reason(s) for this poor

performance is unknown. Both the laboratory hardware and software and the computer model are being checked for possible sources of errors. Further computer simulations as well as laboratory testing will be performed.

N89-13469\*# Control Research Corp., Lexington, MA. SLEWING AND VIBRATION CONTROL OF THE SCOLE JIGUAN GENE LIN /n NASA, Langley Research Center, Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop p 193-215 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

A discussion of Slewing and Vibration Control makes the following conclusions: (1) A 2-stage approach is feasible and promising for rapid slewing and precision pointing of SCOLE; (2) Not all bang-bang type of time-minimized slew maneuvers will excite large structural vibrations in SCOLE; and (3) Modal dashpots can be a concentrated high-power vibration control, as well as the usual diffuse (broadband, low-power (low-authority) control. The following recommendations are made: (1) Limit the magnitude of applied forces on reflector to either the 25-lb limit of vernier thrusters on the real Space Shuttle or the 150-lb level equivalent to the cold-gas jets of laboratory SCOLE; (2) to complete stage 2, add an integrated design of LQF/LTR (Linear-Quadratic-Gaussian/Loop-Transfer Recovery) and Modal Dashpots; and, (3) Validate the 2-stage approach using the SCOLE laboratory facility with a comprehensive sequence of integrated designs and experiments coupling nonlinear rigid-body motions with flexible-body dynamics.

N89-13473\*# North Carolina Univ., Charlotte. Dept. of Electrical

COMBINED PROBLEM OF SLEW MANEUVER CONTROL AND VIBRATION SUPPRESSION

Y. P. KAKAD In NASA, Langley Research Center, Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop p 309-320 Oct. 1988
Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The combined problem of slew maneuver control and vibration suppression of NASA Spacecraft Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) is considered. The coupling between the rigid body modes and flexible modes together with the effect of the control forces on the flexible antenna is discussed. The nonlinearities in the equations are studied in terms of slew maneuver angular velocities.

N89-13474\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

ROBUST MODEL-BASED CONTROLLER SYNTHESIS FOR THE SCOLE CONFIGURATION

E. S. ARMSTRONG, S. M. JOSHI, and E. J. STEWART (George Washington Univ., Hampton, Va.) In its Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop p 321-327 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The design of a robust compensator is considered for the SCOLE configuration using a frequency-response shaping technique based on the LQG/LTR algorithm. Results indicate that a tenth-order compensator can be used to meet stability-performance-robustness conditions for a 26th-order SCOLE model without destabilizing spillover effects. Since the SCOLE configuration is representative of many proposed spaceflight experiments, the results and design techniques employed potentially should be applicable to a wide range of large space structure control problems.

N89-13475\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

ANALYTIC REDUNDANCY MANAGEMENT FOR SCOLE

RAYMOND C. MONTGOMERY In its Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop p 329-345 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The objective of this work is to develop a practical sensor analytic redundancy management scheme for flexible spacecraft and to demonstrate it using the SCOLE experimental apparatus.

The particular scheme to be used is taken from previous work on the Grid apparatus by Williams and Montgomery. Author

N89-13476\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

A MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM AND A SPACECRAFT CONTROL LABORATORY EXPERIMENT (SCOLE) USED TO EVALUATE CONTROL LAWS FOR FLEXIBLE SPACECRAFT. NASA/IEEE DESIGN CHALLENGE

LAWRENCE W. TAYLOR, JR. and A. V. BALAKRISHNAN (California Univ., Los Angeles.) In its Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop p 347-373 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The problen of controlling large, flexible space systems has been evaluated using computer simulation. In several cases, ground experiments have also been used to validate system performance under more realistic conditions. There remains a need, however, to test additional control laws for flexible spacecraft and to directly compare competing design techniques. A program is discussed which has been initiated to make direct comparisons of control laws for, first, a mathematical problem, then and experimental test article being assembled under the cognizance of the Spacecraft Control Branch at the NASA Langley Research Center with the advice and counsel of the IEEE Subcommittee on Large Space Structures. The physical apparatus will consist of a softly supported dynamic model of an antenna attached to the Shuttle by a flexible beam. The control objective will include the task of directing the line-of-sight of the Shuttle antenna configuration toward a fixed target, under conditions of noisy data, control authority and random disturbances.

N89-13764\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, CA.

REMOTE OBJECT CONFIGURATION/ORIENTATION DETERMINATION Patent Application

LARRY L. SCHUMACHER, inventor (to NASA) (Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.) 29 Aug. 1988 12 p (Contract NAS7-918)

(NASA-CASE-NPO-17436-1-CU; NAS 1.71:NPO-17436-1-CU; US-PATENT-APPL-SN-237035) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 14/2

This invention relates to object detection and location systems and, more particularly, to a method for determining the configuration and location of an object with respect to an X, Y, X coordinate frame. In space applications in particular, there is a need to be able to passively determine the orientation of an object at a distance, for example, in the control of large, flexible space structures. At present, there is no available method or apparatus which will allow the operator to make such a determination. A similar problem and need exists in robotic application. It is the primary object of this invention to provide a system for remotely defining an object's configuration in a manner compatible with a computer's analytical capability.

N89-15111\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

RESULTS OF AN INTEGRATED STRUCTURE-CONTROL LAW DESIGN SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

MICHAEL G. GILBERT Dec. 1988 21 p Presented at the 2nd NASA/Air Force Symposium on Recent Experiences in Multidisciplinary Analysis and Optimization, Hampton, VA, Sep. 1988

(NASA-TM-101517; NAS 1.15:101517) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 01/3

Next generation air and space vehicle designs are driven by increased performance requirements, demanding a high level of design integration between traditionally separate design disciplines. Interdisciplinary analysis capabilities have been developed, for aeroservoelastic aircraft and large flexible spacecraft control for instance, but the requisite integrated design methods are only beginning to be developed. One integrated design method which has received attention is based on hierarchal problem decompositions, optimization, and design sensitivity analyses. This

#### 06 DYNAMICS AND CONTROLS

paper highlights a design sensitivity analysis method for Linear Quadratic Cost, Gaussian (LQG) optimal control laws, which predicts change in the optimal control law due to changes in fixed problem parameters using analytical sensitivity equations. Numerical results of a design sensitivity analysis for a realistic aeroservoelastic aircraft example are presented. In this example, the sensitivity of the optimally controlled aircraft's response to various problem formulation and physical aircraft parameters is determined. These results are used to predict the aircraft's new optimally controlled response if the parameter was to have some other nominal value during the control law design process. The sensitivity results are validated by recomputing the optimal control law for discrete variations in parameters, computing the new actual aircraft response, and comparing with the predicted response. These results show an improvement in sensitivity accuracy for integrated design purposes over methods which do not include changess in the optimal control law. Use of the analytical LQG sensitivity expressions is also shown to be more efficient that finite difference methods for the computation of the equivalent sensitivity information.

N89-15156# General Analytic Corp., Athens, GA. A NEW APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS AND CONTROL OF LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES, PHASE 1 Final Report, 15 Oct. 1987 - 14 Mar. 1988

GEORGE ADOMIAN 12 Mar. 1988 129 p (Contract F49620-87-C-0098)

(AD-A198143; GAC-881; AFÓSR-88-0702TR) Avail: NTIS HC

A07/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

The large structures contemplated would be constructed in space. Because of the limitations on launching massive payloads. it is clear that these structures will be made of lightweight material and will necessarily be flexible and easily excited into vibrations. Analytical problems will arise in designing large space structures in which physically realistic and accurate solutions will be critical. Such designs must consider weight, sizes, stiffness, thermal and mechanical distortions, stresses due to gravity and positioning thrusts. Some specific analytical problems will involve vibration, heating and cooling, multidimensional control, and structural problems arising from random support motion and random fluctuations of the system dynamic properties.

#### N89-15158# Air Force Geophysics Lab., Hanscom AFB, MA. A CHARGE CONTROL SYSTEM FOR SPACECRAFT **PROTECTION**

B. M. SHUMAN, H. A. COHEN, J. HYMAN, R. R. ROBSON, and W. S. WILLIAMSON (Hughes Research Labs., Malibu, CA.) Sep. 1988 16 p

(Contract AF PROJ. 2823)

(AD-A199904; AFGL-TR-88-0246) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

An autonomous system to detect both absolute and differential spacecraft charging aboard high altitude satellites, and to reduce those potentials before hazardous arcing levels are reached, is now being developed. Operation of the system is based on the empirical results of the Space Test Program SCATHA (p78-2) and NASA ATS-6 satellites, both of which successfully demonstrated the principle of safely reducing spacecraft charging levels by the emission of a low energy neutral plasma--effectively shorting the spacecraft and charged dielectric surfaces to the ambient space plasma. The Charge Control System will utilize a xenon-based plasma source capable of igniting within one second, and capable of emitting a quasi-neutral plasma containing more than 1 MA of ions. Satellite frame potential (relative to the ambient space plasma) will be determined by an electrostatic analyzer capable of detecting both ions and electrons in the energy range 50 eV to 20 keV. Automatic operation of the system will accomplished by microprocessor controller which will interpret the sensor data and activate the plasma source when predetermined threshold levels are exceeded. With a gas supply for more than 2000 hours of operation in space, the system may be expected to provide on-orbit spacecraft protection for up to 10 years.

N89-15975\*# Howard Univ., Washington, DC. Dept. of Mechanical Engineering

THE DYNAMICS AND CONTROL OF LARGE FLEXIBLE SPACE STRUCTURES, PART 11

PETER M. BAINUM, A. S. S. R REDDY, CHEICK M. DIARRA, and FEIYUE LI Aug. 1988 69 p (Contract NSG-1414)

(NASA-CR-184770; NAS 1.26:184770) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

A mathematical model is developed to predict the dynamics of the proposed Spacecraft Control Laboratory Experiment during the stationkeeping phase. The Shuttle and reflector are assumed to be rigid, while the mass connecting the Shuttle to the reflector is assumed to be flexible with elastic deformations small as compared with its length. It is seen that in the presence of gravity-gradient torques, the system assumes a new equilibrium position primarily due to the offset in the mass attachment point to the reflector from the reflector's mass center. Control is assumed to be provided through the Shuttle's three torquers and throught six actuators located by painrs at two points on the mass and at the reflector mass center. Numerical results confirm the robustness of an LQR derived control strategy during stationkeeping with maximum control efforts significantly below saturation levels. The linear regulator theory is also used to derive control laws for the linearized model of the rigidized SCOLE configuration where the mast flexibility is not included. It is seen that this same type of control strategy can be applied for the rapid single axis slewing of the SCOLE through amplitudes as large as 20 degrees. These results provide a definite trade-off between the slightly larger slewing times with the considerable reduction in over-all control effort as compared with the results of the two point boundary value problem application of Pontryagin's Maximum Principle.

Author

N89-16413\*# Draper (Charles Stark) Lab., Inc., Cambridge, MA. ON A USEFUL FUNCTIONAL REPRESENTATION OF **CONTROL SYSTEM STRUCTURE** 

HARVEY L. MALCHOW Dec. 1988 17 p (Contract NAS9-17560)

(NASA-CR-172109; NAS 1.26:172109; CSDL-P-2844) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

An alternative structure for control systems is proposed. The structure is represented by a three-element block diagram and three functional definitions. It is argued that the three functional elements form a canonical set. The set includes the functions description, estimation and control. General overlay of the structure on parallel state and nested-state control systems is discussed. Breakdown of two real nested-state control systems into the proposed functional format is displayed. Application of the process to the mapping of complex control systems R and D efforts is explained with the Mars Rover Sample and Return mission as an example. A previous application of this basic functional structure to Space Station performance requirements organization is discussed. Author

N89-16901# Integrated Systems, Inc., Santa Clara, CA. ADAPTIVE CONTROL TECHNIQUES FOR LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES Annual Technical Report, 1 Jun. 1986 - 31 May

ROBERT L. KOSUT 23 Dec. 1987 91 p (Contract F49620-85-C-0094) (AD-A200208; ISI-110; AFOSR-88-0848TR) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

This report summarizes the research performed on adaptive control techniques for Large Space Structures (LSS). The research effort concentrated on two areas: (1) on-line robust design from identified models - what is referred to here as adaptive calibration; and (2) an analysis of slow-adaptation for adaptive control of LSS. The report summarizes the results obtained in these areas and also includes Appendices which contain technical articles: (1) Adaptive Control of Large Space Structures; (2) Adaptive Control Via Finite Modeling and Robust Control; (3) On the use of the

Method of Averaging for the Stability analysis of Adaptive Linear Control Systems; and (4) Conditions for the Convergence and Divergence of Parameter Adaptive Linear Systems.

N89-16902 Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg.

SPILLOVER STABILIZATION IN THE CONTROL OF LARGE FLEXIBLE SPACE STRUCTURES Ph.D. Thesis

EVA A. CZAJKOWSKI 1988 285 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. DA8817403

Active control of large flexible space structures is typically implemented to control only a few known elastic modes. Linear Quadratic Regulators (LQR) and Kalman-Bucy Filter (KBF) observers are usually designed to control the desired modes of vibration. Higher modes, referred to as residual modes, are generally ignored in the analysis and may be excited by the controller to cause a net destablizing effect on the system. This is referred to as spillover phenomenon. The stabilization of the neglected dynamics of the higher modes of vibration are considered. Modal controllers are designed with improved spillover stability properties. The proposed method calls for designing the observer so as to improve spillover stability with minimum loss in performance. Two formulations are pursued. The first is based on optimizing the noise statistics used in the design of the KBF. The second optimizies directly the gain matrix of the observer.

Dissert. Abstr.

# N89-17615 California Univ., Los Angeles. SYMBOLIC GENERATION OF EQUATIONS OF MOTION FOR DYNAMICS/CONTROL SIMULATION OF LARGE FLEXIBLE MULTIBODY SPACE SYSTEMS Ph.D. Thesis

SHENG SAM LEE 1988 169 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. DA8814809

The formulation of equations of motion has become crucial in the successful design of very large and flexible space vehicles. The derivation is presented of explicit equations of motion for multibody flexible space systems via symbolic manipulation. This methodology generates very efficient computational algorithms in a reasonable amount of time and cost. Kane's dynamical equations are used to formulate the equation of motion. The multibody system is idealized as a collection of interconnected bodies arranged in a topological tree configuration with the option that the bodies can form closed loops. The flexible characteristics of the bodies are described by means of assumed admissible spatial functions. Bodies of the system are interconnected by hinges possessing zero to six degrees of relative motion freedom with unrestricted large rigid body motion.

N89-18402\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

**CONTROLS AND GUIDANCE: SPACE** 

JOHN D. DIBATTISTA *In its* NASA Information Sciences and Human Factors Program p 105-125 Sep. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The Space Controls and Guidance Research and Technology Program is directed toward enabling the next generation of space transportation systems, large future spacecraft, and space systems such as the Space Station to have large communication antennas and high precision segmented reflector astrophysical telescopes. The new generation of transportation vehicles has demanding requirements to provide for an order of magnitude reduction in cost as well as an increase in capability. The future orbital facilities have demanding control requirements for pointing and stabilization, momentum management, build-up and growth accomodation, and management. To address these advanced disturbance requirements, the research and development program is designed to provide the generic technology base to support the implementation of advanced guidance, navigation, and control. The area of computational controls will be stressed in order to develop cost effective, high speed, high fidelity control system simulation and analysis and synthesis tools. The trust of this work will be to develop methods and software to enable analysis and real-time hardware-in-the-loop simulation of complex spacecraft for control

design certification. To address future orbital facilities requirements, an advanced technology program is underway in system identification, distributed control, integrated controls/structures design methods, and advanced sensors and actuators. Because the behavior of larger, light weight per unit area deployable/assembled spacecraft is greatly influenced by the ground environment, the testing and verification activity is both ground- and spacebased.

Author

N89-19340# Virginia Univ., Charlottesville. Dept. of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering.
SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION OF SUBOPTIMAL FEEDBACK CONTROL PARAMETERS BASED ON LIMITING-PERFORMANCE/MINIMUM-TIME CHARACTERISTICS

WALTER D. PILKEY In its Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 29-32 11 Dec. 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

Most active controllers developed to control large structures are subject to constraints. For instance, control characteristics of proof-mass actuators are dominated by the nature of the constraints. To find the optimal or suboptimal control laws for such controllers can be a formidable task. Intuition of a designer plays an important role and the design method may vary dramatically in accordance with the constraints of the system. Therefore, one may wish to have a systematic methodology to solve the control problems subject to control force and state variable constraints. Limiting-performance/minimum-time (LP/MT) control calculates the optimal control force as a function of time for a known system with initial conditions, subject to certain constraints and external excitations while minimizing a given performance index. Although the LP/MT control gives optimal open loop control for the system, it is desirable to develop a closed loop control which has more practical value. Perhaps a system identification technique can be used to establish a suboptimal feedback control law based on the LP/MT control characteristics.

Author

N89-19342# Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. Dept. of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

## ACTIVE CONTROL OF ELASTIC WAVE MOTION IN STRUCTURAL NETWORKS

DAVID W. MILLER and ANDREAS H. VONFLOTOW In Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 49-51 11 Dec. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

Recent work performed at the M.I.T. Space Systems Laboratory 1 has dealt with control design based on wave propagation models of flexible structures. Reflection and transmission properties of performance critical locations are actively altered in order to meet mission requirements regarding dynamic isolation, energy shunting, and vibration suppression. Using an input/output relation, the wave scattering characteristics of the location, or structural junction, can be actively altered in order to vary the path of power transmission or reduce power emanating from the junction. Such a technique has several advantages. Wave control approaches the problem as feedforward disturbance rejection of incoming waves. In some applications, this can eliminate resonant behavior by creating matched terminations. Local models are insensitive to all but local modelling errors. Since a wave model is a local description, a guarantee of control stability is not based upon knowledge of global structural behavior. Instead, stability is judged based on the frequency dependent power generation/dissipation properties of the active junction. Global control performance is dependent upon significance of the disturbance path containing the active junction. The control energy expended is of the order of the disturbance energy and only a few actuators and sensors are required to carry out most tasks.

N89-19343# Integrated Systems, Inc., Santa Clara, CA.
ADAPTIVE CONTROL OF LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES
ROBERT L. KOSUT In Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth

AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 51-55 11 Dec. 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

Some of the research issues involved in the design and analysis of adaptive control systems for large space structures (LSS) are described. The need for adaptive control arises from many envisioned future LSS missions which impose stringent performance demands on tracking accuracy and structural vibration attenuation. Both active feedback control and passive damping will be a practical necessity, and moreover, their design will require a model of the LSS system whose accuracy is compatible with the performance demands. Structural variations from many sources, such as deployment, material fatigue, and even random variations in materials and manufacturing tolerances, will significantly degrade closed-loop performance. Thus, the on-orbit dynamics of LSS will not be sufficiently like those obtained from either ground-testing even from sophisticated computer generated modeling techniques, such as finite element modeling. Current structural modeling techniques are just not sufficiently accurate or able to account for all the possible sources of parameter variations. Therefore, under these conditions, it will be necessary to identify the LSS dynamics directly from on-orbit measurements, and simultaneously, tune or redesign the control. Hence, the control design cycle will be an adaptive process. Author

**N89-19344**# Harris Corp., Melbourne, FL. Government Aerospace Systems Div.

## MAJORANT ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE DEGRADATION DUE TO UNCERTAINTY

DAVID C. HYLAND *In* Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 57-64 11 Dec. 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

The problem addressed here is the determination of bounds on the degradation of system performance due to uncertainties and/or unforeseen and imperfectly modelled subsystem interactions. Such bounding techniques represent a fundamental systems analysis tool that is indispensable for further elucidation of decentralized controller architectures and robust design.

Author

**N89-19346#** Ohio State Univ., Columbus. Dept. of Electrical Engineering.

### DECENTRALIZED/RELEGATED CONTROL FOR LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES

UMIT OZGUNER and STEVE YURKOVICH In Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 73-75 11 Dec. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

The complexity of present and envisaged space structures dictates the inevitable need for emphasis on control and structure interaction. Moreover, in view of present methodologies, stringent control requirements such as precise pointing and slewing, vibration suppression, and shape control indicate that much work remains to be done in this important area. Recent results in the decentralized, relegated control of large space structures, with concentration on topics of decentralization, relegation, servomechanism design, and multiple mirror system examples are given.

# N89-19347# Illinois Univ., Urbana. Coordinated Science Lab. FROBENIUS-HANKEL NORM FRAMEWORK FOR DISTURBANCE REJECTION AND LOW ORDER DECENTRALIZED CONTROLLER DESIGN

J. MEDANIC and W. R. PERKINS In Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 77-79 11 Dec. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

There is a desire to design low-order controllers for high order plants. Procedures to solve the low-order controller design problem can broadly be divided into two classes. Direct methods, in which the parameters defining a low order controller are computed by some optimization or other procedure, and indirect methods, in which a high order controller is found first, and then a procedure is used to simplify it. Examples of direct methods are

the parametric linear-quadratic (LQ) design and the projective controls procedure developed by the authors. In the case of indirect methods, the linear-quadratic-Gaussian (LQG), the frequency weighted LQG, and the H (infinity)-norm minimization approaches provide the high order controller and, each in its own right, captures many relevant performance/robustness design goals. However, procedures for reducing high order controllers to low order controllers are less well developed.

N89-19355# Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA.
EFFECTS OF REDUCED ORDER MODELING ON THE
CONTROL OF A LARGE SPACE STRUCTURE M.S. Thesis
WILLIAM J. PRESTON Sep. 1988 81 p
(AD-A201674) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The motion of a large space structure, such as a space station, is described by a large number of coupled, second order differential equations. To effectively control this structure, a mathematical model is required. Both the mathematical model developed directly from the physics of the structure, and the simplified model developed with modal analysis are of extremely high dimension. A reduced order model is therefore required in order to design a control system for the structure. A straightforward approach to the control problem is taken by using linear quadratic optimal control techniques to determine the reduced order control solution for the truncated modal model. The effects of reduced order modeling on the control of the space station will be evaluated by observing the response of the closed loop system to several disturbances.

N89-19356 Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg.

# NONLINEAR OPTIMAL CONTROL AND NEAR-OPTIMAL GUIDANCE STRATEGIES IN SPACECRAFT GENERAL ATTITUDE MANEUVERS Ph.D. Thesis

YIING-YUH LIN 1988 94 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. DA8825331

Solving the optimal open-loop control problems for spacecraft large-angle attitude maneuvers generally requires the use of numerical techniques whose reliability is strongly case dependent. The primary goal of this dissertation is to increase the solution reliability of the associated nonlinear two-point boundary-value problems as derived from Pontryagin's Principle. Major emphasis is placed upon the formulation of the best possible starting or nominal solution. Constraint relationships among the state and costate variables are utilized. A hybrid approach which begins with the direct gradient method and ends with the indirect method of particular solutions is proposed. Test case results which indicate improved reliability are presented. The nonlinear optimal control law derived from iterative procedures cannot adjust itself in accordance with state deviations measured during the control period. A real-time near-optimal guidance scheme which takes the perturbed states to the desired manifold by tracking a given optimal trajectory is also presented. Numerical simulations are presented which show that highly accurate tracking results can be achieved. Dissert, Abstr.

N89-19596# Texas A&M Univ., College Station. Dept. of Aerospace Engineering.

CONTROL OF FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES: MODEL ERRORS, ROBUSTNESS MEASURES, AND OPTIMIZATION OF FEEDBACK CONTROLLERS Final Report, 1 Jun. 1986 - 31 Aug. 1988

JOHN L. JUNKINS and S. R. VADALI 31 Oct. 1988 300 p (Contract F49620-86-K-0014)

(AD-A202234; AFOSR-88-1252TR) Avail: NTIS HC A13/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

This report summarizes new methods for flexible structures' dynamic analysis, system identification, and maneuver controls. New control design methods are introduced for considering several competing performance measures simultaneously. A new attitude control method using single gimbal control moment gyros is introduced. New results and insights on singularity avoidance are

presented. A method is given for simultaneous optimization of structural design parameters and feedback controller.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. N89-19855\*# Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

### INTELLIGENT TUTORING IN THE SPACECRAFT COMMAND/CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

WALTER F. TRUSZKOWSKI In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 279-286 Nov. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The spacecraft command/control environment is becoming increasingly complex. As we enter the era of Space Station and the era of more highly automated systems, it is evident that the critical roles played by operations personnel in supervising the many required control center system components is becoming more cognitively demanding. In addition, the changing and emerging roles in the operations picture have far-reaching effects on the achievement of mission objectives. Thus highly trained and competent operations personnel are mandatory for success. Keeping pace with these developments has been computer-aided instruction utilizing various artificial intelligence technologies. The impacts of this growing capability on the stringent requirements for efficient and effective control center operations personnel is an area of much concentrated study. Some of the research and development of automated tutoring systems for the spacecraft command/control environment is addressed.

### 07

### **POWER**

Includes descriptions of analyses, systems, and trade studies of electric power generation, storage, conditioning and distribution.

### A89-11122# HIGH-VOLTAGE SOLAR CELL MODULES IN SIMULATED LOW-EARTH-ORBIT PLASMA

HEINZ THIEMANN (Physikalisch Technische Studien GmbH. Freiburg im Breisgau, Federal Republic of Germany) and KLAUS-PETER BOGUS (ESA, Technical Directorate, Noordwijk, Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets (ISSN 0022-4650), vol. 25, July-Aug. 1988, p. 278-285. refs

The behavior of solar cell modules at high voltages in a surrounding simulated LEO plasma has been characterized over an applied voltage range from -700 to +500 V. Measurements were obtained in a large chamber under high vacuum using argon ions from a Kaufman source to generate a high-density plasma of up to 10 to the 6th/cu cm. The results suggest that secondary electrons contribute to the anomalous current increase noted at positive module voltages above 300 V. The surface potential on the coverglasses of the solar cells was shown to increase to high values only in the vicinity of the interconnectors.

Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., A89-11406\* Pasadena

### THE TECHNOLOGY ISSUES AND THE PROSPECTS FOR THE USE OF LITHIUM BATTERIES IN SPACE

GERALD HALPERT and S. SUBBARAO (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: Symposium on Primary and Secondary Ambient Temperature Lithium Batteries, Honolulu, Hl. Oct. 18-23, 1987, Proceedings. Pennington, NJ, Electrochemical Society, Inc., 1988, p. 129-145.

(Contract NAS7-918)

Lithium Primary and Secondary Cells are being considered for applications in space to enhance energy storage capability. In this paper the authors describe the past, present and future application and program objectives as well as the technology issues that must be addressed.

A89-12128#

THE 1986 IAEA CONVENTIONS ON NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS AND THE CONSIDERATION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR POWER SOURCES IN OUTER SPACE IN THE LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF COPUOS

ANDREI D. TEREKHOV (UN, Office of Legal Affaires, New York) IN: Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space, 30th, Brighton, England, Oct. 10-17, 1987, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 403-410. refs

The accident-notification and accident-assistance conventions adopted by the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA) after the Chernobyl accident in 1986 are examined, with a focus on their legal implications for space nuclear power systems. The IAEA texts are confronted with a draft version of similar principles for space systems, presented to and adopted by the COPUOS Legal Subcommittee in March-April 1986. It is pointed out that the IAEA conventions make specific reference to space systems and include them in their provisions, so that adoption of separate space nuclear treaties or regulations could create ambiguities unless care is taken to make the space legislation fully consistent and compatible with the IAEA provisions. This is considered especially important because, like similar draft principles on remote sensing and satellite direct broadcasting, the COPUOS rules will probably not achieve legally binding status.

### A89-14967

PHASE I SPACE STATION POWER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT ROBERT O. PRICE Aerospace Engineering (ISSN 0736-2536), vol. 8, Oct. 1988, p. 19-23.

The development of the electric power system (EPS) for the Space Station is discussed. The EPS requirements related to station size, operational lifetime, operational autonomy, and technology evolution are considered. It is suggested that environmental control and life support will require 55 kWe of power. The possible use of solar photovoltaic, solar thermal dynamic, or a hybrid combination of the two are examined.

### A89-15176

1988 IECEC; PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD INTERSOCIETY ENERGY CONVERSION ENGINEERING CONFERENCE, DENVER, CO, JULY 31-AUG. 5, 1988. **VOLUMES 1, 2, 3, & 4** 

D. YOGI GOSWAMI, ED. Conference sponsored by ASME, IEEE, AIAA, et al. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. Vol. 1, 635 p.; vol. 2, 567 p.; vol. 3, 815 p.; vol. 4, 621 p. For individual items see A89-15177 to A89-15420

The present conference discusses topics in Stirling engine development, heat pump applications of Stirling powerplants, Stirling cycle modeling, Stirling engine component modeling and testing, design procedures for Stirling cycle machines, Stirling cycle test results, applications of the Stirling cycle as an engine, thermochemical heat engines, heat engine technology development, thermoelectric power, thermal rejection systems, advanced cycles and systems, advanced light water nuclear reactors, liquid metal reactors, modular high temperature gas-cooled reactors, advanced fission reactors, thermionic power, aerospace and terrestrial energy storage, thermal energy storage, fuel cell development and applications, space and terrestrial battery energy storage, lithium batteries, Ni-Cd and Ag-Zn batteries, Ni-H spacecraft batteries, and space and terrestrial applications of superconductivity. Also discussed are space and terrestrial applications of photovoltaics, isotopic fuel power sources, space nuclear power systems, space power automation, Space Station dynamic power generation/storage, Space Station photovoltaics, Space Station automation, pulse/MW space power, space MHD applications, wind energy, energy conservation, solar heating/cooling, solar energy conversion, electrical propulsion, alternative fuels, municipal solid waste energy, and MHD commercialization.

### A89-15199 LIQUID METAL THERMAL ELECTRIC CONVERTER THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

JAMES P. MORENO, JOSEPH P. ABBIN, CHARLES E. ANDRAKA, and LAURENCE L. LUKENS (Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 1. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 235-240. Previously announced in STAR as N88-25974. refs

The Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter (LMTEC) is a thermodynamic heat engine with no moving parts that has the potential for high efficiency and low operating and maintenance costs in a number of terrestrial and space applications. At Sandia National Laboratories, the LMTEC has been studied theoretically and experimentally as a candidate for solar dish electric systems. The primary goals have been to improve and adapt the existing technology to solar requirements. As part of this effort, a 25-kWe solarized LMTEC conceptual design was produced and a bench test module (BTM) was constructed and tested. The BTM incorporated a number of new design innovations that were conceived especially for a solarized LMTEC. The maximum electrical power extracted from the BTM was a small fraction of the level expected. Using a detailed computer model for BTM performance, the major results were shown to be consistent with high electrode flow resistance. The same conclusion was reached using a new experimental electrode evaluation technique. Thus the performance was limited by the particular electrode that was used and not in any fundamental way be the design innovations.

Author

## A89-15211 ROTATING FILM RADIATOR FOR HEAT REJECTION IN SPACE

JEAN F. LOUIS (MIT, Cambridge, MA) and SEUNG JIN SONG IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 1. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 385-390. Research supported by Sundstrand Corp. refs

After a review of advanced radiator concepts, a rotating film radiator concept is analyzed to reduce the radiator mass in solar dynamic power systems. The concept envisions a rotating disk with a thin film of radiator liquid flowing radially outward while radiating directly to space. The radiator concept only utilizes currently existing technologies and overcomes containment problems faced by another concept, the rotating bubble membrane radiator, which is also analyzed. A preliminary design suggests that the rotating film radiator can achieve a specific mass of 5.5 kg/kWt or 3.5 kg/m-squared.

### A89-15212

## A CONDENSER-BOILER FOR A BINARY RANKINE CYCLE SPACE POWER SYSTEM

RANDY M. COTTON (U.S. Space Command, Peterson AFB, CO) and JEAN F. LOUIS (MIT, Cambridge, MA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 1. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 399-404. Research supported by Sundstrand Corp. refs

A theoretical design is described for the condenser/boiler of a space-based dynamic power system. The base system is a binary Rankine cycle with mercury and toluene as the working fluids. The system output is 75 KWe (kilowatt electric) with a combined efficiency of 41.1 percent. The toluene flow is supercritical to avoid two-phase flow difficulties, and the mercury flow is designed to match with the highest heat transfer coefficients achieved during the SNAP-3 experiments. Whereas previous estimates indicate an achievable specific mass on the order of 0.11 kg/KWth, the present design has a specific mass of 0.016 kg/KWth, including toluene ducting and protective shell. The resulting design utilizes pure molybdenum for all heat transfer surfaces, it transfers 137.46 kilowatts of thermal power, it can oeprate at varying mass flow rates, and it has efficiencies in heat transfer of 0.96. The effect of varying mass rates is also investigated to determine the part load operation.

#### A89-15213

# THE HIGH TEMPERATURE GAS-COOLED REACTOR - A VERSATILE NUCLEAR HEAT SOURCE FOR SPACE, TERRESTRIAL, MOBILE, SUBTERRANEAN AND UNDERSEA POWER APPLICATIONS

COLIN F. MCDONALD (General Atomics Corp., San Diego, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 1. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 543-548. refs

The key element in the deployment, performance, and safety of the High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor (HTGR) is the utilization of proven high integrity microsphere fuel particles with their ceramic coatings which form a containment system which places primary emphasis on retention of fission products in the fuel. The basic particles can be embodied in a variety of different fuel element types, core sizes and geometries, and with a reactor outlet gas temperature capability up to 1000 C, the gas-cooled reactor offers opportunities, unmatched by any other reactor type, for a wide spectrum of applications including electrical power generation, process heat supply, and propulsion. This paper highlights the versatility of the gas-cooled reactor for projected applications which will become paramount in the 21st century.

Author

### A89-15220

## ADVANCED THERMIONIC NUCLEAR ELECTRIC PROPULSION FOR LEO TO GEO TRANSFER IN 14 DAYS

ELLIOT B. KENNEL and MARK S. PERRY (USAF, Wright Aeronautical Laboratories, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 1. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 597-600. refs

Advanced thermionic nuclear power supplies can be designed for extraordinary performance for short lifetime applications. This could enable electric propulsion for use on orbital tugs with a transfer time of two weeks or less, rather than 150 to 200 days as in the traditional approach. Payloads in excess of 17,000 kg are possible in geosynchronous orbit, far in excess of the capability of the existing Space Shuttle Upper Stage.

### A89-15221

# CHARACTERIZATION OF COMPLIANT THERMAL CONDUCTIVE TUNGSTEN MATERIAL FOR THERMIONIC ELEMENT APPLICATION

V. TRUJILLO, M. MERRIGAN, and W. RANKEN (Los Alamos National Laboratory, NM) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 1. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 601-605.

The two compliant, thermally conductive, tungsten-based materials that have been developed for use by the Thermionic Fuel Element Verification program are to be inserted between UO2 fuel cylinders and the copper cladding that surrounds them in order to absorb swelling and reduce tungsten emitter element stress. Test procedures and test results are presented, with attention to the anticipated effects on thermionic element lifetime; lifetimes of the order of 7 years appear to be achievable by means of the buffer materials.

### A89-15230

### ELECTRICAL MACHINE FOR FLYWHEEL SYSTEM EMAFER

R. B. VAN DER MEER (CCM, Nuenen; Eindhoven, Technische Hogeschool, Netherlands) and J. S. RIETEMA (CCM, Nuenen, Netherlands) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 2. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 47-52. refs

The choice of the electrical machine for the EMAFER (electromechanical accumulator for energy reuse) flywheel system is considered. A synchronous machine with permanent-magnet

excitation and power capacity of 300 kW over its entire range of operation is projected. The first test runs have been done with a prototype converter capable of delivering up to 30 kW at 600 Hz.

### A89-15245\* Sanders Associates, Inc., Nashua, NH. AN EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF A DOPED LITHIUM FLUORIDE DIRECT ABSORPTION SOLAR RECEIVER

JAMES KESSELI, TOM POLLAK (Sanders Associates, Inc., Nashua, NH), and DOVIE LACY (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 2. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 179-185.

An experimental analysis of two key elements of a direct absorption solar receiver for use with Brayton solar dynamic systems was conducted. Experimental data are presented on LiF crystals doped with dysprosium, samarium, and cobalt fluorides. In addition, a simulation of the cavity/window environment was performed and a posttest inspection was conducted to evaluate chemical reactivity, transmissivity, and condensation rate.

A89-15256

### 'HYTEC': HYDROGEN THERMO-ELECTROCHEMICAL CONVERTER - AN INNOVATIVE CONCEPT FOR SPACE POWER APPLICATIONS

P. ROY, J. S. ARMIJO, and E. E. GERRELS (General Electric Co., Astro-Space Div., San Jose, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 2. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 287-280.

This paper describes the principles and status of development of a new and innovative high efficiency, thermally regenerative fuel cell conversion system recently conceived at GE. When proven through experiment and theoretical analysis, the concept, based on high temperature hydrogen transport, has potential to make high efficiency direct energy conversion a practical reality for Author spacecraft applications.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-15257\* Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

### HYBRID REGENERATIVE FUEL CELL SYSTEMS FOR SPACE APPLICATIONS

DAVID R. SAUCIER (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 2. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 291-295.

This paper describes a hybrid regenerative fuel cell (RFC) system for space application, which is made up of an alkaline fuel cell (Space Shuttle fuel cell) and an acid electrolysis unit (solid polymer electrolyte). In the RFC, gas produced from the acid electrolysis unit and water produced by the alkaline fuel cell are repeatedly reacted in the other unit. The results of RFC's tests indicate that the system is feasible in terms of fluid/unit compatibility. In addition, the fuel cell thermal-control system proved capable of controlling fuel cell temperatures throughout long open-circuit periods. Diagrams of the RFC and its subsystems are included.

A89-15275

### NEW APPLICATION OF SILVER-ZINC BATTERIES FOR ORBITING SPACECRAFT

A. P. KARPINSKI (Whittaker Technical Products, Inc., Pawcatuck, CT) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 2. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 431-437.

Three groups of 250 ampere-hour silver-zinc cells were studied in support of various NASA applications which include the Space Station initiative. It is shown that the silver zinc couple is capable of nine consecutive monthly charged stand periods, with 70 percent depth of discharge (DOD) cycling at the end of each period. It is also capable of up to 3100 continuous low DOD simulated LEO cycles and of providing high energy densities.

### DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE BATTERY MODEL

THOMAS C. LEISGANG, SHEILA J. JOHNSON, and DOUGLAS P. HAFEN (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 2. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 439-441.

A battery modeling algorithm has been developed that simulates battery voltage and coulombic efficiency characteristics in a dynamic cycling environment. The model is used in a DC energy balance calculation for spacecraft electrical power system applications. The voltage prediction model is based on laboratory cycling test data as a function of battery temperature, current, state-of-charge, and cycle life. The coulombic efficiency model is a function of temperature, current, and state-of-charge. The battery modeling algorithm simulates battery operation in four modes, which include charge, discharge, trickle charge, and trickle discharge.

Author

A89-15282

### CAPACITY AND PRESSURE VARIATION OF INTELSAT VI NICKEL-HYDROGEN CELLS WITH STORAGE AND CYCLING

H. VAIDYANATHAN and M. W. EARL (COMSAT Laboratories, Clarksburg, MD) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 2. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 471-475. INTELSAT-sponsored

The paper evaluates the ability of nickel-hydrogen cells to maintain their capacity under different storage conditions, such as periodic recharge, and discharge, open-circuit-stand at room temperature and 0 C. Intelsat VI flight cells of the Air Force/Hughes recirculating design with two layers of Zircar as separator are used. It is found that the trickle-charge and periodic-recharge storage modes maintained capacity, while at 0 C storage, only the positive-precharge cell capacity was maintained.

A89-15284

### NICKEL-HYDROGEN CELL LIFE TESTING

DWAINE K. COATES and RUSSELL M. BARNETT (Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc., Joplin, MO) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Energy Conversion Engineering Intersociety Twenty-third Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 2. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p.

Ninety nickel-hydrogen cells are being life tested in eight independent groups. The nominal capacity of the cells range from thirty to eighty ampere-hours. The tests have accumulated a range of 1500 to 32,000 cycles. Three different cycle regimes are being used and depths-of-discharge range from 15 to 50 percent. Several cells have been disassembled throughout testing. An investigation into failure mechanisms is being conducted. Testing is planned to continue indefinitely. Author

A89-15285

### THE NI-H2 BATTERY SYSTEM - A SPACE FLIGHT APPLICATION SUMMARY

LEE MILLER (Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc., Joplin, MO) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 2. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 489-492.

This paper presents the summary of space flight applications of Ni-H2 battery system in 38 programs which have flown, are flying, or will be launched. Data for these programs are presented in a tabular format, together with pertinent information, such as the name of the prime contractor, the name of the mission, the duration, the battery capacity and size, and the launch date. I.S.

**A89-15287\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

# THE APPLICATION OF HIGH TEMPERATURE SUPERCONDUCTORS TO SPACE ELECTRICAL POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPONENTS

PAUL R. ARON and IRA T. MYERS (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 2. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 501-503. Previously announced in STAR as N88-22939. refs

Some important space based electrical power distribution systems and components are examined to determine what might be achieved with the introduction of high temperature superconductors (HTS). Components that are compared in a before-and-after fashion include transformers, transmission lines, and capacitors. It is concluded that HTS has its greatest effect on the weight associated with transmission lines, where the weight penalty could be reduced by as much as 130 kg/kW/km of cable. Transformers, because 28 percent of their mass is in the conductor, are reduced in weight by the same factor. Capacitors are helped the least with only negligible savings possible. Finally, because HTS can relax the requirement to use alternating current in order to reduce conductor mass, it will be possible to generate significant savings by eliminating most transformers and capacitors. Author

**A89-15288\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

## HIGH TEMPERATURE SUPERCONDUCTING MAGNETIC ENERGY STORAGE FOR FUTURE NASA MISSIONS

KARL A. FAYMON (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) and STANLEY J. RUDNICK (Argonne National Laboratory, IL) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 2. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 511-514. refs

Several NAŠA sponsored studies based on 'conventional' liquid helium temperature level superconductivity technology have concluded that superconducting magnetic energy storage has considerable potential for space applications. The advent of high temperature superconductivity (HTSC) may provide additional benefits over conventional superconductivity technology, making magnetic energy storage even more attractive. The proposed NASA space station is a possible candidate for the application of HTSC energy storage. Alternative energy storage technologies for this and other low Earth orbit missions are compared.

**A89-15292\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

## SPACE POWER TECHNOLOGY TO MEET CIVIL SPACE REQUIREMENTS

EARL VANLANDINGHAM (NASA, Propulsion, Power, and Energy Div., Washington, DC) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 9-16.

The current status of NASA R&D programs for space power systems is reviewed and illustrated with drawings and diagrams. Topics addressed include photovoltaic systems, energy-storage technology, solar-dynamic systems, the SP-100 Advanced Technology Program, Stirling engine technology, and thermal management. Consideration is given to power management and distribution, power-system autonomy, high-Tc superconductor technology, space power materials, and environmental interactions.

TK

### A89-15293

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF POWER GENERATION AND POWER CONDITIONING TECHNOLOGIES FOR SDIO

R. VERGA and D. BUDEN (SDIO, Washington, DC) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 17-22.

The current status of power-systems R&D for the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative is surveyed and illustrated with diagrams and graphs. Topics discussed include the power requirements of proposed weapon and sensor systems, baseload power-system development (mainly solar), power-system environments, space burst power systems, ground-based power systems, pulse-power and power-conditioning subsystems, and power transmission.

T.K.

A89-15295\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

### SPACE STATION POWER SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

JOHN W. DUNNING, JR. (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 29-36. Previously announced in STAR as N88-21245.

Presented is an overview of the requirements on which the Space Station Electric Power System is based as well as a summary of the design itself. The current design, which is based on silicon photovoltaic arrays, NiH2 batteries, and 20 kHz distribution technology, meets all of the requirements.

### A89-15296

## EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF A SOLAR THERMOPHOTOVOLTAIC ENERGY CONVERSION MODULE

W. E. HORNE (Boeing Electronics Co., Seattle, WA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 37-42.

A solar thermophotovoltaic concept has been modeled, fabricated, and tested. The module consists of a hexagonal parabolic primary reflector in a Cassegrain concentrator configuration. Heat pipes extending radially from the base distribute heat to the primary collector which doubles as thermal radiator as well as solar concentrator. Predictions indicate operational efficiencies in excess of 30 percent are practical for the system.

Author

### A89-15297

### SOLAR CELL REVERSE BIASING AND POWER SYSTEM DESIGN

CRAIG BECKER-IRVIN (Aerospace Corp., Electronics and Optics Div., El Segundo, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 43-47.

This paper reviews the solar-cell reverse-biasing phenomenon and explores the parameters that affect reverse biasing of shadowed solar cells. Power-system design features which can minimize the detrimental effects of shadowing are also examined.

# A89-15298\* Rockwell International Corp., Canoga Park, CA. AN INTEGRATED AND MODULAR DIGITAL MODELING APPROACH FOR THE SPACE STATION ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

FRANK J. GOMBOS (Rockwell International Corp., Rocketdyne Div., Canoga Park, CA) and NARAYAN DRAVID (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 49-55. Previously announced in STAR as N88-22935. refs

An electrical power system for the Space Station was designed, developed and built. This system provides for electrical power

generation, conditioning, storage, and distribution. The initial configuration uses photovoltaic power generation. The power system control is based on a hierarchical architecture to support the requirements of automation. In the preliminary design and technology development phase of the program, various modeling techniques and software tools were evaluated for the purpose of meeting the Space Station power system modeling requirements. Rocketdyne and LeRC jointly selected the EASY5 simulation software, developed by Boeing Computer Services, as a system level modeling tool. The application of the selected analytical modeling approach to represent the entire power system is Typical results of model predictions are also described. summarized. The equipment modeled includes solar arrays, dc to ac converters, resonant inverters, battery storage system, alternator, transmission line, switch gear, and system level microprocessor controls. During the advanced development phase of this program, several models were developed using this approach.

### A89-15299\* Martin Marietta Aerospace, Denver, CO. POWER CONDITIONING FOR LARGE DC MOTORS FOR SPACE FLIGHT APPLICATIONS

MARTIN S. VEATCH, PAUL M. ANDERSON, DOUGLAS J. EASON, and DAVID M. LANDIS (Martin Marietta Corp., Denver, CO) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 57-62. (Contract NAS8-36000)

The design and performance of a prototype power-conditioning system for use with large brushless dc motors on NASA space missions are discussed in detail and illustrated with extensive diagrams, drawings, and graphs. The 5-kW 8-phase parallel module evaluated here would be suitable for use in the Space Shuttle Orbiter cargo bay. A current-balancing magnetic assembly with low distributed inductance permits high-speed current switching from a low-voltage bus as well as current balancing between parallel MOSFETs.

### A89-15300

### LATENT THERMAL STORAGE FOR SPACE SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEM

KOTARO TANAKA, YOSHIYUKI ABE, YOSHIO TAKAHASHI, MASAYUKI KAMIMOTO (Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Electrotechnical Laboratory, Tsukuba, Japan), and NOBUHIRO TANATSUGU (Tokyo, University, Sagamihara, Japan) IN: 1988 IECEC: Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 63-68. refs

The development of latent thermal storage systems for use with solar-dynamic power systems in space applications is discussed, reviewing the results of the authors' recent experimental investigations. The emphasis is on the selection and characterization of phase-change materials for containerized modules. Particular attention is given to materials screening, advanced solar-dynamic power-system concepts, solidification experiments under microgravity, similar experiments under normal gravity, and sounding-rocket experiments. Extensive diagrams, drawings, graphs, photographs, and micrographs are provided. T.K.

THERMAL CYCLING TESTS OF ENERGY STORAGE CANISTERS FOR SPACE APPLICATIONS

R. L. GAY, W. T. LEE, A. G. PARD, and T. H. SPRINGER (Rockwell International Corp., Rocketdyne Div., Canoga Park, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 69-73. refs

Results are reported from thermal cycling tests on two prototype energy-storage canisters for use with solar-dynamic space power systems. A Haynes-188/CaF2-LiF closed-Brayton energy-storage canister and an Ni-201/LiOH organic Rankine canister are described and illustrated with drawings and photographs, and the test results are presented in graphs. Both canisters are found to be viable candidate storage systems.

### A89-15302

### SPACE SOLAR CELLS - THE MOVING TARGET

P. A. ILES (Applied Solar Energy Corp., City of Industry, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 75-78.

The development history of solar cells for space power applications is reviewed, with an emphasis on the ways the technology has been modified to meet new requirements. Topics addressed include the early history of solar-cell technology, the design and performance requirements of space missions, prediction of cell degradation rates, specific improvements in cells, advanced solar cells, and hardened designs for military applications. It is concluded that current cell technology and design concepts can produce arrays of 500-1000-kW capacity.

### A89-15305\* TRW, Inc., Redondo Beach, CA. STATUS OF ADVANCED PHOTOVOLTAIC SOLAR ARRAY **PROGRAM**

RICHARD KURLAND (TRW, Inc., Space and Technology Group, Redondo Beach, CA) and PAUL STELLA (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 91-95.

(Contract JPL-957990; NAS7-918)

of ultralightweight development current status flexible-blanket foldout solar arrays being designed and fabricated under the NASA Advanced Photovoltaic Solar Array (APSA) program is surveyed. The goal of APSA is the construction of a 25-kW array with specific power 300 W/kg (BOL) by the year 2000. Topics discussed here include array configurations, blanket deployment systems, prototype wing-hardware fabrication, component-level test results, solar-cell technologies, and array performance estimates. Diagrams, drawings, graphs, and tables of numerical data are provided.

### A89-15306

### THE POTENTIAL OF CUINSE2 AND CDTE FOR SPACE PHOTOVOLTAIC APPLICATIONS

KENNETH ZWEIBEL (Solar Energy Research Institute, Golden, CO) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 97-101. refs

The current development status of CulnSe2 and CdTe solar cells for space power systems is discussed, reviewing the results of recent experimental investigations. Typical performance data are presented in tables and graphs, and it is shown that thin polycrystalline films of these materials offer low cost, reasonable efficiency, high power/weight ratios, excellent radiation hardness, and physical robustness and reliability.

### A89-15307

### CONTAMINATION INDUCED DEGRADATION OF SOLAR **ARRAY PERFORMANCE**

DEAN C. MARVIN, WARREN C. HWANG, GRAHAM S. ARNOLD, and DAVID F. HALL (Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, CA) 1988 IECEC: Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 103-105.

(Contract F04701-85-C-0086)

The solar arrays on GPS Navastars 1-6 have shown anomalous degradation during the 5-year mission life and beyond. The departure from predicted performance consists of an extra 2.5 percent/yr degradation in excess of the radiation-model estimates. Optical-solar-reflector data from a variety of spacecraft support the idea that contaminants outgassing from the vehicle are photodeposited on the optical surfaces, leading to degradation consistent with the observed behavior of the five Block I vehicles.

A89-15309

## LIGHTWEIGHT SOLAR ARRAYS FOR HIGH RADIATION ENVIRONMENTS

THEODORE G. STERN (General Dynamics Corp., Space Systems Div., San Diego, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 127-129.

Results are reported from design studies of Si or GaAs solar cells for the high-radiation environments encountered in space missions such as LEO-GEO transfer. Optimum shielding levels for planar and concentrator arrays are calculated, and the results are presented in graphs. It is found that concentrators offer potential weight savings because they require less shielding per W of output power.

T.K.

### A89-15318

## SPACE NUCLEAR POWER STUDIES IN FRANCE - OVERVIEW OF THE ERATO PROGRAM

E. PROUST, F. CARRE, S. CHAUDOURNE, F. GERVAISE, P. KEIRLE (CEA, Centre d'Etudes Nucleaires de Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France) et al. IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 191-196. refs

The ERATO program is reviewed, and a program to study the potential advantages of nuclear power systems over solar dynamic and photovoltaic systems within the 20 kWe power range is described. Specific mass estimations are presented for three candidate systems ranging from 93-105 kg/kW. Alternate design options considered include a derated UO2/Na/SS-650 deg system, a NaK cooled reactor, and a heat pipe radiator. R.R.

### A89-15319

### ADAPTABILITY OF BRAYTON CYCLE CONVERSION SYSTEMS TO FAST, EPITHERMAL AND THERMAL SPECTRUM SPACE NUCLEAR REACTORS

Z. P. TILLIETTE (CEA, Centre d'Etudes Nucleaires de Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 197-202. CNES-CEA-sponsored research. refs

The application of long-lifetime ZrH moderated reactors associated with a gas cycle as both NaK(Na)-cooled or gas-cooled nuclear heat sources for the Hermes, Columbus and Ariane 5 programs is considered. It is shown that the association of a Brayton cycle with a NaK(Na)-cooled reactor can provide moderate temperature conditioning without a significant performance penalty. The gas-cooled reactor direct cycle system provides better core temperature conditioning than the NaK(Na)-cooled system. R.R.

### A89-15320

## CERMET-FUELED REACTORS FOR MUILTIMEGAWATT SPACE POWER APPLICATIONS

C. L. COWAN, J. S. ARMIJO, G. B. KRUGER, R. S. PALMER, and J. E. VAN HOOMISSON (General Electric Co., Astro-Space Div., San Jose, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 213-218.

(Contract DE-AC03-86SF-16504)

The cermet-fueled reactor has evolved as a potential power source for a broad range of multimegawatt space applications. The fast spectrum reactor concept can be used to deliver tens of megawatts of electric power for continuous, long term, unattended operation, and hundreds of megawatts of electric power for times exceeding several hundred seconds. Extensive testing of the cermet fuel element has demonstrated that the fuel is capable of operating at very high temperatures under repeated thermal cycling conditions, including transient conditions which approach the multimegawatt burst power requirements. The cermet fuel test performance is reviewed, and an advanced cermet-fueled multimegawatt nuclear reactor is described.

### A89-15322

## A COMPARISON OF THE SNAP AEROSPACE SAFETY PROGRAM WITH CURRENT REQUIREMENTS

RICHARD B. HARTY (Rockwell International Corp., Rocketdyne Div., Canoga Park, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 225-231.

As part of the SNAP-10A flight test program, a comprehensive aerospace nuclear safety program was conducted. The objectives of this program were to evaluate and control the nuclear hazards associated with the transportation, launch, operation, and disposal of space nuclear reactor power systems, and to develop methods and designs to ensure their radiological safety. The program consisted of several analytical and experimental activities that included reactor disintegration, fuel rod reentry burnup, critical configurations, reactor transient behavior, mechanical and thermochemical incidents, end-of-life shutdown, and disposal mode studies. This paper reviews the analytical and experimental activities performed in each of these areas and compares the results with current safety requirements.

### A89-15323

## URANIUM-ZIRCONIUM HYDRIDE FUEL PERFORMANCE IN THE SNAP-DYN SPACE POWER REACTOR

ANDREW G. STADNIK and JOHN P. PAGE (Rockwell International Corp., Rocketdyne Div., Canoga Park, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 233-238. refs

This paper describes the performance characteristics of the uranium-zirconium-hydride (UZrH) fuel system designed for the SNAP-DYN (Systems for Nuclear Auxiliary Power Dynamic) reactor considered for use in space power applications. Results on swelling, hydrogen loss, burnup, and other properties indicate that the UZrH fuel can support the lifetime requirement for the SNAP-DYN design without an extensive test program. Diagrams of the SNAP-DYN reactor and its fuel element are presented.

### A89-15324

## SNAP REACTOR REFLECTOR CONTROL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

DONALD F. OWEN (Rockwell International Corp., Rocketdyne Div., Canoga Park, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 239-244. refs

The development of the Systems for Nuclear Auxiliary Power (SNAP) reactor reflector control systems (designed for a severe launch and operational environment) is discussed together with their application for near-term use. The design and the operation of each of the SNAP reactor control systems and of their components are described, and the results of major component testing are presented. It is concluded that the SNAP reactor reflector control systems technology is directly applicable to the most recent uranium-zirconium-hydride space reactor design, the SMAP-DYN reactor. Design diagrams are included.

### A89-15325

## SYNERGISTIC USES OF NERVA DERIVATIVE TECHNOLOGY FOR SPACE POWER

J. W. H. CHI, B. L. PIERCE, and J. F. WETT (Westinghouse Electric Corp., Advanced Energy Systems Div., Madison, PA) IN:
 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5,
 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 245-248. refs
 This paper discusses the key features of the Nuclear Engine

This paper discusses the key features of the Nuclear Engine Rocket Vehicle Application (NERVA) Derivative Reactor (NDR) and describes the application of this reactor technology to diverse space power missions anticipated. It is pointed out that NDR stands out as the most attractive system for power levels greater than 1 MWe. It can be incorporated in closed or open cycle systems to provide the wide range of power requirements that include megawatts of steady state baseload power or multimegawatts of burst power for weapon sytems or direct propulsive thrust.

### A89-15326

## SPACE NUCLEAR POWER STUDIES IN FRANCE - A NEW CONCEPT OF PARTICLE BED REACTOR

B. VRILLON, F. CARRE, and E. PROUST (CEA, Centre d'Etudes Nucleaires de Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 249-254.

An original concept of a gas-cooled epithermal particle bed reactor for driving a direct cycle conversion system with a turbine inlet temperature of 1120 K is being investigated. The reactor and shield, neutronic characteristics, and technology problems of this reactor are described. The energy conversion system and system operating conditions are addressed.

## A89-15327\* Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

## SYSTEMS ASPECTS OF A SPACE NUCLEAR REACTOR POWER SYSTEM

L. JAFFE, T. FUJITA, R. BEATTY, P. BHANDARI, E. CHOW, W. DEININGER, R. EWELL, M. GROSSMAN (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena), H. BLOOMFIELD, J. HELLER (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) et al. IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 255-261.

Various system aspects of a 300-kW nuclear reactor power system for spacecraft have been investigated. Special attention is given to the cases of a reusable OTV and a space-based radar. It is demonstrated that the stowed length of the power system is important to mission design, and that orbital storage for months to years may be needed for missions involving orbital assembly.

### Ŕ.R.

### A89-15328

### SP-100 SPACE REACTOR POWER SYSTEM SCALABILITY

A. T. JOSLOFF (General Electric Co., Astro-Space Div., King of Prussia, PA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 263-265.

The 1000-kWe reference design for the SP-100 space reactor power system is discussed, and the features of the design which allow for scalability in power level and configuration are reviewed. A major feature allowing design flexibility is the modularity of the power conversion elements. The validation of the basic reactor technology elements is also considered.

### A89-15329

### SP-100 NUCLEAR SUBSYSTEM DESIGN

J. D. STEPHEN, I. I. FALUSI, H. CHOE, S. A. SALAMAH, K. L.

LEE (General Electric Co., Astro-Space Div., San Jose, CA) et al. IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 267-274. Research supported by the General Electric Co. and DOE.

The nuclear subsystem design for the reference flight system of the SP-100 space reactor power system is discussed. The specific design is a 2.5 MWt reactor to produce 100 kWe. Attention is also given to the shield subsystem, the primary heat transport subsystem, and the reactor instrumentation and control subsystem.

B.J.

### A89-15331

### THERMOELECTRIC ELECTROMAGNETIC PUMP DESIGN FOR

J. COLLETT, W. KUGLER, U. SINHA, and T. SURJADI (General Electric Co., Astro-Space Div., San Jose, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 281-286. refs

This paper describes the design of the Thermoelectric Electromagnetic (TEM) pump used in the SP-100 space power system. The TEM pump is designed to pump liquid (molten) lithium (Li) coolant in the Primary Heat Transport Subsystem (PHTS) and Heat Rejection Subsystem (HRSS). The pump utilizes advanced Thermoelectric (TE) cells to generate electric current that induces magnetic flux in a Z-shaped magnetic structure. The electric current and magnetic flux pass through the liquid Li perpendicular to each other to create the pumping force. The TE cells are semiconductors located between rectangular ducts connected to the reactor hot PHTS piping and the cooler HRSS piping. The temperature difference (DeltaT) across the cells generates the voltage to power the pump. The design provides a minimum mass, self-regulated pump, with no moving parts and self-powered by an internal temperature gradient.

### A89-15332

### **AUTONOMOUS ELECTRICAL POWER SUBSYSTEM**

JOSEPH K. MCDERMOTT and JOHN R. STROHL (Martin Marietta Corp., Denver, CO) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 287-292.

The paper describes a study concerning the implementation of certain autonomy features into an existing electric power subsystem (EPS). The EPS of interest is a direct energy, shunt regulated power system providing individual battery charge maintenance. Autonomous fault detection and correction was determined to be feasible through the addition of a microprocessor-based monitor and control system resident in the EPS.

B.J.

### A89-15338

## SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER OPTION FOR THE SPACE STATION

R. V. BOYLE (Allied-Signal Aerospace Co., Fluid Systems Div., Tempe, AZ), M. G. COOMBS (Allied-Signal Aerospace Co., AiResearch Los Angeles Div., CA), and C. T. KUDIJA (Rockwell International Corp., Rocketdyne Div., Canoga Park, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 319-328. refs

Attention is given to the power system architecture for the Electric Power System, a hybrid system consisting of an initial complement of photovoltaic arrays to be later supplemented by solar dynamic power modules. These studies have been supported with designs of a solar dynamic closed Brayton cycle power generation assembly. This paper presents these designs, with updated performance and characteristics.

### A89-15339

## TESTS OF HEAT TRANSFER ENHANCEMENT FOR THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE CANISTERS

R. L. GAY, L. H. PIDCOKE, A. I. MUNAIM, and T. H. SPRINGER (Rockwell International Corp., Rocketdyne Div., Canoga Park, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 329-334.

Tests of enhanced heat transfer designs indicate that improvement in heat transfer up to 160 percent can be achieved by adding fins to the internal volume of energy storage canisters for space power systems. This improvement in heat transfer allows for better utilization of the phase change material.

B.J.

**A89-15340\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

## THE SOLAR DYNAMIC RADIATOR WITH A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

K. L. MCLALLIN (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH), M. L. FLEMING (LTV Corp., Missiles and Electronics Group, Dallas, TX), F. W. HOEHN, and R. HOWERTON (Rockwell International Corp., Rocketdyne Div., Canoga Park, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 335-340. refs

A historical perspective on pumped loop space radiators provides a basis for the design of the Space Station Solar Dynamic (SD) power module radiator. SD power modules, capable of generating 25 kWe each, are planned for growth Station power requirements. The Brayton (cycle) SD module configuration incorporates a pumped loop radiator that must reject up to 99 kW. The thermal/hydraulic design conditions in combination with required radiator orientation and packaging envelope form a unique set of constraints as compared to previous pumped loop radiator systems. Nevertheless, past program successes have demonstrated a technology base which can be applied to the SD radiator development program to ensure a low risk, low cost system.

**A89-15341\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

## THERMAL DISTORTION ANALYSIS OF THE SPACE STATION SOLAR DYNAMIC CONCENTRATOR

JEFFERY J. TRUDELL, KENT S. JEFFERIES (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH), JOSEPH F. BAUMEISTER (NASA, Lewis Research Center; Analex Corp., Cleveland, OH), and VITHAL DALSANIA (NASA, Lewis Research Center; W. L. Tanksley and Associates, Inc., Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 341-349. Previously announced in STAR as N88-25475. refs

A method was developed to evaluate the thermal distortion of the Space Station Solar Dynamic Concentrator and the effects of thermal distortion on concentrator optical performance. The analytical method includes generating temperature distributions with TRASYS and SINDA models, interfacing the SINDA results with the SINDA-NASTRAN Interface Program (SNIP), calculating thermal distortion with a NASTRAN/PATRAN finite element model, and providing flux distribution maps within the receiver with the ray tracing OFFSET program. Temperature distributions, thermally induced slope errors, and flux distribution maps within the receiver are discussed. Results during a typical orbit indicate that temperatures of the hexagonal panels and triangular facets range between -18 and 99 C (-1 to 210 F), facet rotations are less than 0.2 mrad, and a change in facet radius due to thermal flattening is less than 5 percent. The predicted power loss with thermal distortion effects was less than 0.3 percent. The thermal distortion of the Solar Dynamic concentrator has negligible effect on the flux distribution within the receiver cavity.

### A89-15342

## SOLAR CONCENTRATOR ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM UPDATE

F. H. VALADE (Harris Corp., Government Aerospace Systems Div., Melbourne, FL) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 351-356. refs

The power generation system under development for the Space Station, which is a hybrid of solar dynamic and photovoltaic systems, is examined. The Solar Concentrator Advanced Development program is discussed, including the optical and environmental performance requirements, the initial design trade offs, and the design selected for fabrication.

**A89-15343\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

### ADVANCED SPACE SOLAR DYNAMIC RECEIVERS

HAL J. STRUMPF, MURRAY G. COOMBS (Allied-Signal Aerospace Co., AiResearch Los Angeles Div., Torrance, CA), and DOVIE E. LACY (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 357-365.

A study has been conducted to generate and evaluate advanced solar heat receiver concepts suitable for orbital application with Brayton and Stirling engine cycles in the 7-kW size range. The generated receiver designs have thermal storage capability (to enable power production during the substantial eclipse period which accompanies typical orbits) and are lighter and smaller than state-of-the-art systems, such as the Brayton solar receiver being designed and developed by AiResearch for the NASA Space Station. Two receiver concepts have been developed in detail: a packed bed receiver and a heat pipe receiver. The packed bed receiver is appropriate for a Brayton engine; the heat pipe receiver is applicable for either a Brayton or Stirling engine. The thermal storage for both concepts is provided by the melting and freezing of a salt. Both receiver concepts offer substantial improvements in size and weight compared to baseline receivers. Author

# A89-15348\* Martin Marietta Aerospace, Denver, CO. AUTOMATED POWER MANAGEMENT WITHIN A SPACE STATION MODULE

WILLIAM D. MILLER and ELLEN F. JONES (Martin Marietta Corp., Astronautics Group, Denver, CO) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 395-399. NASA-supported research.

An effort to advance and develop techniques and approaches for automation and autonomy in power management and distribution with a Space Station module is described. The applicable breadboard architecture is discussed, summarizing the function partitioning. The breadboard software is briefly addressed, and the breadboard automated operation is described in detail.

C.D.

A89-15351\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

## THE AUTONOMOUSLY MANAGED POWER SYSTEMS LABORATORY

LOUIS F. LOLLAR and DAVID J. WEEKS (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 415-419.

An overview is given of the Autonomously Managed Power Systems Laboratory (AMPSLAB), the primary focus of space power automation work being performed at NASA/MSFC. The autonomously managed power system is shown. The space power

automation projects associated with AMPSLAB are discussed. C.D.

**A89-15352\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

## SIMULATION TEST BEDS FOR THE SPACE STATION ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEM

GERALD G. SADLER (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 421-430. Previously announced in STAR as N88-17715.

NASA Lewis Research Center and its prime contractor are respnsible for developing the electrical power system on the Space Station. The power system will be controlled by a network of distributed processors. Control software will be verified, validated, and tested in hardware and software test beds. Current plans for the software test bed involve using real time and nonreal time simulations of the power system. This paper will discuss the general simulation objectives and configurations, control architecture, interfaces between simulator and controls, types of tests, and facility configurations.

### A89-15353 A USER-FRIENDLY POWER SYSTEM TERMINAL/SUPERVISOR PROGRAM

SUMNER K. HUSHING, III (General Dynamics Corp., Space Systems Div., San Diego, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 431-436.

This paper describes a user-friendly terminal/supervisor program for a 5 kW, 20-kHz ac power system breadboard. The steps of the software development cycle are reviewed, and various constraints and tradeoffs applied to the design and development process are discussed. Suggestions for future versions of this breadboard user interface program are made.

C.D.

## A89-15355 FAULT TOLERANT POWER CONTROLLER

DENNY D. GUDEA and CHING LEE (TRW, Inc., Space and Technology Group, Redondo Beach, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 441-444.

This paper describes the operation of a triple modular redundant controller based on a radiation-hardened VLSI family of integrated circuits and the associated hardware and software. Fault tolerance is achieved with a multilayered structure of fault detection and correction. Each of the three channels runs on its own clock but whenever an input or output operation is performed, the three channels are resynchronized and the data voted on. This approach allows for different algorithms to run on the three channels, thereby giving protection against programming errors. Most of the errors are corrected at the channel level.

## A89-15356 IMPROVED LOAD SCHEDULING TECHNIQUES

JOHN R. BARTON (Boeing Aerospace Co., Seattle, WA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 445-449.

An improved load scheduling computer code now under development which is to be used in scheduling loads as part of mission planning for a large aerospace power system is discussed. The background and objectives are addressed, including maximum vehicle utilization, even distribution of loads, prioritized load processing, recording load location, and flexible operator control. Requirements concerning general scheduling controls, operating

time criteria, and sequenced load groups are considered. The design approach used toward achieving order of load selection, scheduling restrictions, orbit scanning, profile scanning operator modification, energy balance, scheduling speed, data point insertion, data point reduction, and changes in control parameters is discussed.

C.D.

# A89-15357\* Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN. DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF A 20 KHZ RESONANT POWER SYSTEM - FAULT IDENTIFICATION AND FAULT RECOVERY

O. WASYNCZUK (Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 451-456. (Contract NAG3-848)

A detailed simulation of a dc inductor resonant driver and receiver is used to demonstrate the transient characteristics of a 20 kHz resonant power system during fault and overload conditions. The simulated system consists of a dc inductor resonant inverter (driver), a 50-meter transmission cable, and a dc inductor resonant receiver load. Of particular interest are the driver and receiver performance during fault and overload conditions and on the recovery characteristics following removal of the fault. The information gained from these studies sets the stage for furtner work in fault identification and autonomous power system control.

# A89-15361 MODULAR TRANSFORMER STATE MODEL FOR THE SIMULATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY SPACECRAFT POWER SYSTEMS

BRUCE W. EVANS, L. L. GRIGSBY, and R. M. NELMS (Auburn University, AL) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 475-480. Research supported by Auburn University and SDIO. refs (Contract DNA001-85-C-0183)

A high frequency, lumped parameter model of a power transformer is presented. The model is used to derive a third-order state variable description of the device that is coupled to state variable models of the other power system components. Based on the state model, a digital simulation is conducted using the state transition matrix. The technique is used to simulate a high frequency spacecraft power system which includes a series converter, transformer, transmission resistive-inductive load. Each individual device is modeled as a two-port modular subnetwork with port voltages used as the independent variables. A state variable mathematical description of each device is formulated and numerically simulated using the state transition matrix. The results of the simulation are compared to results from EMTP, a program widely used by the power industry to predict transients.

### A89-15365 AUTOMATION OF SPACECRAFT POWER ELECTRONICS DESIGN

JESSE E. CHEN and TERRY JURI (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc., Space Systems Div., Sunnyvale, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 499-502.

This paper describes a visual design program for the automation of spacecraft power electonics design which provides a combination of analytic sophistication and user-friendliness. The program combines the Analog Workbench (AWB) program, which is a user-friendly version of SPICE (Simulation Program with Integrated Circuits Emphasis) with mouse-driven menus and a graphical display of circuits, and the Flowtran, which is a visual design

medium. The principles of the AWB and the Flowtran programs are discussed and their application to power electronics design is demonstrated. Flowcharts and spreadsheets are included. I.S.

# A89-15369 Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN. SIMULATION OF A DC INDUCTOR RESONANT INVERTER FOR SPACECRAFT POWER SYSTEMS

O. WASYNCZUK and P. C. KRAUSE (Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 523-528. Research supported by P. C. Krause and Associates, Inc. and NASA.

A detailed simulation of a dc inductor, resonant inverter is described. Computer traces are given and compared with test results for various modes of operation including start-up. A power system including a Lundell alternator, 6-pulse rectifier, dc inductor resonant inverter, Litz cable, and resistive load are simulated to illustrate the performance of the dc inductor resonant inverter in a system environment.

### A89-15370

### POWER SYSTEM DESIGN ANALYSIS COMPUTER PROGRAM

T. L. HERSHEY and HOWARD WEINER (Aerospace Corp., El Segundo, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 529-535. refs

This paper discusses a set of computer programs used in the analyses of spacecraft power systems. These programs allow the designer to vary the many different user and heater load profiles in order to evaluate the size and performance of the batteries, solar array and power processing and distribution equipment. Mission duration, eclipse period duration and frequency of eclipse periods are also input variables. Characteristics and properties of the various components within the power system can be varied. Additionally, the program selects the cover glass thickness to obtain the minimum weight or minimum cost solar array. Power and voltage characteristics, as well as weight, area and volumes are determined at BOL and EOM for the solar array, the batteries, as well as other power system components. The program has run more than 500 separate cases to evaluate either existing or proposed satellite Author programs.

### A89-15373

### DESIGN, ANALYSIS AND SIMULATION OF THE MAIN BUS DYNAMICS OF SPACECRAFT POWER SYSTEMS

B. H. CHO and J. R. LEE (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 547-553. refs

Small-signal dynamics of the main bus of a spacecraft power system operating in various modes such as the shunt, the snunt/charge, battery charge and discharge modes are analyzed for the regulated bus system using direct-energy-transfer concept. A methodology to optimize the dynamics of the bus such as do regulation, stability and bus impedance using the system's loop gain is presented. Dynamic performances of the bus are simulated with small-signal and large-signal component models using EASY5 program.

### A89-15376

### SPACE STATION PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER MODULE DESIGN

S. T. VOGT and R. A. PROESCHEL (Rockwell International Corp., Rocketdyne Div., Canoga Park, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 567-572.

The Space Station photovoltaic power module is designed to provide 18.75 kW of electrical power. Four such modules will supply

the 75 kW of electrical power used on the Phase I station. The function of each module is to generate photovoltaic dc power, store a portion of it for use during eclipse, and convert the net dc output to ac for distribution to users throughout the station by the power management and distribution system. Power is generated by planar solar array assemblies with silicon solar cells. Energy storage is provided by multiple individual pressure vessel Ni-H2 batteries contained in the energy storage assemblies. Provisions for thermal control, pointing and tracking, and dc-to-ac power conversion are also included in the module design.

### A89-15377

## SPACE STATION NICKEL-HYDROGEN CELL DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

R. J. HAAS and A. K. CHAWATHE (Ford Aerospace Corp., Space Systems Div., Palo Alto, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 573-576.

The use of nickel-hydrogen battery cells in the photovoltaic power subsystem of the Space Station electrical power system is discussed. The cells are expected to provide energy storage for eclipse and contingency operation. The design considerations for these cells are examined, including critical parameters such as nickel electrode void volume, loading levels, current density, chemical and mechanical parameters. Producibility aspects are also considered.

**A89-15378\*** Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp., Palo Alto, CA.

## SPACE STATION BATTERY SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

R. J. HAAS, A. K. CHAWATHE, and G. VAN OMMERING (Ford Aerospace Corp., Space Systems Div., Palo Alto, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 577-582. (Contract NAS3-24666)

The Space Station Electric Power System will rely on nickel-hydrogen batteries in its photovoltaic power subsystem for energy storage to support eclipse and contingency operations. These 81-Ah batteries will be designed for a 5-year life capability and are configured as orbital replaceable units (ORUs), permitting replacement of worn-out batteries over the anticipated 30-year Station life. This paper describes the baseline design and the development plans for the battery assemblies, the battery ORUs and the battery system. Key elements reviewed are the cells, mechanical and thermal design of the assembly, the ORU approach and interfaces, and the electrical design of the battery system. The anticipated operational approach is discussed, covering expected performance as well as the processor-controlled charge management and discharge load allocation techniques. Development plans cover verification of materials, cells, assemblies and ORUs, as well as system-level test and analyses.

### A89-15380

## SPACE STATION SOLAR ARRAY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

R. V. ELMS, K. MIYAGI, and C. A. WINSLOW (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 589-594.

The Space Station solar arrays are required to support a 75 kW bus with eight array wings over a four-year period in low earth orbit. This paper describes the design requirements, the baseline design, and the development test program.

A89-15381\* Texas A&M Univ., College Station.

A SIMULATION MODEL FOR RELIABILITY EVALUATION OF SPACE STATION POWER SYSTEMS

C. SINGH, A. D. PATTON, MUDIT KUMAR (Texas A & M University, College Station), and H. WAGNER (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 595-598. (Contract NAG9-192)

A detailed simulation model for the hybrid Space Station power system is presented which allows photovoltaic and solar dynamic power sources to be mixed in varying proportions. The model considers the dependence of reliability and storage characteristics during the sun and eclipse periods, and makes it possible to model the charging and discharging of the energy storage modules in a relatively accurate manner on a continuous basis.

### A89-15382

### OVERVIEW OF POWER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FUNCTIONS FOR SPACECRAFT POWER SYSTEMS

GERALD B. SHEBLE (Auburn University, AL) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p.

A conceptual framework for computer directed monitoring, assessment and control of a spacecraft power system is presented. The five principal operating modes are defined. The basic structure is divided into the functions that will monitor and assess the power system, the functions that will control the power system and the functions that will diagnose the power system both before and after equipment failures. The basis for these functions is the extensive experience with monitoring, assessment and control of terrestiral power systems with Energy Mangement Systems. All applications are computer based. However, some manual intervention may be required for degraded operation. A statement of the function methodology, the expected computer requirements, the expected periodicities and the operating restrictions are provided. The difference between power management for spacecraft power systems and energy management for terrestrial power systems are compared for each major function. The initial design of a Power Management System (PMS) for spacecraft power Author systems is proposed.

### A89-15384

### THE IMPACT OF THE UTILITY POWER SYSTEM CONCEPT ON SPACECRAFT ACTIVITY SCHEDULING

DANIEL L. BRITT, JOHN R. GOHRING, and AMY L. GEOFFROY IN: 1988 IECEC; (Martin Marietta Corp., Bethesda, MD) Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p.

Basic issues in scheduling are discussed with attention given to the utility power system concept as it applies to a Space Station module. A power system breadboard at Marshall Space Flight Center which implements the concept and includes a high degree of automation is described. The ways in which the utility power system interacts with the scheduling function within mission KK operations are considered.

### A89-15385

### INTEGRATED CONTROL OF THE SPACE STATION **ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEM**

W. H. ALLEN (Rockwell International Corp., Rocketdyne Div., IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Canoga Park, CA) Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 627-630.

The overall integrated control of the Space Station electrical power system is discussed, with emphasis on the integration of new features to achieve an automatic and autonomous space power utility. The control hardware configuration is discussed, along with the location of the various control modules. Integrated control algorithms automatically correct such system disturbances as network configuration changes and load circuit overloads.

### A89-15386

### STABILITY CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE RESONANT POWER PROCESSOR INTERFACES IN THE SPACE STATION **APPLICATION**

JAMES W. MILDICE (General Dynamics Corp., Space Systems IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Div., San Diego, CA) Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 631-636.

The following stability regimes are addressed: (1) the dc interface at solar array, and (2) the ac interface between the inverters, power transmission bus, and loads. Consideration is given to the technical questions concerning the use of resonant high-frequency power system technology in the Space Station type application. The highly-reactive low KVAR loads presented by unloaded buses do not present a stability problem. K.K.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-15387\* Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

### POWER COMPONENTS FOR THE SPACE STATION 20-KHZ POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

DAVID D. RENZ (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 637-641. Previously announced in STAR as N88-21374. refs

Since 1984, NASA Lewis Research Center was developing high power, high frequency space power components as part of The Space Station Advanced Development program. The purpose of the Advanced Development program was to accelerate existing component programs to ensure their availability for use on the Space Station. These components include a rotary power transfer device, remote power controllers, remote bus isolators, high power semiconductor, a high power semiconductor package, high frequency-high power cable, high frequency-high power connectors, and high frequency-high power transformers. All the components were developed to the prototype level and will be installed in the Lewis Research Center Space Station power system test bed.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-15388\* Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

### MULTI-HUNDRED KILOWATT ROLL RING ASSEMBLY **EVALUATION RESULTS**

DAVID D. RENZ (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC, Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 643-648. Previously announced in STAR as N88-21375.

NASA Lewis Research Center has been evaluating low loss multi-hundred-kilowatt Roll Ring assemblies (an 8 circuit and a 4 circuit) for use on Space Station as the rotating joint power transfer device. In this device ac or dc power is transferred across the rotating joint through compressed rotating flexures. Results and conclusions of the evaluation program are presented. Author

### A89-15389\* General Dynamics Corp., San Diego, CA. AC BIDIRECTIONAL MOTOR CONTROLLER

K. SCHREINER (General Dynamics Corp., Space Systems Div., San Diego, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 649-653. NASA-supported research. refs

Test data are presented and the design of a high-efficiency motor/generator controller at NASA-Lewis for use with the Space Station power system testbed is described. The bidirectional motor driver is a 20 kHz to variable frequency three-phase ac converter that operates from the high-frequency ac bus being designed for the Space Station. A zero-voltage-switching pulse-density-modulation technique is used in the converter to shape the low-frequency output waveform.

A89-15390 Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg.

### EFFECTS OF LOAD ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE **MAPHAM RESONANT INVERTER**

FU-SHENG TSAI and FRED C. LEE (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 655-661. Research supported by the Rockwell International Corp. and

The Mapham resonant inverter, proposed as a main driver-inverter in the 20 kHz, ac distribution system for a Space Station, is characterized with various types of load. The effects of load on the inverter's output regulation, harmonic distortions, and dynamic transience are investigated. Failure mode of operation leading to unbounded circuit currents is discussed. A simple control logic is suggested to prevent such a catastrophe. To minimize the inverter's output impedance, a series output capacitor is proposed with an optimal value determined analytically.

### A89-15391\* Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN. SIMULATION AND CONTROL OF A 20 KHZ SPACECRAFT **POWER SYSTEM**

O. WASYNCZUK and P. C. KRAUSE (Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 663-669. (Contract NAS3-25119)

A detailed computer representation of four Mapham inverters connected in a series, parallel arrangement has been implemented. System performance is illustrated by computer traces for the four Mapham inverters connected to a Litz cable with parallel resistance and dc receiver loads at the receiving end of the transmission cable. Methods of voltage control and load sharing between the inverters are demonstrated. Also, the detailed computer representation is used to design and to demonstrate the advantages of a feed-forward voltage control strategy. It is illustrated that with a computer simulation of this type, the performance and control of spacecraft power systems may be investigated with relative ease and facility.

### A89-15393

### AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF EXTERNAL HEATING ON THE SP-100 SYSTEM RADIATOR HEAT PIPES

MOHAMED S. EL-GENK and JONG T. SEO (New Mexico, University, Albuquerque) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 673-680. Research supported by the University of New Mexico. refs

A two-dimensional transient heat pipe model is employed to investigate the survivability of a simulated SP-100 heat pipe. Although it is shown that heat pipe failure due to external thermal exposure is unlikely, a reverse operation which will transport a fraction of the external heat to the lithium in the secondary coolant loop will temporarily occur. It is found that a full external exposure as low as 17 kW/sq m lasting for more than 6.5 seconds can reverse the operation of the radiator's heat pipes.

### A89-15395

### ATHENA SIMULATION EXAMINING THE SURVIVABILITY OF A SPACE REACTOR AFTER A LOSS OF COOLANT **ACCIDENT**

PAUL A. ROTH and REX W. SHUMWAY (EG & G Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho Falls) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988. p. 685-689. refs (Contract DE-AC07-76ID-01570)

The Advanced Thermal Hydraulic Energy Network Analyzer (ATHENA) code was used to simulate a loss-of-coolant accident (LOCA) in a conceptual space reactor design. ATHENA provides the capability of simulating the thermal-hydraulic behavior of the wide variety of systems which are being considered for use in space reactors. Flow loops containing any one of several available working fluids may interact through thermal connections with other loops containing the same or a different working fluid. The code can be used to model special systems such as: heat pipes, point reactor kinetics, plant control systems, turbines, valves, and pumps. This work demonstrates the application of the thermal radiation model which has been recently incorporated into ATHENA and verifies the need for supplemental reactor cooling to prevent reactor fuel damage in the event of a LOCA.

A89-15403\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

### POWER TRANSMISSION STUDIES FOR TETHERED SP-100

DAVID J. BENTS (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 733-741. Previously announced in STAR as N88-21251. refs

The tether and/or transmission line connecting the SP-100 to Space Station presents some unorthodox challenges in high voltage engineering, power transmission, and distribution. The line, which doubles as a structural element of this unusual spacecraft, will convey HVDC from SP-100 to the platform in low Earth orbit, and environment where the local plasma is sufficient to cause breakdown of exposed conductors at potentials of only a few hundred volts. Its anticipated several years operation, and continuously accumulating exposure to meteoroids and debris, raises an increasing likelihood that mechanical damage, including perforation, will be sustained in service. The present concept employs an array of gas insulated solid wall aluminum coaxial tubes; a conceptual design which showed basic feasibility of the SP-100 powered Space Station. Practical considerations of launch, deployment and assembly have led to investigation of reel deployable, dielectric insulated coaxial cables. To be competitive, the dielectric would have to operate reliably in a radiation environment under electrical stresses exceeding 50 kV/cm. The SP-100 transmission line high voltage interfaces are also considered.

### A89-15405

### HIGH VOLTAGE BREAKDOWN IN THE SPACE ENVIRONMENT

L. B. GORDON (Auburn University, AL) IN: 1988 IECEC: Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 749-754. SDIO-supported research.

(Contract DNA001-85-C-0183)

Recent results and the direction of current research at the Space Power Institute at Auburn University concerning some of the high-voltage insulation issues in the space environment are discussed. A high-vacuum space simulation chamber with capability for rapid pumpdown is described, as is a high-vacuum space simulation chamber for measuring the Paschen curve breakdown characteristics of gas mixtures. The rapid outgassing characteristics of a number of materials have been measured, leading to the

conclusion that outgassing dominates the local region for materials newly exposed to a vacuum environment.

### A89-15411 SPACECRAFT ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS LESSONS LEARNED

AMY C. REISS GERSON (Boeing Aerospace Co., Seattle, WA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 785-788. refs

This paper presents results of a survey of space power systems experts from industry, government, and academia concerning solutions to power systems problems. The topics addressed include systems engineering, solar arrays, arcing and corona discharge, plasma interaction, solar array deployment, power electronics, batteries, and power distribution wiring. Problems and concerns are reviewed for program phases starting with design, through development, testing, and flight operations.

### AUGMENTATION OF THE MMS MPS POWER CAPABILITIES

P. R. K. CHETTY (Fairchild Space Co., Germantown, MD) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 793-797. refs

The current Modular Power Subsystem (MPS) Module or Power Module developed by NASA for the Multimission Modular Spacecraft (MMS) for NASA and DoD missions is based upon early 1970s technology, and the maximum performance expected from it is limited due to component and design technology. This paper explores a segmentation approach to enhance the power capabilities of the power subsystem. Solar array considerations are addressed.

A89-15415\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

## ADVANCED SENSIBLE HEAT SOLAR RECEIVER FOR SPACE POWER

TIMOTHY J. BENNETT (NASA, Lewis Research Center; Sverdrup Technology, Inc., Cleveland, OH) and DOVIE E. LACY (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 4. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 211-216. Previously announced in STAR as N88-21249.

NASA Lewis, through in-house efforts, has begun a study to generate a conceptual design of a sensible heat solar receiver and to determine the feasibility of such a system for space power applications. The sensible heat solar receiver generated in this study uses pure lithium as the thermal storage medium and was designed for a 7 kWe Brayton (PCS) operating at 1100 K. The receiver consists of two stages interconnected via temperature sensing variable conductance sodium heat pipes. The lithium is contained within a niobium vessel and the outer shell of the receiver is constructed of third generation rigid, fibrous ceramic insulation material. Reradiation losses are controlled with niobium and aluminum shields. By nature of design, the sensible heat receiver generated in this study is comparable in both size and mass to a latent heat system of similar thermal capacitance. The heat receiver design and thermal analysis were conducted through the combined use of PATRAN, SINDA, TRASYS, and NASTRAN software Author packages.

**A89-15416\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

# RAY TRACING OPTICAL ANALYSIS OF OFFSET SOLAR COLLECTOR FOR SPACE STATION SOLAR DYNAMIC SYSTEM

KENT S. JEFFERIES (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July

31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 4. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 225-232. Previously announced in STAR as N88-22080.

OFFSET, a detailed ray tracing computer code, was developed at NASA Lewis Research Center to model the offset solar collector for the Space Station solar dynamic electric power system. This model traces rays from 50 points on the face of the sun to 10 points on each of the 456 collector facets. The triangular facets are modeled with spherical, parabolic, or toroidal reflective surface contour and surface slope errors. The rays are then traced through the receiver aperture to the walls of the receiver. Images of the collector and of the sun within the receiver produced by this code provide insight into the collector receiver interface. Flux distribution on the receiver walls, plotted by this code, is improved by a combination of changes to aperture location and receiver tilt angle. Power loss by spillage at the receiver aperture is computed and is considerably reduced by using toroidal facets.

### A89-15418 SOLAR THERMODYNAMIC POWER GENERATION EXPERIMENT ON SPACE FLYER UNIT

NOBUHIRO TANATSUGU (Tokyo, University, Sagamihara, Japan) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 4. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 239-242.

An account is given of the orbital experiment planned for the solar thermodynamic power system of the Japanese Space Flyer Unit (SFU). The power system encompasses a solar radiation collector, a thermal storage system, and a space radiator; attention is given to their reliability and durability. An examination is made of the ways in which vibration and inertia due to the moving parts of the system affect the SFU's payload.

### A89-15419

### ALTERNATIVE HEAT PUMP CONFIGURATIONS

R. P. SCARINGE, J. A. BUCKMAN, L. R. GRZYLL (Mainstream Engineering Corp., Melbourne, FL), E. T. MAHEFKEY, and J. E. LELAND (USAF, Wright Aeronautical Laboratories, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 4. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 333-338. refs (Contract F33615-87-C-2797; F33615-87-C-2841)

This paper discusses the development of two hermetically sealed thermally driven heat pump configurations for spacecraft. Both heat pumps use a Rankine-powered vapor-compression heat-pump configuration, although alternative designs are discussed in the paper. Another aspect is the identification of new working fluids for these systems.

Author

**A89-15827\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

### GAAS MMIC ELEMENTS IN PHASED-ARRAY ANTENNAS

REGIS F. LEONARD (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: Optoelectronic signal processing for phased-array antennas; Proceedings of the Meeting, Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 12, 13, 1988. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1988, p. 72-79. refs

Over the last six years NASA Lewis Research Center has carried out a program aimed at the development of advanced monolithic microwave integrated circuit technology, principally for use in phased-array antenna applications. Arising out of the Advanced Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS) program, the initial targets of the program were chips which operated at 30 and 20 GHz. Included in this group of activities were monolithic power modules with an output of 2 watts at GHz, variable phase shifters at both 20 and 30 GHz, low noise technology at 30 GHz, and a fully integrated (phase shifter, variable gain amplifier, power amplifier) transmit module at 20 GHz. Subsequent developments are centered on NASA mission requirements, particularly Space

Station communications systems and deep space data communications. Author

### A89-17625

### SPACE STATION ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

ROBERT O. PRICE Aerospace Engineering (ISSN 0736-2536), vol. 8, Nov. 1988, p. 17-21.

As currently envisioned, NiH2 battery technology and active thermal management will furnish the NASA Space Station's Energy Storage Assembly (ESA) system with low technical and development risk, commonality with other Station and platform electrical power system elements, operational flexibility, and high reliability. Attention is presently given to the ESA's Thermal Control System design, as well as to the rationale for the use of an NiH2 battery system rather than one based on NiCd cells or regenerative fuel cells.

### A89-17640#

### INTEGRATED ENERGY AND MEDIA SUPPLY CONCEPTS FOR LONG TERM SPACE MISSIONS

W. SCHWARZOTT, G. REICH, and W.-J. DENNER (Dornier System GmbH, Friedrichshafen, Federal Republic of Germany) International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 10 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-034)

In order to minimize the operational cost of future long-term manned space missions, an integrated regenerative energy and media supply system (EMSS) for spacecraft and Space Station is proposed. Based on an H2/O2-technology the first step into a regenerative EMSS could be the integration of the subsystems energy supply, environmental control and life support as well as attitude and orbit control. Further extension of such a system may also comprise the nutrition system including then further elements as N2 and C. Electrolyzer and fuel cell systems play an important role with EMSS as energy converter while solar dynamic energy supply systems may offer thermal energy in parallel to electricity. Simultaneous availability of thermal and electric energy including adequate storage facilities will form an optimum basis to a variety of different chemical recycling processes as well as media and energy conversion. The motivation for such a technology is presented, the technical characteristics of subsystems technology are summarized and the first approaches of possible concepts are developed. Step by step solutions seem possible so that pilot test plants of low degree of integration may be investigated already in the course of the planned Space Station.

### A89-17727#

### COMPARISON OF A CASSEGRAIN MIRROR CONFIGURATION TO A STANDARD PARABOLIC DISH CONCENTRATOR CONFIGURATION FOR A SOLAR-DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEM

JUERGEN BLUMENBERG and WILFRIED ZOERNER (Muenchen, Technische Universitaet, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 9 p.

(IAF PAPER 88-209)

Two possible insolation-collector configurations have been analyzed and optimized for application to a solar-dynamic large spacecraft power system: a 'standard' collector, and a Cassegrain collector. The standard configuration is defined by the paraboloid's rim angle only, while the Cassegrain is described by both the primary mirror's paraboloid rim angle and the secondary mirror's hyperboloid position. An optimization of maximum concentration, optical efficiency, and thermal efficiency, has established that collector performance is virtually independent of concentration for values of 1000-2000. O.C.

### A89-17729#

### **EXPERIMENTAL SYSTEM FOR MICROWAVE POWER** TRANSMISSION FROM SPACE TO EARTH

R. AKIBA (Tokyo, University, Japan), M. SHIGEHARA, and Y. TORIYAMA (Toshiba Corp., Space Div., Japan) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988.

(IAF PAPER 88-218)

A simplified version of the Energy Storable Orbital Power Station (ESOPS) will be available for the experimental transmission of energy by microwaves from orbital space to the earth surface. In order to maximize ESOPS orbital mass (up to 10 tons), a 500-km orbital altitude has been chosen. The ESOPS will transmit microwave power during a visible period of 5-10 min. The rectennas receiving the microwave power from ESOPS are distributed in a circle of approximately 16 percent diameter; 90-percent power collection is anticipated.

### A89-17752#

### SOLAR ARRAY PADDLE WITH LIGHTWEIGHT LATTICE PANEL

H. HASHIMOTO (National Space Development Agency of Japan, Ibaraki), T. AKAEDA, M. IWAKAMI, K. MATSUMURA, and Y. KAWAI (Toshiba Corp., Kawasaki, Japan) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 9 p. (IAF PAPER 88-271)

A very efficient solar array paddle has been developed for large scale satellites in communication and/or direct-broadcasting missions using higher electrical power up to ten kilowatt range with lighter weight requirements. A power-to-mass ratio of the paddle was improved by employing an ultrathin silicon solar cell of 50-micron thickness and the Lightweight Lattice Panel (LLP)>. This paper describes the concept of the paddle configuration, details the constituent parts, and summarizes development test results.

### A89-20575

### SPACE STATION POWER MANAGEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

ROBERT O. PRICE Aerospace Engineering (ISSN 0736-2536), vol. 8, Dec. 1988, p. 17-21.

The NASA Space Station's Power Management and Distribution (PMAD) system, which is one of three major Electrical Power System elements, must furnish reliable, automatic operation and autonomy characterized by user-friendliness, adaptability to load type and size changes, and capacity for future incremental growth. Attention is presently given to the architectures of the external power distribution and control assembly and the power management data bus architecture; a ring-distribution PMAD architecture was found to be 30 percent lighter than an alternative radial system, due to its inherent, multiple-path interconnectedness.

A89-23146\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

### USE OF PURE NICKEL AND LIOH FOR THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE

J. D. WHITTENBERGER (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) Journal of Materials Engineering (ISSN 0931-7058), vol. 10, Dec. 1988, p. 247-258. refs

The solid to liquid phase transformation of LiOH has been proposed as an ideal candidate thermal energy storage media for a Rankine Cycle powered electrical generation unit envisioned in Space Station based solar dynamic systems. Due to the corrosive nature of molten hydroxides, long term containment of LiOH is of concern. Pure nickel is thought to be a suitably resistant material, and a program has been instituted to measure the effects of prolonged exposure of liquid and gaseous LiOH on the mechanical properties of pure nickel alloys. Results to date indicate that negligible weight and thickness changes occurred in Ni alloys exposed to LiOH for as long as 2500 hr at 775 K, and essentially no difference in 77-900 K tensile properties could be detected between LiOH exposed and vacuum annealed Ni specimens. Although there was little sign of outward damage, microstructural examination revealed that all hydroxide contaminated tensile test specimens had surface connected intergranular cracks along the gage lengths. Two other potential problems, which have strong implications with respect to a LiOH/Ni energy storage system,

were also noted during the corrosion experiments. In particular stress corrosion cracking of weld joints in pressurized vessel and permeation of hydrogen through nickel were observed.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

SPACE ELECTROCHEMICAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE, CLEVELAND, OH, APR. 14-16, 1987, **PROCEEDINGS** 

LAWRENCE H. THALLER, ED. (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Conference sponsored by NASA. Journal of Cleveland, OH) Power Sources (ISSN 0378-7753), vol. 22, March-Apr. 1988, 259 p. Previously announced in STAR as N87-29914.

The conference provided a forum to assess critical needs and technologies for the NASA electrochemical energy conversion and storage program. It was aimed at providing guidance to NASA on the appropriate direction and emphasis of that program. A series of related overviews were presented in the areas of NASA advanced mission models (space stations, low and geosynchronous Earth orbit missions, planetary missions, and space transportation). Papers were presented and workshops conducted in a variety of technical areas, including advanced rechargeables, advanced concepts, critical physical electrochemical issues, and modeling.

Author

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-23281\* Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

STATUS OF THE SPACE STATION POWER SYSTEM

COSMO R. BARAONA and DEAN W. SHEIBLEY (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) (NASA, Space Electrochemical Research and Technology Conference, Cleveland, OH, Apr. 14-16, 1987) Journal of Power Sources (ISSN 0378-7753), vol. 22, March-Apr. 1988, p. 195-203. Previously announced in STAR as N87-29915.

The major requirements and guidelines that affect the manned Space Station configuration and the power systems are explained. The evolution of the Space Station power system from the NASA program development feasibility phase through the current preliminary design phase is described. Several early station concepts are described and linked to the present concept. The recently completed phase B tradeoff study selections of photovoltaic system technologies are described. The present solar dynamic and power management and distribution systems are also Author summarized for completeness.

### A89-23282

### A VIEW FROM THE AIAA - INTRODUCTION OF NEW ENERGY STORAGE TECHNOLOGY INTO ORBITAL PROGRAMS

CHARLES BADCOCK (Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, CA) (NASA, Space Electrochemical Research and Technology Conference, Cleveland, OH, Apr. 14-16, 1987) Journal of Power Sources (ISSN 0378-7753), vol. 22, March-Apr. 1988, p. 205-210. Research supported by the Aerospace Corp.

R&D strategies for space power-system energy-storage facilities are discussed, with an emphasis on safety and reliability issues. It is pointed out that these issues must be addressed at an early stage of a project to avoid fully developing a technology that can never be made flight-qualified. Also stressed are the needs for frequent reviews of both the basic technological status and application-specific factors (failure modes and effects analysis), rigorous prototype testing simulating the actual operational environment, and service-life testing within an assured-performance envelope.

### A89-25204#

### SOLID-SOLID PHASE CHANGE THERMAL STORAGE APPLICATION TO SPACE-SUIT BATTERY PACK

CHANG H. SON and JEFFREY H. MOREHOUSE (South Carolina, University, Columbia) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 6 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-0240)

High cell temperatures are seen as the primary safety problem in the Li-BCX space battery. The exothermic heat from the chemical reactions could raise the temperature of the lithium electrode above the melting temperature. Also, high temperature causes the cell efficiency to decrease. Solid-solid phase-change materials were used as a thermal storage medium to lower this battery cell temperature by utilizing their phase-change (latent heat storage) characteristics. Solid-solid phase-change materials focused on in this study are neopentyl glycol and pentaglycerine. Because of their favorable phase-change characteristics, these materials appear appropriate for space-suit battery pack use. The results of testing various materials are reported as thermophysical property values, and the space-suit battery operating temperature is discussed in terms of these property results.

### A89-25738

### AC SYSTEM-PLASMA INTERACTIONS

R. P. STILLWELL, N. J. STEVENS, G. K. CRAWFORD, S. R. STRADER, and J. R. VALLES (TRW, Inc., Space and Defense (IEEE, DNA, NASA, and DOE, Sector, Redondo Beach, CA) Annual Conference on Nuclear and Space Radiation Effects, 25th, Portland, OR, July 12-15, 1988) IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science (ISSN 0018-9499), vol. 35, Dec. 1988, pt. 1, p. 1394-1399. refs

An experimental study was conducted to determine the interaction between space plasma and an ac power system. The results indicate that there is resonance coupling at low frequencies. This resonance coupling results in increased current collection by an ac system compared to a similar dc system.

### A89-27846

### MODULAR PERFORMANCE SIMULATION OF SPACECRAFT FUEL CELL SYSTEMS INCLUDING APPLICATION FOR

MARKUS ROTHMEYER, RALF SIMON, and UWE BENZ (Dornier System GmbH, Friedrichshafen, Federal Republic of Germany) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 13 p. Research supported by ESA. refs

(SAE PAPER 881046)

A modular simulation program called SANFU (System ANalyzer for FUel cells) has been developed and applied to the performance of fuel cell systems considered primarily for the Hermes manned spaceplane. Three different fuel cell systems are included in the standard program: immobile electrolyte, mobile electrolyte, and ion-exchange-membrane fuel cells. The program was tested for the Hermes fuel cell system simulation. Results are shown of simulations for different load cases, transient boundary conditions, and different control concepts. The future application feasibility of SANFU to ECLS systems simulation within Hermes and Columbus is also discussed.

### A89-27897\* Ergenics, Inc., Wyckoff, NJ.

### A FUEL CELL ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM FOR SPACE STATION EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY

MATTHEW J. ROSSO, JR., OTTO J. ADLHART (Ergenics Power Systems, Inc., Wyckoff, NJ), and JOSE A. MARMOLEJO (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) SAE. Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 9 p.

(SAE PAPER 881105)

The development of a fuel cell energy storage system for the Space Station Extravehicular Mobility Unit (EMU) is discussed. The ion-exchange membrane fuel cell uses hydrogen stored as a metal hydride. Several features of the hydrogen-oxygen fuel cell are examined, including its construction, hydrogen storage, hydride recharge, water heat, water removal, and operational parameters. R.B.

### A89-27899 **DYNAMIC POWER CONVERSION CYCLE COMPONENT DEMONSTRATIONS**

RICHARD J. PEARSON (Grumman Space Systems, Bethpage, NY) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 15 p. refs (Contract F04701-85-C-0090) (SAE PAPER 881108)

An evaluation has been made of two competing alternative thermodynamic cycles for spacecraft electrical energy generation in the 1-10 kW(e) range on the basis of either solar or nuclear energy inputs: the organic Rankine cycle, and the closed Brayton cycle. These powerplants represent a 20-30 percent cycle efficiency improvement in the case of solar energy over thermoelectric couple and solar cell systems, and a 400-500 percent increase in conversion efficiency over thermoelectric systems in the case of nuclear energy. Attention is given to turbine shaft bearing designs and their performance.

#### A89-29111

### SOLAR ENGINEERING - 1988; PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH ANNUAL ASME SOLAR ENERGY CONFERENCE, DENVER, CO, APR. 10-14, 1988

L. M. MURPHY, ED. (Solar Energy Research Institute, Golden, CO) and T. R. MANCINI, ED. (Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM) Conference sponsored by ASME. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, 560 p. For individual items see A89-29112 to A89-29123.

Various papers on solar engineering are presented. The general topics addressed include: testing and measurements; fundamentals of solar energy systems; solar ponds; alternative heating and cooling technologies; utility-oriented conceptual design studies for central receivers. Also discussed are: testing and advanced concepts for central receivers; distributed receiver systems; components: concentrators, receivers, and engines; solar dynamic space power; energy conversion in buildings; photovoltaic components and systems; and simulation, modeling, and optimization.

### A89-29112#

## DESIGN OF AN ADVANCED SOLAR STIRLING CONVERSION SYSTEM FOR TERRESTRIAL POWER GENERATION

A. BROWN, M. DHAR, and N. VITALE (Mechanical Technology, Inc., Latham, NY) IN: Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 281-287.

This paper describes the conceptual design of a free-piston Stirling engine/linear alternator system to be used as the solar-to-electric converter on a point-focused solar collector. The cost, performance, and life tradeoffs are described. The predicted design and off-design performance and the operational aspects of the design are addressed.

C.D.

A89-29113\*# Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc., Oak Ridge, TN.

## THERMAL ANALYSIS OF HEAT STORAGE CANISTERS FOR A SOLAR DYNAMIC, SPACE POWER SYSTEM

R. P. WICHNER, A. D. SOLOMON, J. B. DRAKE, and P. T. WILLIAMS (Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc., Oak Ridge, TN) IN: Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 319-328. Previously announced in STAR as N88-22075. refs (Contract DE-AC05-84OR-21400; NASA ORDER C-30001-J)

A thermal analysis was performed of a thermal energy storage canister of a type suggested for use in a solar receiver for an orbiting Brayton cycle power system. Energy storage for the eclipse portion of the cycle is provided by the latent heat of a eutectic mixture of LiF and CaF2 contained in the canister. The chief motivation for the study is the prediction of vapor void effects on temperature profiles and the identification of possible differences between ground test data and projected behavior in microgravity. The first phase of this study is based on a two-dimensional, cylindrical coordinates model using an interim procedure for describing void behavor in 1-g and microgravity. The thermal analysis includes the effects of solidification front behavior, conduction in liquid/solid salt and canister materials, void growth

and shrinkage, radiant heat transfer across the void, and convection in the melt due to Marangoni-induced flow and, in 1-g, flow due to density gradients. A number of significant differences between 1-g and o-g behavior were found. This resulted from differences in void location relative to the maximum heat flux and a significantly smaller effective conductance in 0-g due to the absence of gravity-induced convection.

# A89-29114\*# University of South Florida, Tampa. EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE PHASE CHANGE MATERIALS FOR ENERGY STORAGE IN SOLAR DYNAMIC APPLICATIONS

R. A. CRANE (South Florida, University, Tampa, FL) and M. O. DUSTIN (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 329-334. refs

The performance of fluoride salt and metallic thermal energy storage materials are compared in terms of basic performance as applied to solar dynamic power generation. Specific performance considerations include uniformity of cycle inlet temperature, peak cavity temperature, TES utilization, and system weights. Also investigated were means of enhancing the thermal conductivity of the salts and its effect on the system performance.

# A89-29115# SPACE DEPLOYABLE MEMBRANE CONCENTRATORS FOR SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS

K. J. BENINGA and B. L. BUTLER (Science Applications International Corp., San Diego, CA) IN: Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 335-342. refs

The use of membrane concentrators as an alternative to more rigid segmented concentrators for solar dynamic power applications in space is examined. A quasi-isotropic preformed parabolic dish composite membrane which can be folded or rolled up for transport to space for subsequent deployment is described. Two structural support systems have been developed for the deployment and support of the membranes in space. The materials selection and membrane fabrication are discussed.

**A89-29117\***# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ADVANCED GENERIC SOLAR DYNAMIC HEAT RECEIVER THERMAL MODEL

Y. C. WU, E. J. ROSCHKE, and L. KOHOUT (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 353-360. refs

An advanced generic solar dynamic heat receiver thermal model under development which can analyze both orbital transient and orbital average conditions is discussed. This model can be used to study advanced receiver concepts, evaluate receiver concepts under development, analyze receiver thermal characteristics under various operational conditions, and evaluate solar dynamic system thermal performances in various orbit conditions. The model and the basic considerations that led to its creation are described, and results based on a set of baseline orbit, configuration, and operational conditions are presented to demonstrate the working of the receiver model.

# A89-29118# TECHNOLOGY UPDATE - SOLAR DYNAMIC ORGANIC RANKINE CYCLE POWER SYSTEM

D. W. CHAUDOIR, V. N. HAVENS, and G. R. HEIDENREICH (Sundstrand Corp., Sundstrand Energy Systems Div., Rockford, IL) IN: Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988.

New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 361-367, refs

Solar dynamic power generating systems are being considered for the next generation of space platforms. NASA's Space Station, the most developed space platform concept, intends to add 50 kW of solar dynamic power generation capability to the initial 75 kW supplied by photovoltaics in the second phase of the program. To support the technical readiness of the solar dynamic organic Rankine cycle power system, a series of technical issues has been addressed through successful proof-of-concept demonstrations. The issues addressed and included in this presentation are: heat receiver development, thermal energy storage development, two-phase flow management, and working fluid thermal stability.

### A89-29119#

### SPACE STATION SOLAR CONCENTRATOR DEVELOPMENT

F. H. VALADE (Harris Corp., Government Aerospace Systems Div., Melbourne, FL) IN: Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 369-374. refs

Solar dynamic concentrator technology for use aboard the Space Station is discussed. The design requirements are reviewed and the Space Station environment is described. The materials evaluation of candidate substrates and coatings is addressed, and the design details of a Space Station concentrator are examined. Developmental testing now being done is described. C.D.

A89-29122\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

## PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER MODULES FOR NASA'S MANNED SPACE STATION

C. A. TATRO (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 489-497. Previously announced in STAR as N88-11745. refs

The capability and the safety of manned spacecraft are largely dependent upon reliable electric power systems. Two similar space power systems able to survive the low earth orbit environment, are being considered for NASA's Manned Space Station (SS), scheduled to begin operation in the mid 1990's. The Space Station Electric Power System (EPS) is composed of Photovoltaic (PV) Power Modules, Solar Dynamic (SD) Power Modules, and the Power Management and Distribution (PMAD) System. One EPS configuration will deliver 37.5 kW of PV based, utility grade, ac power to SS users. A second 75 kWe PV based EPS option is also being considered for SS deployment. The two EPS options utilize common modules and differ only in the total number of PV Power Modules used. Each PV Power Module supplies 18.75 kWe of ac power and incorporates its own energy storage and thermal control. The general requirements and the current preliminary design configuration of the Space Station PV Power Modules are Author examined.

**A89-29123\*#** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

# LOW EARTH ORBIT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON THE SPACE STATION PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER GENERATION SYSTEMS

H. K. NAHRA (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 499-507. Previously announced in STAR as N88-12429. refs

A summary of the low earth orbital environment, its impact on the photovoltaic power systems of the Space Station and the solutions implemented to resolve the environmental concerns or issues are described. Low earth orbital environment (LEO) presents several concerns to the photovoltaic power systems of the Space Station. These concerns include atomic oxygen interaction with the polymeric substrate of the solar arrays, ionized environment

effects on the array operating voltage, the effects of the meteoroids and debris impacts and penetration through the different layers of the solar cells and their circuits, and the high energy particle and radiation effects on the overall solar array performance. Potential solutions to some of the degrading environmental interactions that will provide the photovoltaic power system of the Space Station with the desired life are also summarized.

### A89-30645

## FUEL CELLS FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL AND TERRESTRIAL APPLICATIONS

SUPRAMANIAM SRINIVASAN (Los Alamos National Laboratory, NM) Electrochemical Society, Journal (ISSN 0013-4651), vol. 136, Feb. 1989, p. 41C-48C. Research sponsored by DOE. refs

The principles of a fuel cell operation are examined, and the basic components of the electrochemical fuel-cell stack are described. Special attention is given to the technology and the materials used in the construction of five types of fuel cells, including the alkaline, the phosphoric-acid, the molten-carbonate, the solid-oxide, and the solid-polymer-electrolyte fuel cell systems. The prognosis for the economics and the applications of these fuel cell systems is considered. The lowest values of slopes of linear regions of cell potential current density plots (dE/di) are reported for the five types of fuel cells, and the schematic diagrams of these systems are presented.

N89-10106# Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc., Idaho Falls, ID.

## MULTIMEGAWATT POWER SOURCES FOR COMMERCIAL SPACE OPERATIONS

JOHN A. DEARIEN and JOHN S. MARTINELL 1988 8 p Presented at the 25th Space Congress, Cocoa Beach, Fla., 26 Apr. 1988

(Contract DE-AC07-76ID-01570)

(DE88-015119; EGG-M-88088; CONF-8804176-1) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01

There is a great deal of interest in commercial operation in space today, but very little consideration of where the power to run such an operation is to come from. For any commercial operation in space, the power source, especially those involving kilowatts and megawatts of power, must be considered at the very onset of the venture. The Multimegawatt Space Reactor Program at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory is working this problem in conjunction with the development of Strategic Defense Initiative needs. The same type of up-front power development program needs to be considered in all discussions associated with commercial development in space. A system developed for a commercial operation in space will most likely be a hybrid system utilizing both electrical and thermal energy. Even if the commercial process consists totally of high power thermal energy usage, there will be a certain amount of electricity required for controls, mass transport, environmental control (if manned), and communications. The optimum system will thus require a great deal of planning and coordination with the development of the commercial process.

N89-10117\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

## THE SOLAR DYNAMIC RADIATOR WITH A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

K. L. MCLALLIN, M. L. FLEMING, F. W. HOEHN, and R. L. HOWERTON (Rockwell International Corp., Canoga Park, Calif.) Aug. 1988 12 p Presented at the 23rd Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver Colo., 31 Jul. - 5 Aug. 1988; sponsored in part by ASME, AIAA, ANS, SAE, IEEE, ACS, and AIChE

(NASA-TM-100972; E-4265; NAS 1.15:100972) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 22B

A historical perspective on pumped-fluid loop space radiators provides a basis for the design of the Space Station Solar Dynamic (SD) power module radiator. SD power modules, capable of generating 25 kW (electrical) each, are planned for growth in Station power requirements. The Brayton cycle SD module configuration

incorporates a pumped-fluid loop radiator that must reject up to 99 kW (thermal). The thermal/hydraulic design conditions in combination with required radiator orientation and packaging envelope form a unique set of constraints as compared to previous pumped-fluid loop radiator systems. Nevertheless, past program successes have demonstrated a technology base that can be applied to the SD radiator development program to ensure a low risk, low cost system. Author

N89-10122\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

### PHOTOVOLTAICS FOR HIGH CAPACITY SPACE POWER **SYSTEMS**

DENNIS J. FLOOD Oct. 1988 16 p Presented at the 39th Annual Astronautical Congress of the International Astronautical Federation, Bangalore, India, 8-15 Oct. 1988

(NASA-TM-101341; E-4360; NAS 1.15:101341) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 10B

The anticipated energy requirements of future space missions will grow by factors approaching 100 or more, particularly as a permanent manned presence is established in space. The advances that can be expected in solar array performance and lifetime, when coupled with advanced, high energy density storage batteries and/or fuel cells, will continue to make photovoltaic energy conversion a viable power generating option for the large systems of the future. The specific technologies required to satisfy any particular set of power requirements will vary from mission to mission. Nonetheless, in almost all cases the technology push will be toward lighter weight and higher efficiency, whether of solar arrays or storage devices. This paper will describe the content and direction of the current NASA program in space photovoltaic technology. The paper will also discuss projected system level capabilities of photovoltaic power systems in the context of some of the new mission opportunities under study by NASA, such as a manned lunar base, and a manned visit to Mars.

N89-10407\*# Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Sunnyvale,

### ADVANCED PLANAR ARRAY DEVELOPMENT FOR SPACE **STATION Final Report**

19 May 1987 68 p

(Contract NAS8-36419)

(NASA-CR-179372; NAS 1.26:179372) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 10A

The objectives are to develop a process for manufacturing superstrate assemblies; demonstrate superstrate technology through fabrication and testing; develop and analyze a preliminary solar array wing design; and fabricate a wing segment based on the wing design. The task description, project flow diagram, and schedule are outlined. The progress to date is presented.

Author

### N89-10933# Oak Ridge National Lab., TN. PHASE CHANGE PROBLEM RELATED TO THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE IN THE MANNED SPACE STATION

D. G. WILSON, J. B. DRAKE, and R. E. FLANERY 1988 3 p. Presented at the Institute for Mathematics and Its Applications Seminar, Minneapolis, Minn., 23 Feb. 1988 (Contract DE-AC05-84OR-21400)

(DE88-011390; CONF-880282-1) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01

The system discussed consists of a solar collector lined with small metal canisters filled with a high temperature phase change material (PCM), lithium fluoride salt. The canisters are small enough to fit comfortably in the palm of one's hand and there are a hundred or more of them. A heat transfer fluid, an inert gas such as helium or neon, circulates through the pipes that pass through the metal canisters and carries heat away to turbines, generators, etc. The continual melting and refreezing of the PCM smears out the delivery of the solar energy to the transfer fluid, and hence, to the heat engines beyond. The motivation for using a PCM based thermal energy storage system is that a properly sized such system can store and deliver energy over a narrow

temperature range near the melting point of the PCM, thus avoiding extreme temperature variations.

N89-10941\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

### THE STATE-OF-THE-ART OF DC POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS/COMPONENTS FOR SPACE APPLICATIONS

S. KRAUTHAMER Jul. 1988 92 p

(Contract NAS7-918)

(NASA-CR-182743; NAS 1.26:182743; JPL-PUBL-88-26) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 10/2

This report is a survey of the state of the art of high voltage dc systems and components. This information can be used for consideration of an alternative secondary distribution (120 Vdc) system for the Space Station. All HVdc components have been prototyped or developed for terrestrial, aircraft, and spacecraft applications, and are applicable for general space application with appropriate modification and qualification. HVdc systems offer a safe, reliable, low mass, high efficiency and low EMI alternative for Space Station secondary distribution. Author

N89-11127\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL

### POWER QUALITY LOAD MANAGEMENT FOR LARGE SPACECRAFT ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

LOUIS F. LOLLAR Sep. 1988 23 p

(NASA-TM-100342; NAS 1.15:100342) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 09/3

In December, 1986, a Center Director's Discretionary Fund (CDDF) proposal was granted to study power system control techniques in large space electrical power systems. Presented are the accomplishments in the area of power system control by power quality load management. In addition, information concerning the distortion problems in a 20 kHz ac power system is presented.

N89-11315\*# Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Sunnyvale,

### PV MODULES FOR GROUND TESTING Final Report

10 Sep. 1986 132 p (Contract NAS3-24657)

(NASA-CR-179476; NAS 1.26:179476; LMSC/D973480) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 10/1

The main objective was to design and build a minimum of three photovoltaic test panels for plasma interaction experiments. These experiments are intended to provide data on the interactions between high-voltage solar arrays and the space plasma environment. Data gathered will significantly contribute to the development of design criteria for the space station solar arrays. Electrical isolation between the solar cell strings and the module mounting plate is required for high-voltage bias. Author

### N89-11505# Los Alamos National Lab., NM. SPACE NUCLEAR SAFETY PROGRAM Progress Report, Jan. -Mar. 1987

T. C. GEORGE, comp. Jul. 1988 15 p. (Contract W-7405-ENG-36)

(DE88-015048; LA-11274-PR) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

This quarterly report describes studies related to the use of PuO2 (of Pu-238) in radioisotope power systems, which were carried out for the Office of Special Nuclear Projects of the U.S. Department of Energy by Los Alamos National Laboratory. Most of the studies discussed are ongoing; the results and conclusions described may change as the work progresses. DOE

### N89-11508# Los Alamos National Lab., NM. **ANALYSIS OF SP-100 CRITICAL EXPERIMENTS**

J. L. SAPIR, D. I. BRANDON, P. J. COLLINS, C. L. COWAN, C. A. PORTER, and S. V. ANDRE (Westinghouse Electric Corp., Madison, Pa.) 1988 15 p Presented at the International Reactor Physics Conference, Jackson Hole, Wyo., 18 Sep. 1988 (Contract W-7405-ENG-36)

(DE88-014429; LA-UR-88-2008; CONF-880911-14) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

In support of the SP-100 space nuclear power source program, preliminary critical benchmark experiments were performed at the ZPPR facility at ANL-W. These configurations are representative of small, fast-spectrum, BeO-reflected, liquid metal-cooled space reactor designs at a 300-kWe power level. Analyses were performed using MCNP (Monte Carlo) and TWODANT (discrete ordinates) transport codes to calculate system criticality, control worth, and power distribution. Both methods calculated eigenvalues within 0.5 percent of the experimental results. Internal-poison-rod worth was underpredicted and radial reflector worth was overpredicted by both codes by up to 20 percent. MCNP-calculated control drum worths were underestimated by approximately 8 percent. Good agreement with experimental values was observed for U-235 fission and for U-238 fission and capture rates with the best agreement occurring in the fuel region and slightly poorer predictions apparent near BeO moderator. DOE

N89-11802\*# Arinc Research Corp., Annapolis, MD. SPACE STATION ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEM **AVAILABILITY STUDY Final Contractor Report** SCOTT R. TURNQUIST and MARK A. TWOMBLY Nov. 1988 192 p (Contract NASA ORDER C-31003-J) (NASA-CR-182198; NAS 1.26:182198; ARINC-RP-5149-11-01-4744) Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

ARINC Research Corporation performed a preliminary reliability, and maintainability (RAM) anlaysis of the NASA space station Electric Power Station (EPS). The analysis was performed using the ARINC Research developed UNIRAM RAM assessment methodology and software program. The analysis was performed in two phases. EPS modeling and EPS RAM assessment. The EPS was modeled in four parts: the insolar power generation system, the eclipse power generation system, the power management and distribution system (both ring and radial power distribution control unit (PDCU) architectures), and the power distribution to the inner keel PDCUs. The EPS RAM assessment was conducted in five steps: the use of UNIRAM to perform baseline EPS model analyses and to determine the orbital replacement unit (ORU) criticalities; the determination of EPS sensitivity to on-orbit spared of ORUs and the provision of an indication of which ORUs may need to be spared on-orbit; the determination of EPS sensitivity to changes in ORU reliability; the determination of the expected annual number of ORU failures; and the integration of the power generator system model results with the distribution system model results to assess the full EPS. Conclusions were drawn and recommendations were made.

Author

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. N89-12123\*# Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

INP HOMOJUNCTION SOLAR CELL PERFORMANCE ON THE LIPS 3 FLIGHT EXPERIMENT

DAVID J. BRINKER, RUSSELL E. HART, JR., IRVING WEINBERG, 1988 11 p Presented at the 20th and BRIAN S. SMITH Photovoltaic Specialists Conference, Las Vegas, Nev., 26-30 Sep. 1988; sponsored by IEEE

(NASA-TM-101390; E-4454; NAS 1.15:101390) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 10/1

Performance data for the NASA Lewis Research Center indium phosphide n+p homojunction solar cell module on the LIPS 3 Flight Experiment is presented. The objective of the experiment is to measure the performance of InP cells in the natural radiation environment of the 1100 km altitude, 60+ deg inclination orbit. Analysis of flight data indicates that the performance of the four cells throughout the first year is near expected values. No degradation in short-circuit current was seen, as was expected from radiation tolerance studies of similar cells. Details of the cell structure and flight module design are discussed. The results of the temperature dependency and radiation tolerance studies necessary for normalization and analysis of the data are included.

N89-12385# NUKEM G.m.b.H., Hanau (Germany, F.R.). SAFETY ASPECTS OF NUCLEAR POWER SOURCES (NPS) FOR ELECTRICITY GENERATION IN SPACE Interim Summary Report, Nov. 1986 - Dec. 1987

H. J. WINGENDER and H. PIRK Feb. 1988 315 p Sponsored in cooperation with Technische Univ., Brunswick, Fed. Republic of Germany

(Contract BMFT-01-QV-8688-AK/PA2)

(FUE-87062; ETN-88-93229) Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

Existing and future nuclear power sources (NPS) are described, and NPS are compared with other power sources in space. Statistics on NPS incidents are presented, and orbital lifetimes and reentry possibilities are predicted. The consequences and risks of NPS are assessed.

TRW Space Technology Labs., Redondo Beach, N89-12399# CA. Applied Technology Div.

SPACE POWER MHD (MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC) SYSTEM Quarterly Technical Progress Report No. 3, 1 Nov. 1987 - 31 Jan. 1988

15 Mar. 1988 28 p (Contract DE-AC22-87PC-79662) (DE88-013085; DOE/PC-79662/T3; K535.88.RH-071) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

This progress report of the Space Power MHD System project presents the accomplishments during 1 November 1987 through 31 January 1988. The scope of work covered encompasses the definition of an MHD power system conceptual design and development plan (Task 1). Progress included the following: Subcontracts were issued to the MIT Plasma Fusion Center and the Westinghouse R and D Center. The performance of the 100 MW 500 sec. power system was optimized and the design concept finalized, including mass and energy balances. Mass and cost estimates were prepared. A design review was held at DOE/PETC. This also included the review of the technical issues definition and of the R and D Plan. Following the review, a final iteration on the conceptual design was initiated. Formulation of the R and D Plan was continued. Preparation of the Task 1 R and D Report was initiated.

N89-13223# New Mexico Univ., Albuquerque. Student Branch of the American Nuclear Society.

**NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY FOR THE YEAR 2000** 

1987 112 p Proceedings of the 1987 Western Region American Nuclear Society Student Conference, Albuquerque, N. Mex., 19-21 Mar. 1987

(Contract DE-FG02-85ER-75172)

(DE88-005041; DOE/ER-75172/5; CONF-8703231-SUMMS) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01

Topics addressed include: space nuclear power; dosimetry and health physics; nuclear design and thermal hydraulics; nuclear diagnostics; fusion technology and plasma physics; and an overview of chernobyl.

N89-13225# New Mexico Univ., Albuquerque. DOWN SCALE OF THE SP-100 CONCEPT FOR 5 KWE In its Nuclear BRAD EVANS and WILLIAM SCHUELER Technology for the Year 2000 p 13-17 Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01

The feasibility of using a SP-100 thermoelectric space reactor design as a 5 kWe power source, called the SP-5, was examined. The SP-100 is scaled down in size to give a high specific power by using the neutronics program FEMP2D. Possible future space missions may require a power source able to provide 5 kWe of power. There is an interest in using nuclear reactors in place of Radioactive Thermoelectric Generators (RTGs) for this low power demand because of the possibility of spreading toxic plutonium by the heat source if there was a launch accident. The SP-5 design will be compared to the RTGs on the basis of specific power, safety, and reliability. The reactor studied is the lithium cooled SP-100. The core was reduced in size by using the neutronics program FEMP2D. A reactor was designed that is 35 cm high and 15.2 cm in radius. The shield mass is as high as 270 kg and to cool the reactor a radiator with a surface area of 5 square meters (50 kg) is required. This gives a total specific power of 8 We/kg.

# N89-13227\*# Oregon State Univ., Corvallis. SPACE REACTOR ASSESSMENT AND VALIDATION STUDY Abstract Only

STEPHEN GEDEON and DENNIS MOREY In New Mexico Univ., Nuclear Technology for the Year 2000 p 24 (Contract NAG3-752)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01

The present difficulties experienced by the United States in launching payloads into space has suggested a number of problems which are associated with the handling of hazardous materials in spacecraft. The question has arisen as to the safety of launching highly radioactive material such as plutonium-238, related to the possibility of its dispersion into the atmosphere during a launch vehicle explosion. An alternative is the use of a small nuclear reactor which is not started until it is in space and contains little or no radioactivity at launch. A first order assessment of six small reactor concepts with power levels up to 100 MWe was performed. Both the nuclear feasibility of these concepts to operate at their rated power levels between 7 and 10 years and the capability of these concepts to remain subcritical both before and during launch and also in the case of water immersion during a potential launch failure or abort were investigated.

# N89-13829\*# Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF A LUNAR BASE SOLAR POWER PLANT LUNAR BASE SYSTEMS STUDY TASK 3.3 14 Aug. 1988 60 p

(Contract NAS9-17878)

(NASA-CR-172086; NAS 1.26:172086; EEI-88-199) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 10/2

The best available concepts for a 100 kW Solar Lunar Power Plant based on static and dynamic conversion concepts have been examined. The two concepts which emerged for direct comparison yielded a difference in delivered mass of 35 MT, the mass equivalent of 1.4 lander payloads, in favor of the static concept. The technologies considered for the various elements are either state-of-the-art or near-term. Two photovoltaic cell concepts should receive high priority for development: i.e., amorphous silicon and indium phosphide cells. The amorphous silicon, because it can be made so light weight and rugged; and the indium phosphide, because it shows very high efficiency potential and is reportedly not degraded by radiation. Also the amorphous silicon cells may be mounted on flexible backing that may roll up much like a carpet for compact storage, delivery, and ease of deployment at the base. The fuel cell and electrolysis cell technology is quite well along for lunar base applications, and because both the Shuttle and the forthcoming Space Station incorporate these devices, the status quo will be maintained. Early development of emerging improvements should be implemented so that essential life verification test programs may commence.

# N89-14182\*# Stirling Technology Co., Richland, WA. THE 25 KWE SOLAR THERMAL STIRLING HYDRAULIC ENGINE SYSTEM: CONCEPTUAL DESIGN Final Report

MAURICE WHITE, GRANT EMIGH, JACK NOBLE, PETER RIGGLE, and TORVALD SORENSON Jan. 1988 242 p (Contract DEN3-371; DE-AT04-85AL-33408) (NASA-CR-180889; DOE/NASA/0371-1; NAS 1.26:180889)

The conceptual design and analysis of a solar thermal free-piston Stirling hydraulic engine system designed to deliver 25 kWe when coupled to a 11 meter test bed concentrator is documented. A manufacturing cost assessment for 10,000 units per year was made. The design meets all program objectives including a 60,000 hr design life, dynamic balancing, fully automated control, more than 33.3 percent overall system efficiency, property

conditioned power, maximum utilization of annualized insolation, and projected production costs. The system incorporates a simple, rugged, reliable pool boiler reflux heat pipe to transfer heat from the solar receiver to the Stirling engine. The free-piston engine produces high pressure hydraulic flow which powers a commercial hydraulic motor that, in turn, drives a commercial rotary induction generator. The Stirling hydraulic engine uses hermetic bellows seals to separate helium working gas from hydraulic fluid which provides hydrodynamic lubrication to all moving parts. Maximum utilization of highly refined, field proven commercial components for electric power generation minimizes development cost and risk. Author

N89-14247\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

POWER SYSTEMS FACILITY

Jan. 1989 27 p Original contains color illustrations (NASA-TM-101447; E-4553; NAS 1.15:101447) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 14/2

In 1984, the President directed NASA to undertake the development of Space Station Freedom, the next step in a broad-based U.S. civil space program to develop space-flight capabilities and to exploit space for scientific, technological, and commercial purposes. Under that direction, NASA awarded contracts in 1985 for concept definition and preliminary design studies. Those studies have been completed and the Space Station Freedom Program is now in the final design and development phase, leading to a permanently manned space station that will be operational in the mid-1990's. Here at the Lewis Research Center, with Rocketdyne, we are developing and building the S.S. Freedom electric power system (EPS) hardware and software. A major portion of the EPS will be tested at Lewis. The Power Systems Facility was specifically designed for testing the EPS and uses the latest in testing equipment.

N89-15164\*# Rockwell International Corp., Canoga Park, CA. Rocketdyne Div.

## SPACE STATION WP-04 POWER SYSTEM PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS AND DESIGN DOCUMENT, VOLUME 3

19 Dec. 1986 372 p (Contract NAS3-24666)

(NASA-CR-179587-VOL-3; NAS 1.26:179587-VOL-3;

RI/RD85-320-2-VOL-3) Avail: NTIS HC A16/MF A01 CSCL 10/2

Rocketdyne plans to generate a system level specification for the Space Station Electric Power System (EPS) in order to facilitate the usage, accountability, and tracking of overall system level requirements. The origins and status of the verification planning effort are traced and an overview of the Space Station program interactions are provided. The work package level interfaces between the EPS and the other Space Station work packages are outlined. A trade study was performed to determine the peaking split between PV and SD, and specifically to compare the inherent total peaking capability with proportionally shared peaking. In order to determine EPS cost drivers for the previous submittal of DRO2, the life cycle cost (LCC) model was run to identify the more significant costs and the factors contributing to them.

N89-15171\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN SPACE PHOTOVOLTAICS
ROBERT W. FRANCIS, W. A. SOMERVILLE (Aerospace Corp., El Segundo, CA.), and DENNIS J. FLOOD 1988 14 p Presented at the 20th Photovoltaic Specialists Conference, Las Vegas, NV, 26-30 Sep. 1988; sponsored by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

(NASA-TM-101425; E-4526; NAS 1.15:101425) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 10/2

Space power sources are becoming a central focus for determining man's potential and schedule for exploring and utilizing the benefits of space. The ability to search, probe, survey, and communicate throughout the universe will depend on providing adequate power to the instruments to do these jobs. Power requirements for space platforms are increasing and will continue

to increase into the 21st century. Photovoltaics have been a dependable power source for space for the last 30 years and have served as the primary source of power on virtually all DOD and NASA satellites. The performance of silicon (Si) solar cells has increased from 10 percent air mass zero (AM0) solar energy conversion efficiency in the early 60's to almost 15 percent on today's spacecraft. Some technologists even think that the potential for solar photovoltaics has reached a plateau. However, present and near-future Air Force and NASA requirements show needs that, if the problems are looked upon as opportunities, can elevate the photovoltaic power source scientist and array structure engineer into the next technological photovoltaic growth curve.

N89-15379\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

FLUIDIC MOMENTUM CONTROLLER Patent

RONALD S. MAYNARD, inventor (to NASA) 11 Oct. 1988 11 p Continuation of US-Patent-Appl-SN-779742, filed 24 Sep. 1985, abandoned

(NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2; US-PATENT-4,776,541; US-PATENT-APPL-SN-021569; US-PATENT-CLASS-244-165; US-PATENT-CLASS-74-572; US-PATENT-CLASS-244-164) Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 14/2

Large angular control moments and torques are developed by controllably circulating a relatively small mass of liquid through small diameter pipes describing a large diameter loop. The loop, by generating and storing angular momentum, can thereby provide efficient cancellation of periodic, non-accumulating, externally induced rotational disturbances. The loop is preferably located on or near the periphery of a structure which is to be stabilized.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N89-15579\*# Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH. Dept. of Computer Engineering and Science.

A CLIPS PROTOTYPE FOR AUTONOMOUS POWER SYSTEM CONTROL

JAMES M. VEZINA and LEON STERLING In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Fourth Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Space Applications p 211-220 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 21/8

The model of the system assumes a constant power source and loads (experiments) whose power demands exceed the supply. Experiments are described by their name, power consumption, time for a complete run, present status and the state of the load. The power consumption of each load is set at a constant level but can be dynamically modified by the operator. The status specifies if the experiment is running, paused, completed or failed. The state compensates for the lack of actual feedback sensor data, by signifying the stability of the load. Experiments are scheduled to keep as many running as possible with the current system limitations. A graphics oriented user interface is embedded into the rule-based system to enable an operator to easily experiment with the system.

N89-15802\*# Alabama Univ., Huntsville. Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering.

ARCING AND DISCHARGES IN HIGH-VOLTAGE SUBSYSTEMS OF SPACE STATION

N. SINGH In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Space Station Induced Monitoring p 77-81 Nov. 1988
Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Arcing and other types of electrical discharges are likely to occur in high-voltage subsystems of the Space Station. Results from ground and space experiments on the arcing of solar cell arrays are briefly reviewed, showing that the arcing occurs when the conducting interconnects in the arrays are at negative potential above a threshold, which decreases with the increasing plasma density. Furthermore, above the threshold voltages the arcing rate increases with the plasma density. At the expected operating voltages (approximately 200 V) in the solar array for the space station, arcing is expected to occur even in the ambient ionospheric plasma. If the ionization of the contaminants increases the plasma density near the high-voltage systems, the adverse effects of arcing

on the solar arrays and the space station are likely to be enhanced, In addition to arcing other discharge processes are likely to occur in high-voltage subsystems. For example, Paschen discharge is likely to occur when the neutral density N sub n greater that 10 to the 12th cu cm, the corresponding neutral pressure P greater than 3 x 10 to the -5 Torr.

Author

N89-16224\*# Sanders Associates, Inc., Nashua, NH.
ADVANCED HEAT RECEIVER CONCEPTUAL DESIGN STUDY
Final Report, May 1986 - Jul. 1988

JAMES KESSELI, ROGER SAUNDERS, and GARY BATCHELDER Oct. 1988 238 p (Contract NAS3-24858)

(NASA-CR-182177; NAS 1.26:182177) Avail: NTIS HC A11/MF A01 CSCL 10/1

Solar Dynamic space power systems are candidate electrical power generating systems for future NASA missions. One of the key components of the solar dynamic power system is the solar receiver/thermal energy storage (TES) subsystem. Receiver development was conducted by NASA in the late 1960's and since then a very limited amount of work has been done in this area. Consequently the state of the art (SOA) receivers designed for the IOC space station are large and massive. The objective of the Advanced Heat Receiver Conceptual Design Study is to conceive and analyze advanced high temperature solar dynamic Brayton and Stirling receivers. The goal is to generate innovative receiver concepts that are half of the mass, smaller, and more efficient than the SOA. It is also necessary that these innovative receivers offer ease of manufacturing, less structural complexity and fewer thermal stress problems. Advanced Brayton and Stirling receiver storage units are proposed and analyzed in this study which can potentially meet these goals. Author

**N89-16917\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

NASA PHOTOVOLTAIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

DENNIS J. FLOOD Dec. 1988 12 p Prepared for the Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Washington, DC, 28 Nov. - 2 Dec. 1988

(NASA-ŤM-101422; E-4522; NAS 1.15:101422) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 10/2

NASA photovoltaic R and D efforts address future Agency space mission needs through a comprehensive, integrated program. Activities range from fundamental studies of materials and devices to technology demonstrations of prototype hardware. The program aims to develop and apply an improved understanding of photovoltaic energy conversion devices and systems that will increase the performance, reduce the mass, and extend the lifetime of photovoltaic arrays for use in space. To that end, there are efforts aimed at improving cell efficiency, reducing the effects of space particulate radiation damage (primarily electrons and protons), developing ultralightweight cells, and developing advanced ray component technology for high efficiency concentrator arrays and high performance, ultralightweight arrays. Current goals that have been quantified for the program are to develop cell and array technology capable of achieving 300 watts/kg for future missions for which mass is a critical factor, or 300 watts/sq m for future missions for which array size is a major driver (i.e., Space Station). A third important goal is to develop cell and array technology which will survive the GEO space radiation environment for at least 10 years.

N89-17348# Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA.
A MICROPROCESSOR-BASED, SOLAR CELL PARAMETER
MEASUREMENT SYSTEM M.S. Thesis

ROBERT R. OXBORROW Jun. 1988 89 p

(AD-A200227) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 10/2

The effects of the space environment on solar cells has, to date, been largely modeled and approximated in the design of solar arrays. Restrictions such as weight and cost have precluded direct analysis of the long term effects of radiation in space. At the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS), a simple circuit has been devised which facilitates in situ data collection and analysis of

these effects. The circuit includes an op-amp and a high beta transistor for cell voltage biasing. When coupled to a microprocessor-based controller system, this circuit has the capability to measure and store data pertaining to solar cell performance I-V curves. The complete system consists of an NSC 800 microprocessor, D/A and A/D components, analog multiplexers and demultiplexers, biasing transistors and op-amps. This design provides a compact, low power, accurate method for I-V measurement and data storage. Such a system may be used to observe and monitor an array of test cells and their performance degradation in both the space environment and terrestrial applications.

N89-17941\*# Space Power, Inc., San Jose, CA.
MEGAWATT CLASS NUCLEAR SPACE POWER SYSTEMS
(MCNSPS) CONCEPTUAL DESIGN AND EVALUATION
REPORT. VOLUME 1: OBJECTIVES, SUMMARY RESULTS
AND INTRODUCTION Final Report

J. R. WETCH et al. Sep. 1988 40 p Sponsored in part by DOD, Washington, DC and DOE, Washington, DC (Contract NAS3-23867)

The objective was to determine which reactor, conversion, and radiator technologies would best fulfill future Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power System Requirements. Specifically, the requirement was 10 megawatts for 5 years of full power operation and 10 years systems life on orbit. A variety of liquid metal and gas cooled reactors, static and dynamic conversion systems, and passive and dynamic radiators were considered. Four concepts were selected for more detailed study. The concepts are: a gas cooled reactor with closed cycle Brayton turbine-alternator conversion with heat pipe and pumped tube-fin heat rejection; a lithium cooled reactor with a free piston Stirling engine-linear alternator and a pumped tube-fin radiator; a lithium cooled reactor with potassium Rankine turbine-alternator and heat pipe radiator; and a lithium cooled incore thermionic static conversion reactor with a heat pipe radiator. The systems recommended for further development to meet a 10 megawatt long life requirement are the lithium cooled reactor with the K-Rankine conversion and heat pipe radiator, and the lithium cooled incore thermionic reactor with heat pipe radiator.

N89-18177# Department of Energy, Washington, DC. Office of Nuclear Energy.

## IMPORTANT TECHNOLOGY CONSIDERATIONS FOR SPACE NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS

JOHN P. KUSPA, EARL J. WAHLQUIST, and DENNIS A. BITZ Mar. 1988  $\,$  28 p

(DE89-004005; DOE/NE-0093) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

This paper discusses the technology considerations that guide the development of space nuclear power sources (NPS) by the Department of Energy (DOE) to meet a wide variety of applications. The Department and its predecessor agencies have been developing NPS since the 1950s and producing NPS for spacecraft for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Department of Defense (DOD) since the early 1960s. No one nuclear power type, isotope or reactor, will suffice over the entire range of mission power required. Nor is one type of power conversion system, be it static or dynamic, the optimum choice of all space nuclear power system applications. There is a need for DOE, in partnership with its users, NASA and DOD, to develop a variety of types of space nuclear power sources - isotope-static, isotope-dynamic, reactor-static, and reactor-dynamic - to meet mission requirements well into the next century. DOE

N89-18178# Department of Energy, Washington, DC. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF SP-100 GROUND ENGINEERING SYSTEM TEST SITE: HANFORD SITE, RICHLAND, WASHINGTON

Dec. 1988 279 p

(DE89-004400; DOE/EA-0318) Avail: NTIS HC A13/MF A01 The US Department of Energy (DOE) proposes to modify an existing reactor containment building (decommissioned Plutonium Recycle Test Reactor (PRTR) 309 Building) to provide ground test capability for the prototype SP-100 reactor. The 309 Building (Figure 1.1) is located in the 300 Area on the Hanford Site in Washington State. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that Federal agencies assess the potential impacts that their actions may have on the environment. This Environmental Assessment describes the consideration given to environmental impacts during reactor concept and test site selection, examines the environmental effects of the DOE proposal to ground test the nuclear subsystem, describes alternatives to the proposed action, and examines radiological risks of potential SP-100 use in space.

N89-18520# Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA.
A PROTOTYPE FAULT DIAGNOSIS SYSTEM FOR NASA
SPACE STATION POWER MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL M.S.
Thesis

GINA L. HESTER Sep. 1988 145 p

(AD-A202032) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

The Power Management and Distribution System (PMAD) prototype utilizes a computer graphics interface with a computer expert system running transparent to the user and a computer communications interface that links the two together, all enabling the diagnosis of PMAD system faults. The prototype design is based on the concept that an astronaut on a space station will instruct an expert system through a graphic interface to run a system or component check on the PMAD system. The graphics interface determines which type of evaluations was requested and sends that information through the communications interface to the expert system. The expert system receives the information and, based on the type of evaluation requested, executes the appropriate rules in the knowledge base and sends the resulting status back to the graphics interface and the astronaut. The PMAD System Prototype serves as a proposed training tool for NASA to use in the training of new personnel who will be designing and developing the NASA Space station expert systems.

N89-18967\*# Space Power, Inc., San Jose, CA.
MEGAWATT CLASS NUCLEAR SPACE POWER SYSTEMS
(MCNSPS) CONCEPTUAL DESIGN AND EVALUATION
REPORT. VOLUME 4: CONCEPTS SELECTION, CONCEPTUAL
DESIGNS, RECOMMENDATIONS

J. R. WETCH et al. Sep. 1988 111 p (Contract NAS3-23867)

(NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4; NAS 1.26:179614-VOL-4;

SPI-25-1-VOL-4) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 10/2

A study was conducted by NASA Lewis Research Center for the Triagency SP-100 program office. The objective was to determine which reactor, conversion and radiator technologies would best fulfill future Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power System Requirements. The requirement was 10 megawatts for 5 years of full power operation and 10 years system life on orbit. A variety of liquid metal and gas cooled reactors, static and dynamic conversion systems, and passive and dynamic radiators were considered. Four concepts were selected for more detailed study: (1) a gas cooled reactor with closed cycle Brayton turbine-alternator conversion with heatpipe and pumped tube fin rejection, (2) a Lithium cooled reactor with a free piston Stirling engine-linear alternator and a pumped tube-fin radiator,(3) a Lithium cooled reactor with a Potassium Rankine turbine-alternator and heat pipe radiator, and (4) a Lithium cooled incore thermionic static conversion reactor with a heat pipe radiator. The systems recommended for further development to meet a 10 megawatt long life requirement are the Lithium cooled reactor with the K-Rankine conversion and heat pipe radiator, and the Lithium cooled incore thermionic reactor with heat pipe radiator.

N89-19822\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.
AUTOMATION OF THE SPACE STATION CORE MODULE
POWER MANAGEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

DAVID J. WEEKS In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center,

2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 25-29 Nov. 1988 Ayail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Under the Advanced Development Program for Space Station, Marshall Space Flight Center has been developing advanced automation applications for the Power Management and Distribution (PMAD) system inside the Space Station modules for the past three years. The Space Station Module Power Management and Distribution System (SSM/PMAD) test bed features three artificial intelligence (Al) systems coupled with conventional automation software functioning in an autonomous or closed-loop fashion. The Al systems in the test bed include a baseline scheduler/dynamic rescheduler (LES), a load shedding management system (LPLMS), and a fault recovery and management expert system (FRAMES). This test bed will be part of the NASA Systems Autonomy Demonstration for 1990 featuring cooperating expert systems in various Space Station subsystem test beds. It is concluded that advanced automation technology involving Al approaches is sufficiently mature to begin applying the technology to current and planned spacecraft applications including the Space Station.

Autho

N89-19825\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

## AUTOMATIC DETĚCTION OF ELECTRIC POWER TROUBLES (ADEPT)

CAROLINE WANG, HUGH ZEANAH, AUDIE ANDERSON, CLINT PATRICK, MIKE BRADY, and DONNIE FORD (Alabama A & M Univ., Huntsville.) In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 47-50 Nov. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/3

Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles (A DEPT) is an expert system that integrates knowledge from three different suppliers to offer an advanced fault-detection system. It is designed for two modes of operation: real time fault isolation and simulated modeling. Real time fault isolation of components is accomplished on a power system breadboard through the Fault Isolation Expert System (FIES II) interface with a rule system developed in-house. Faults are quickly detected and displayed and the rules and chain of reasoning optionally provided on a laser printer. This system consists of a simulated space station power module using direct-current power supplies for solar arrays on three power buses. For tests of the system's ablilty to locate faults inserted via switches, loads are configured by an INTEL microcomputer and the Symbolics artificial intelligence development system. As these loads are resistive in nature, Ohm's Law is used as the basis for rules by which faults are located. The three-bus system can correct faults automatically where there is a surplus of power available on any of the three buses. Techniques developed and used can be applied readily to other control systems requiring rapid intelligent decisions. Simulated modeling, used for theoretical studies, is implemented using a modified version of Kennedy Space Center's KATE (Knowledge-Based Automatic Test Equipment), FIES II windowing, and an ADEPT knowledge base.

### 08

### **ELECTRONICS**

Includes descriptions of analytical techniques, analyses, systems, and requirements for internal and external communications, electronics, sensors for position and systems monitoring and antennas.

A89-10265\* Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

THREE BEAM-COMBINING SCHEMES IN A COLOR PROJECTION DISPLAY

MARIJA S. SCHOLL (California Institute of Technology, Jet

Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: Current developments in optical engineering II; Proceedings of the Meeting, San Diego, CA, Aug. 18-21, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1987, p. 196-205. refs

Several beam-combining schemes for on-axis and off-axis optical system layout are presented. The on-axis approaches include two crossed plates with dichroic coatings placed at 90 deg, with respect to each other, and a pentaprism arrangement. The off-axis layout of the cathode ray tubes requires that the images be combined at the display screen. These image-combining approaches are compared for the standard television rates of 525 lines and the high-resolution television at 1200/2000 lines under development in Japan. It is concluded that, for the high-performance, high-color fidelity, and high-resolution projection systems, which are expected to fit into a small volume of space such as a Space Station display or a cockpit panoramic display, a folded configuration with either crossed plates or pentaprism plates will result in an optimum color display.

Author

## A89-14136 EARTH-TO-SATELLITE MICROWAVE BEAMS - INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO SPACE POWER

M. I. HOFFERT, G. MILLER, B. HEILWEIL, W. ZIEGLER, and M. KADIRAMANGALAM (New York University, NY) IN: Microwave and particle beam sources and propagation; Proceedings of the Meeting, Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 13-15, 1988. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1988, p. 148-169. SDIO-sponsored research. refs (Contract DAAL02-86-K-0116)

A new space power concept incorporating earth-to-satellite microwave power beams coupled to onboard-regeneration electrochemical energy storage is proposed for energizing defensive satellite constellations. The system addresses housekeeping, orbital maneuvering, and burst-mode power requirements, and offers an attractive alternative to the nuclear and solar space power systems currently envisioned for this application. Component and overall system considerations of this scheme are discussed and compared with alternatives. Outstanding research problems are defined and preliminary analyses pertaining to orbital mechanics and satellite ground tracks, accessibility of orbits to microwave beams, transmission efficiencies, electronic and mechanical designs for the transmitter and rectenna, regenerative fuel cell energy storage, power conditioning, and thermal management are addressed.

A89-15354\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

AN AUTOMATED DYNAMIC LOAD FOR POWER SYSTEM

### AN AUTOMATED DYNAMIC LOAD FOR POWER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

NORMA DUGAL WHITEHEAD and ROBERT E. KAPUSTKA (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 437-440.

This paper describes a dynamic load which is computer-controlled and has an increased bandwidth of more than 10 times that commercially available at the time the development of the project began. The load is 3 kW with a bandwidth of 35 kHz. The hardware and software are described, and the control circuitry is shown.

### A89-15702

### TAILORING HEMTS FOR LOW-NOISE AMPLIFIER DESIGNS

A. A. JABRA, P. M. SMITH, P. C. CHAO (GE Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, NY), and M. BACCARINI (General Electric Co., Government Communications System Div., Camden, NJ) Microwaves & RF (ISSN 0745-2993), vol. 27, Oct. 1988, p. 99, 100, 102.

A Ku-band low-noise amplifier (LNA) for use in a multiple-access communication network such as that required by the Space Station is described. The unit uses high-electron-mobility transistors (HEMTs) to achieve 1.5-dB noise figure and 30-dB gain over its

13.4-13.8 GHz design bandwidth. HEMT technology is discussed as well as Ku-band amplifier design and amplifier performance.

K.K.

#### A89-15793

## FREE-SPACE LASER COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES; PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING, LOS ANGELES, CA, JAN. 11 12 1988

GERHARD A. KOEPF, ED. (Ball Corp., Ball Aerospace Systems Div., Boulder, CO) and DAVID L. BEGLEY, ED. (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Saint Louis, MO) Meeting sponsored by SPIE. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers (SPIE Proceedings. Volume 885), 1988, 216 p. For individual items see A89-15794 to A89-15818. (SPIE-885)

The present conference discusses topics in free-space laser communications, laser link characteristics, satellite laser communication systems, optoelectronic components for laser communications, and space laser subsystem technologies. Attention is given to Space Station-based deep-space communication experiments, the application of intersatellite links to operational satellite systems, high-power 0.87 micron channel substrate planar lasers for spaceborne communications, a ground experiment using a CO2 laser transceiver for free-space communications, studies of laser ranging to the TOPEX satellite, diffraction-limited tracking for space communications, and the compact implementation of a real-time, acoustooptic SAR processor.

A89-15796\* Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

## SPACE STATION-BASED DEEP-SPACE OPTICAL COMMUNICATION EXPERIMENTS

CHIEN-CHUNG CHEN and JON A. SCHWARTZ (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: Free-space laser communication technologies; Proceedings of the Meeting, Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 11, 12, 1988. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1988, p. 18-23. refs

A series of three experiments proposed for advanced optical deep-space communications is described. These proposed experiments would be carried out aboard the Space Station to test and evaluate the capability of optical instruments to conduct data communication and spacecraft navigation for deep-space missions. Techniques for effective data communication, precision spacecraft ranging, and accurate angular measurements will be developed and evaluated in a spaceborne environment. Author

### A89-17651#

## INFLATABLE, SPACE-RIGIDIZED ANTENNA REFLECTORS - FLIGHT EXPERIMENT DEFINITION

M. C. BERNASCONI (Contraves AG, Zurich, Switzerland) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 7 p. refs

(Contract ESA-6244/85/NL/PB)

(IAF PAPER 88-049)

Large structures are of growing importance for space operations. In the near-term advanced expandable structures will see an increased use. The technology of inflatable, chemically-rigidized structures (ISRS) has been studied to enable realization of such large expandables. After a review of the development approach, the concept of a technological flight experiment is introduced and its rationale discussed. The paper presents the experiment philosophy, its concept, instrumentation and initial design. The expected behavior of the experimental object is summarized, to review its impact on the instrumentation.

### A89-17826#

### INTER ORBIT COMMUNICATIONS (IOC)

J. P. POULIQUEN and R. TRIBES (CNES, Toulouse, France) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 7 p.

(IAF PAPER 88-446)

The Inter Orbit Communication (IOC) program, an ESA experimental payload aboard the EURECA platform which is to manage a 20/30 GHz bidirectional link with the ground, is discussed. The IOC objective is reviewed and the system is described, including the Olympus relay to the ground. The payload and antenna pointing are described in detail. The IOC development and exploitation planning schedule is shown.

### A89-18140#

## SELECTION OF A TRANSFER FRAME FORMAT FOR SPACE STATION COMMUNICATIONS

RICHARD A. RADECKI (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntington Beach, CA) IN: AIAA/IEEE Digital Avionics Systems Conference, 8th, San Jose, CA, Oct. 17-20, 1988, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 603-606. refs (AIAA PAPER 88-3980)

International use of space-to-ground and command telemetry standards will enhance international cooperation and minimize new hardware and software systems for future space experiments and exploration. An international committee led by NASA has been reviewing requirements for such standards and has drafted recommendations. This paper examines the Space Station requirements and discusses options for isochronous data handling, grade of service control, circuit establishment, and link control signaling that fit within the international recommendations.

Author

**A89-18170\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

# AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO SUPPLYING AN ENVIRONMENT FOR THE INTEGRATION AND TEST OF THE SPACE STATION DISTRIBUTED AVIONICS SYSTEMS

THOMAS BARRY (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX), TERRANCE SCHEFFER (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Saint Louis, MO), and L. R. SMALL (IBM, Armonk, NY) IN: AIAA/IEEE Digital Avionics Systems Conference, 8th, San Jose, CA, Oct. 17-20, 1988, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 788-791.

(AIAA PAPER 88-3978)

This paper describes an innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and testing of the Space Station distributed avionics systems. The environment's relationship to the process flow of the Space Station verification from systems development to on-orbit verification is presented. This paper also describes the uses of the environment's hardware implementation called Data Management System (DMS) kits. The way in which this environment allows system developers to independently verify their system's performance, fault detection, and recovery capability is explained.

# A89-20197\* Drexel Univ., Philadelphia, PA. OPTICALLY RECONFIGURED ACTIVE PHASED ARRAY ANTENNAS

A. S. DARYOUSH and B. CHOE (Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA) Microwave and Optical Technology Letters (ISSN 0895-2477), vol. 1, Nov. 1988, p. 344-348. Research supported by Du Pont de Nemours and Co., AEL, and NASA. refs

Future generations of phased array antennas for space-based and airborne platforms are designed based on a large number of active T/R modules. The constructed radiating beam is degraded in the event of modules failure. Simulation results indicate that the control of frequency, interelement spacing, and the individual radiating element pattern alongside the more conventional technique of amplitude and phase can be used to reconfigure the desired radiating beam in the event of the active T/R module failure.

A89-22436\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

THE SPACE RADIATION ENVIRONMENT FOR ELECTRONICS E. G. STASSINOPOULOS (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center,

Greenbelt, MD) and JAMES P. RAYMOND (Mission Research Corp., San Diego, CA) IEEE, Proceedings (ISSN 0018-9219), vol. 76, Nov. 1988, p. 1423-1442. refs

The earth's space radiation environment is described in terms of charged particles as relevant to effects on spacecraft electronics. The nature and magnitude of the trapped and transiting environments are described in terms of spatial distribution and temporal variation. The internal radiation environment of the spacecraft is described in terms of shielding the high-energy particles of the free-field environment. Exposure levels are presented in terms of ionizing radiation dose and particle fluence for comparison to electronic component susceptibility.

### A89-24477

### OPTICAL SENSORS FOR RELATIVE TRAJECTORY CONTROL

A. S. MENARDI (ESA, European Space Research and Technology Centre, Noordwijk, Netherlands) IN: Automatic control; Proceedings of the Tenth Triennial World Congress of IFAC, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, July 27-31, 1987. Volume 6. Oxford, England and Elmsford, NY, Pergamon Press, 1988, p. 1-4 refs

1-4. refs

The current development status of optical sensors for spacecraft applications is surveyed, with a focus on sensors used to determine spacecraft orientation relative to celestial objects. Topics addressed include optoelectronic detectors for IR and visible sensors, sun and earth sensors, star trackers and mappers, and planetary and cometary sensors. Particular attention is given to sensors for automated rendezvous and docking operations and for space robotics.

T.K.

### A89-25433#

### DYNAMICS OF THE ORBITER BASED WISP EXPERIMENT

V. J. MODI and A. M. IBRAHIM (British Columbia, University, Vancouver, Canada) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 7 p. (Contract NSERC-A-2181) (AIAA PAPER 89-0540)

A methodology for formulating equations of motion applicable to a large class of systems with interconnected flexible deployable members is briefly outlined. Effectiveness of the formulation is illustrated through its application to a problem of contemporary interest, the WISP (Waves In Space Plasma) dipole antenna aboard the Space Shuttle. The parametric study suggests that under critical combinations of parameters, the system is susceptible to instability. The information is fundamental to the planning of the WISP experiment.

### A89-25488#

## OBSERVATION OF SURFACE CHARGING ON ENGINEERING TEST SATELLITE V OF JAPAN

HIRONOBU NISHIMOTO (National Space Development Agency of Japan, Tsukuba), HARUHISA FUJII (Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Manufacturing Development Laboratory, Amagasaki, Japan), and TOSHIO ABE (Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Kamakura, Japan) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989 7 p. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-0613)

A potential monitor (POM) was developed and was installed on geostationary Engineering Test Satellite V of Japan launched on August 27, 1987. The POM can measure the surface potentials of insulating material samples which get charged in the space environment. Three kinds of thermal control materials were used as the samples. The following observational results were obtained: (1) the charging potentials increased negatively in the shadow of antenna or shunt of solar array paddle, (2) the potentials gradually increased for one year, and (3) the potentials changed periodically with the temperature of the sensing part of the POM.

# A89-26968\* Cubic Corp., San Diego, CA. TARGET ACQUISITION AND TRACK IN THE LASER DOCKING SENSOR

TED J. CLOWES (Cubic Corp., Defense Systems Div., San Diego,CA) and RICHARD F. SCHUMA (Cubic Corp., Electro-Optical

Div., Teterboro, NJ) IN: Sensor fusion; Proceedings of the Meeting, Orlando, FL, Apr. 4-6, 1988. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1988, p. 143-148. (Contract NAS9-17846)

A sensor designed to aid in the docking of spacecraft is under development for NASA. This sensor uses three lasers to track the prospective target and to determine the required parameters necessary to calculate the ideal approach maneuver. The system combines the inputs from several sensors, including polarization, continuous tone DME, and a CID to achieve the desired results.

Author

#### A89-29928

### MICROWAVE POWER BEAMING FROM EARTH-TO-SPACE

WALT S. GREGORWICH (Lockheed Research Laboratories, Palo Alto, CA) IN: 1988 IEEE Aerospace Applications Conference, Park City, UT, Feb. 7-12, 1988, Digest. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, 9 p. refs

The author presents an overview of the potential and limitations of microwave power transfer. In addition, state-of-the-art technology is reviewed as well as required hardware to implement such a system. Tradeoffs among frequency selection, atmospheric effects, orbital geometry and energy storage are discussed. Present hardware capabilities of ground station antennas, microwave power sources, and spacecraft receiving antennas such as large unfurlable and space erectable dishes, deployable rectennas, and tethered systems are also reviewed. It is concluded that on the basis of present technology, the efficient transfer of microwave power from earth to a low-orbiting satellite is feasible.

### A89-30809#

## ACTIVE ACCURACY ADJUSTMENT OF REFLECTORS THROUGH THE CHANGE OF ELEMENT BOUNDARY

MICHIHIRO NATORI (Tokyo, University, Sagamihara, Japan), YUZO SHIBAYAMA, and KOHJI SEKINE (NEC Corp., Yokohama, Japan) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 3. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1514-1521. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-1332)

In future space reflector technology, active surface accuracy control is important to adapt the precise accuracy requirement. A concept of an active accuracy control of reflector surface through the change of element boundary planar shape for both an inflatable rigidized surface and a mesh surface augmented with elastic strips is introduced. The effectiveness of the concept is demonstrated through the deflection analysis of initially curved beam strips. It is shown that an appropriate change of element boundary distance improves the accuracy error very much.

### A89-30821#

## THE NEW DEPLOYABLE TRUSS CONCEPTS FOR LARGE ANTENNA STRUCTURES OR SOLAR CONCENTRATORS

K. A. TAKAMATSU (Fuji Heavy Industries, Ltd., Tochigi, Japan) and J. ONODA (Tokyo, University, Kanagawa, Japan) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 4. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1629-1639. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1346)

An account is given of the design features and deployment operation of three space frame systems applicable to the formation of large, spacecraft-stowable antennas and solar concentrators; these are designated a 'spatial diagonal-stiffened truss' (SDT), a 'sliding-hinge double-folder-II' (SHDF-II), and a 'deployable solar concentrator' (DSC). The SDT and SHDF-II are two-dimensional deployable truss structures, while the DSC additionally incorporates rigid reflector plates. The most significant feature of the DSC is the capability for automated deployment. Functioning models of all three structures have been successfully constructed and tested.

# A89-31030\* New Mexico State Univ., Las Cruces. MODEM SIMULATIONS FOR POSSIBLE USE IN SPACE STATION

STEPHEN HORAN (New Mexico State University, Las Cruces) IN: ITC/USA/'88; Proceedings of the International Telemetering Conference, Las Vegas, NV, Oct. 17-20, 1988. Research Triangle Park, NC, Instrument Society of America, 1988, p. 431-436. Research supported by NASA. refs

Two candidate modem structures for use in the Space Station Multiple-Access Communications System were simulated using a software simulation package to obtain symbol error-rate curves. These systems represent an evolutionary QPSK-through-8 PSK modulation format for the input data streams. It was found that the use of phase-staggered QPSK modems would give lower expected implementation loss than a modem based upon the polarity-Costas-loop method. However, the latter would represent a simpler hardware investment to realize the modem structure for both QPSK and 8 PSK.

Author

N89-10194\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

## SIMULTANEOUS S- AND X-BAND UPLINK-DOWNLINK PERFORMANCE AT DSS 13

A. J. FREILEY *In its* The Telecommunications and Data Acquisition Report p 93-101 15 Aug. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01 CSCL 20N

The Deep Space Station 13 26-meter antenna with the second generation S/X feedcone was tested to determine the dual S- and X-band (2.1 to 2.3 GHz and 7.1 to 8.5 GHz) transmit and receive performance. Measurements were conducted using the 20 kW transmitters at S- and X-band while simultaneously receiving S- and X-band. This system proved to be very quiet compared with the other DSN antennas. Under normal tracking configurations, no noise burst or intermodulation product (IMP) activity was detectable to the -175 dBm level. To prove the instrumentation's ability to detect such phenomena, an IMP generator was introduced onto the system with positive, verifiable results. The IMP occurred at the -162 dBm level, accompanied by moderate noise burst activity, and was readily repeatable. The measurement also showed the possible need for additional fourth channel filtering in the system to reduce the effect of the transmitter power on the low noise amplifiers.

N89-18412\*# California State Polytechnic Univ., Pomona. Dept. of Aerospace Engineering.

### ISAAC: INFLATABLE SATELLITE OF AN ANTENNA ARRAY FOR COMMUNICATIONS, VOLUME 6 Final Report, 1987 -1988

DEBORAH LODGARD, PATRICK ASHTON, MARGARET CHO, TOM CODIANA, RICHARD GEITH, SHARON MAYEDA, KIRSTEN NAGEL, and STEVEN SZE 11 Jun. 1988 117 p (Contract NGT-21-002-080)

(NASA-CR-184704; NAS 1.26:184704) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 01/2

The results of a study to design an antenna array satellite using rigid inflatable structure (RIS) technology are presented. An inflatable satellite allows for a very large structure to be compacted for transportation in the Space Shuttle to the Space Station where it is assembled. The proposed structure resulting from this study is a communications satellite for two-way communications with many low-power stations on the ground. Total weight is 15,438 kilograms which is within the capabilities of the Space Shuttle. The satellite will have an equivalent aperture greater than 100 meters in diameter and will be operable in K and C band frequencies, with a total power requirement of 10,720 watts.

NASA

**N89-18927**# Dornier-Werke G.m.b.H., Friedrichshafen (Germany, F.R.).

## ADVANCED PHASED-ARRAY TECHNOLOGIES FOR SPACEBORNE APPLICATIONS

R. W. ZAHN and E. SCHMIDT In ESA, Proceedings of the 1988 International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium

(IGARSS) '88 on Remote Sensing: Moving Towards the 21st Century, Volume 2 p 1037-1038 Aug. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF A01; ESA Publications Div. ESTEC, Noordwijk, Netherlands, \$120 US or 250 Dutch guilders

Design aspects for a spaceborne active phased array synthetic aperture radar antenna are reviewed. A microstrip radiator with improved electrical and thermal performance is proposed. ESA

## N89-19487# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, VA. PEACEFUL USES OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING IN SPACE N. N. SHEREMETYEVSKIY In its JPRS Report: Science and

Technology. USSR: Electronics and Electrical Engineering p 20-28 30 Aug. 1988 Transl. into ENGLISH from Elektrotekhnika (Moscow, USSR), no. 6, Jun. 1987 p 10-16

Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01

In the 30 years since the world's first satellite was launched by the Soviet Union, space engineering has evolved into an independent field of science and engineering and one which is solving a broad range of scientific and technical problems concerning various branches of the national economy. Everyone knows of the Molniya and Raduga satellites, the Meteor weather satellites, the Salyut and Mir orbiting space stations and many others used to study near-earth and outer space, for radio and television broadcasting, weather forecasting and charting courses for ice-breakers. The collectives at the scientific research institutes and plants of the electrical equipment industry participate actively in solving the scientific-technical problems of space engineering. The branch has developed many tens of thousands of items for space engineering, including solar batteries, storage batteries, illumination engineering, cable products, and much more. Work done by electrical engineers to develop hardware components for orientation and power systems, automated systems, meteorology and resources-study is described and some important contributions to the peaceful use of space for the benefit of the Soviet people and all mankind are noted. Author

### 09

### PROPULSION/FLUID MANAGEMENT

Includes descriptions, analyses, and subsystem requirements for propellant/fluid management and propulsion systems for attitude control and orbit maintenance and transfer for the station and supporting elements such as the OMV and OTV.

### A89-10496

### MODELLING, ANALYSIS AND CONTROL OF SLOSHING EFFECTS FOR SPACECRAFT UNDER ACCELERATION CONDITIONS

K. EBERT, CHR. ROCHE, and M. SURAUER (Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm GmbH, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 78-82. (DGLR PAPER 87-093)

The analysis and control of sloshing in liquid-propellant tanks during spacecraft acceleration are discussed, with a focus on the fuel and oxidizer tanks of the DFS direct-broadcast and communication satellite. The DFS platform configuration and the z-axis acceleration involved in its apogee boost maneuver are characterized; the sloshing dynamics and equations of motion are analyzed; and a controller which is insensitive to system-parameter variations is derived on the basis of the state-observer principle for the body and sloshing, disturbance torque estimation/compensation, and panel attenuation filtering. Gain phase diagrams are presented for the plant open loop and the pitch control loop. T.K.

A89-12673\* Lockheed Engineering and Management Services Co., Inc., Houston, TX.

TRAJECTORY ANALYSIS FOR LOW THRUST MANEUVERS AND DRAG DECAY IN LOW EARTH ORBIT OPERATIONS

W. D. KELLY (Lockheed Engineering and Management Services Co., Inc., Houston, TX) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 825-848. refs

(Contract NAS9-15800) (AAS PAPER 87-475)

In the 1990s low earth orbit operations are anticipated which will include the Space Station and orbital maneuver vehicle (OMV) serviceable satellites requiring reboost and coordination despite drag decay and oblateness effects. A low thrust targeting algorithm is described applicable to Space Station and the OMV. Tests were made with Space Station reboost requirements and an oblate gravity model. The reboost requirements were determined based on projected station growth, atmospheric models and anticipated flight profiles. The targeting algorithm as well as the algorithm for predicting orbital decay are perturbation formulations of more 'transcendental' systems and are used in interactive personal computer simulations. Performance results and a discussion for the Space Station problems are provided.

A89-16543#

SPACE STATION - THE ORBITAL MANEUVERING VEHICLE ARTHUR G. STEPHENSON (TRW, Inc., Cleveland, OH) Aerospace America (ISSN 0740-722X), vol. 26, Nov. 1988, p. 24-26, 28

NASA's Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle (OMV) will augment Space Shuttle operations by retrieving and replacing satellites while expending far less propellant than the heavier manned vehicle would require. At the Space Station, the OMV will ferry logistics modules to and from the Shuttle's orbit some 130 n.m. below, deploy and dock OTVs, assemble modules, and retrieve satellites for servicing; it will then proceed to redeploy the satellites. OMV operations will be controlled either from the Shuttle or from a ground station, via video monitors.

A89-17661\*# Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Arlington, VA. SELECTION OF COMBINED WATER ELECTROLYSIS AND RESISTOJET PROPULSION FOR SPACE STATION FREEDOM GEORGE R. SCHMIDT (Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Reston, VA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 17 p. refs (Contract NASW-4300) (IAF PAPER 88-067)

An analytical rationale is presented for the configuration of the NASA Space Station's two-element propulsion system, and attention is given to the cost benefits accruing to this system over the Space Station's service life. The principal system element uses gaseous oxygen and hydrogen obtained through water electrolysis to furnish attitude control, backup attitude control, and contingency maneuvering. The secondary element uses resistojets to augment Space Station reboost through the acceleration of waste gases in the direction opposite the Station's flight path.

O.C.

A89-17710#

## PROPULSION REQUIREMENTS FOR ORBITAL TRANSFER AND PLANETARY MISSION SUPPORT

JOHN B. CHAMBERS and S. E. DOYLE (Aerojet TechSystems Co., Sacramento, CA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 8 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-183)

The long-term storability, long-term stability, relative system mass, instant-cycle responsiveness, and reliability of hypergolic storable propellants are identified as critical characteristics in support of orbital transfer and planetary missions currently under consideration by planners for implementation over the next 20 years. The missions considered encompass, in addition to

earth-to-orbit ones employing aerobraking, lunar missions from earth orbit, and Mars missions from earth orbit. O.C.

**A89-17720\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

## EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION FOR THE SPACE STATION

ROBERT R. CORBAN (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 12 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-198)

ELVs are presently evaluated as major components of the NASA Space Station's logistics transportation system, augmenting the cargo capacity of the Space Shuttle in support of Station productivity and operational flexibility. The ELVs in question are the Delta II, Atlas II, Titan III, Titan IV, Shuttle-C (unmanned cargo development), European Ariane 5, and Japanese H-II, as well as smaller launch vehicles and OTVs. Early definition of ELV program impacts will preclude the potentially excessive costs of future Space Station modifications.

 ${\bf A89\text{-}17725^*\#}$  National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

## THE ORBITAL MANEUVERING VEHICLE - A NEW CAPABILITY

CHARLES J. ARCILESI and CHARLES T. HOLLIMAN (NASA, Washington, DC) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 13 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-203)

NASA's Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle (OMV) is a reusable remotely-controlled spacecraft for support of orbiting platforms through such functions as satellite delivery, satellite retrieval, satellite reboost, controlled satellite deorbit, satellite inspection, and subsatellite missions. The OMV will be a critical component of the Space Station program's operational scenario; it will be able to operate either from the Space Shuttle Orbiter or the Space Station, and can also be space-based. The maiden flight of the first OMV is projected for 1993.

### A89-17748#

## A REAPPRAISAL OF SATELLITE ORBIT RAISING BY ELECTRIC PROPULSION

R. HOLDAWAY, Y. S. WONG (SERC, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, England), A. R. MARTIN, and P. M. LATHAM (U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, England) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 5 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-261)

This paper makes an updated assessment of the technical and economic feasibility of transferring satellites from LEO to GEO using low thrust propulsion. In particular, the concept of a solar electric tug is discussed, whereby the main propulsion unit is returned from GEO to LEO for reuse.

Author

**A89-19678\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

## AN ENVIRONMENT FOR THE INTEGRATION AND TEST OF THE SPACE STATION DISTRIBUTED AVIONICS SYSTEMS

THOMAS BARRY (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX), TERRANCE SCHEFFER (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Saint Louis, MO), and L. R. SMALL (IBM Corp., System Integration Div., Houston, TX) IEEE Aerospace and Electronic Systems Magazine (ISSN 0885-8985), vol. 3, Nov. 1988, p. 16-20.

An approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems is described. Background is included on the development of this concept including the lessons learned from Space Shuttle experience. The environment's relationship to the process flow of the Space-Station verification, from systems development to on-orbit verification, is presented. The uses of the environment's hardware implementation, called Data Management System (DMS) kits, are covered. It is explained how these DMS kits provide a development version of the space-station operational environment

and how this environment allows system developers to verify their systems performance, fault detection, and recovery capability. Conclusions on how the use of the DMS kits, in support of this concept, will ensure adequate on-orbit test capability are included.

#### A89-23258

### SPACE TUG ON THE SLIPWAY

FRANK COLUCCI Space (ISSN 0267-954X), vol. 4, Mar.-Apr. 1988, p. 44-48.

The design, development, testing, and evaluation program for the NASA Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle (OMV) is discussed. The OMV configuration is described and illustrated. The development of techniques to refuel and repair the OMV and plans for payload interfaces, such as a grapple docking mechanism, are examined. Also, the operation of the OMV, the application of video techniques for docking and satellite inspection, and the possibility of modifying or expanding the OMV are considered.

## A89-24495\* RCA Aerospace and Defense, East Windsor, NJ. ALL RESISTOJET CONTROL OF THE NASA DUAL KEEL SPACE STATION

M. A. PALUSZEK (RCA, Astro-Space Div., East Windsor, NJ) IN: Automatic control; Proceedings of the Tenth Triennial World Congress of IFAC, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, July 27-31, 1987. Volume 6. Oxford, England and Elmsford, NY, Pergamon Press, 1988, p. 167-173. refs (Contract NAS9-16023)

This paper describes a control system that uses small (0.1-N) hydrogen-fueled, high-expansion-ratio resistojets to control a Space Station's position and attitude. The number and size of the resistojets is calculated based on requirements for stationkeeping, compensation for steady-state gravity-gradient and aerodynamic torques, momentum loading due to mobile remote manipulator motion, Shuttle Orbiter docking, and translational evasive maneuvering. The all-resistojet control system performs continuous orbit maintenance while keeping the linear accelerations on the spacecraft lower than they would be without any control system operating.

### A89-24901

### RIDE AN ELEVATOR INTO SPACE

JEROME PEARSON (USAF, Flight Dynamics Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) New Scientist (ISSN 0262-4079), vol. 121, Jan. 14, 1989, p. 58-61.

The concepts of space elevators and space tethers are considered. The possibility of constructing a tower to lift spacecraft into orbit and the theoretical use of electromagnetic forces to construct an orbital ring above the earth are discussed. Proposals for using space tethers are examined, including making measurements in the upper atmosphere in conjunction with the Space Shuttle, launching satellites from the Space Shuttle, collecting cargo from the lunar surface, and maintaining microgravity on the Space Station.

A89-25335\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

# THE EFFECT OF INITIAL VELOCITY ON MANUALLY CONTROLLED REMOTE DOCKING OF AN ORBITAL MANEUVERING VEHICLE (OMV) TO A SPACE STATION

ADAM R. BRODY (NASA, Ames Research Center; Sterling Software, Aerospace Human Factor Research Div., Moffett Field, CA) AlAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 9 p. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-0400)

Simulated docking maneuvers were performed to assess the effect of initial velocity on docking failure rate, mission duration, and total impulse (fuel consumption). The effect of the removal of the range and rate displays was also examined. Since duration and impulse decrease and increase respectively with increases in initial velocity, two parameters were created by subtracting a reference value from each. These values were termed 'reserve time' and 'radial impulse'. Naive subjects were capable of achieving

a high success rate in performing simulated docking maneuvers without extensive experience, and failure rate did not significantly increase with increased velocity. The amount of time pilots reserved for final approach increased with starting velocity. Piloting of docking maneuvers was not significantly affected in any way by the removal of range and rate displays. Values for reserve time, and radial impulse were lowest for docking maneuvers begun at the lowest initial velocity.

Author

### A89-28273#

# AENEAS - AN ESCAPE VEHICLE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION [AENEAS - EEN ONTSNAPPINGSVOERTUIG VOOR HET INTERNATIONALE RUIMTESTATION]

J. MIES, E. MOOIJ, and J. OFFERMAN (Delft, Technische Universiteit, Netherlands)
Ruimtevaart, vol. 37, Dec. 1988, p. 27-33. In Dutch.

The design concept of Aeneas, a crew emergency rescue vehicle (CERV) for the International Space Station, is discussed, summarizing the results of student feasibility studies undertaken at Delft Technical University in 1988. Plans call for two identical CERVs capable of returning six crew members to earth; major components include the capsule proper, a propulsion unit, cold-gas and hydrazine attitude-control jets, parachutes, and flotation equipment. Details of the CERV design and the integration with the Space Station are considered, and a mission profile is given.

TK

### A89-31895

### MOVING THINGS ABOUT IN SPACE

ANDREW WILSON Interavia (ISSN 0020-5168), vol. 44, Feb. 1989, p. 155-158.

Space Shuttle Orbiter limitations and the evolution of ESA planning towards an independent manned-spacecraft program have prompted studies of an 'intelligent' upper stage for the Ariane 5 booster, in order to deliver heavy cargo modules to the NASA International Space Station and, eventually, ESA's own Man-Tended Free Flyer. This Ariane 5 Transfer Vehicle (ATV) is expected to draw as much as possible on the hardware of the Ariane L6 upper stage and Equipment Bay, in order to minimize costs. ATVs will probably remain attached to the Space Station for periods of up to six months, before returning laden with Station rubbish. NASA's OMV has from the outset been designed as a 'smart' stage, and will undertake a variety of missions during its 10-year design life.

N89-10119\*# Rockwell International Corp., Canoga Park, CA. Rocketdyne Div.

### ORBIT TRANSFER ROCKET ENGINE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM. PHASE 2: ADVANCED ENGINE STUDY Interim Report

C. ERICKSON, A. MARTINEZ, and B. HINES Feb. 1987 85 p (Contract NAS3-23773)

(NASA-CR-179602; NAS 1.26:179602; RI/RD-87-126) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 21H

In Phase 2 of the Advanced Engine Study, the Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) maintenance-driven engine design, preliminary maintenance plan, and concept for space operable disconnects generated in Phase 1 were further developed. Based on the results of the vehicle contractors Orbit Transfer Vehicle (OTV) Concept Definition and System Analysis Phase A studies, minor revisions to the engine design were made. Additional refinements in the engine design were identified through further engine concept studies. These included an updated engine balance incorporating experimental heat transfer data from the Enhanced Heat Load Thrust Chamber Study and a Rao optimum nozzle contour. The preliminary maintenance plan of Phase 1 was further developed through additional studies. These included a compilation of critical component lives and life limiters and a review of the Space Shuttle Main Engine (SSME) operations and maintenance manual in order to begin outlining the overall maintenance procedures for the Orbit Transfer Vehicle Engine and identifying technology requirements for streamlining space-based operations. Phase 2 efforts also provided further definition to the advanced

fluid coupling devices including the selection and preliminary design of a preferred concept and a preliminary test plan for its further development.

N89-11803\*# Textron Bell Aerospace Co., Buffalo, NY. SPACE STATION AUXILIARY THRUST CHAMBER TECHNOLOGY Final Report

J. M. SENNEFF Feb. 1987 44 p (Contract NAS3-24883)

A program to design, fabricate, and test a 50 lb sub f (222 N) thruster was undertaken to demonstrate the applicability of the reverse flow concept as an item of auxillary propulsion for the Space Station. The thruster was to operate at a mixture ratio (O/F) of 4, be capable of operating for 2 million lb sub f-seconds (8.896 million N-seconds) impulse with a chamber pressure of 75 psia (52N/sq cm) and a nozzle area ratio of 40. A successful demonstration of an (0/F) of 4 thruster, was followed by the design objective of operating at (O/F) of 8. The demonstration of this thruster resulted in the order of and additional (O/F) of 8 thruster chamber under the present NAS 3-24883 contract. The effort to fabricate and test the second (0/F) of 8 thruster is documented.

Autho

N89-12022# Aeritalia S.p.A., Naples (Italy). Space Systems Group.

## FLUID SCIENCE LABORATORY FOR COLUMBUS, EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

V. DEFILIPPI Paris, France ESA 31 Mar. 1988 45 p (Contract ESA-6805/87)

(SG-RP-AI-024; ESA-CR(P)-2649; ETN-88-93245) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

The role of the fluid science laboratory (FSL) on Columbus; FSL scientific objectives; and Columbus resources and interfaces to FSL are summarized. The FSL concept comprises a fully contained fluid facility, a partially contained fluid facility, a containerless fluid facility, and a convection controlled fluid facility; two double racks; non dedicated containers for fluids, and conditioning loops; fully automated working; diagnostic techniques; and possibilities to intervene when changing fluids, diagnostics, stimuli, or geometric environmental conditions. A power conditioning subsystem is necessary. A man tended free flyer option is also feasible.

N89-12581\*# Martin Marietta Aerospace, Denver, CO. Space Station Program.

## SPACE STĂTION INTEGRATED PROPULSION AND FLUID SYSTEMS STUDY

L. ROSE, D. BERGMAN, B. BICKNELL, and S. WILSON 25 Aug. 1987 77 p

(Contract NAS8-36438)

(NASA-CR-179393; NAS 1.26:179393; MCR-87-580) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

This Databook addresses the integration of fluid systems of the Space Station program. It includes a catalog of components required for the Space Station elements fluid systems and information on potential hardware commonality. The components catalog is in four parts. The first part lists the components defined for all the fluid systems identified in EP 2.1, Space Station Program Fluid Systems Configuration Databook. The components are cross-referenced in three sections. Section 2.1 lists the components by the fluid system in which they are used. Section 2.2 lists the components by type. Section 2.3 lists by the type of fluid media handled by the component. The next part of the catalog provides a description of the individual component. This section (2.4) is made up of data retrieved from Martin Marietta Denver Aerospace component data base. The third part is an assessment of propulsion hardware technology requirements. Section 2.5 lists components identified during the study as requiring development prior to flight qualification. Finally, Section 2.6 presents the results of the evaluation of commonality between components. The specific

requirements of each component have been reviewed and duplication eliminated. Author

N89-12843\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.\_

TANK GAUGING APPARATUS AND METHOD Patent Application

BRIAN G. MORRIS, inventor (to NASA) 11 Jul. 1988 22 p (NASA-CASE-MSC-21059-1; NAS 1.71:MSC-21059-1; US-PATENT-APPL-SN-217725) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 14/2

An apparatus for gauging the amount of liquid in a container of liquid and gas under low or zero gravity net conditions includes an accumulator and appropriate connector apparatus for communicating gas between the accumulator and the container. In one form of the invention, gas is removed from the container and compressed into the accumulator. The pressure and temperature of the fluid in the container is measured before and after removal of the gas; the pressure and temperature of the gas in the accumulator is measured before and after compression of the gas into the accumulator from the container. These pressure and temperature measurements are used to determine the volume of gas in the container, whereby the volume of the liquid in the container can be determined from the difference between the known volume of the container and the volume of gas in the container. Gas from the accumulator may be communicated into the container in a similar process as a verification of the gauging of the liquid volume, or as an independent process for determining NASĂ the volume of liquid in the container.

N89-13449\*# Martin Marietta Corp., Denver, CO. Astronautics Group.

ORBITAL TRANSFER VEHICLE CONCEPT DEFINITION AND SYSTEM ANALYSIS STUDY, 1985. VOLUME 2: OTV CONCEPT DEFINITION AND EVALUATION. BOOK 2: OTV CONCEPT DEFINITION Final Report, Jul. 1984 - Oct. 1985

GLEN J. DICKMAN and J. T. KEELEY Oct. 1985 213 p Revised

(Contract NAS8-36108)

(NASA-CR-183543; NAS 1.26:183543;

MCR-86-2601-VOL-2-BK-2-REV) Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

This portion of the Orbit Transfer Vehicle (OTV) Concept Definition and System Analysis Study, Volume 2, Book 2, summarizes the flight vehicle concept selection process and results. It presents an overview of OTV mission and system design requirements and describes the family of OTV recommended, the reasons for this recommendation, and the associated Phase C/D Program.

N89-13451\*# Martin Marietta Corp., Denver, CO. Astronautics Group.

ORBITAL TRANSFER VEHICLE CONCEPT DEFINITION AND SYSTEM ANALYSIS STUDY, 1986. VOLUME 1-A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SUPPLEMENT Final Report, Jul. 1984 - Oct. 1986 GLEN J. DICKMAN Apr. 1987 43 p Revised, July 1987

(Contract NAS8-36108)

(NASA-CR-183542; NAS 1.26:183542;

MCR-87-2601-VOL-1-A-REV) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

This extension study has assessed the impact that the existence of a Large Cargo Vehicle and a variety of aggressive mission models would have on the preferred Orbital Transfer Vehicle Program.

Author

N89-13454\*# Martin Marietta Corp., Denver, CO. Astronautics Group

ORBITAL TRANSFER VEHICLE CONCEPT DEFINITION AND SYSTEM ANALYSIS STUDY, 1986. VOLUME 9: STUDY EXTENSION RESULTS Final Report, Jan. - Sep. 1986
ALLEN E. KOFAL Jul. 1987 298 p Revised

(Contract NAS8-36108)

### 09 PROPULSION/FLUID MANAGEMENT

The purpose of this extension to the OTV Concept Definition and Systems Analysis Study was to improve the definition of the OTV Program that will be most beneficial to the nation in the 1995 to 2010 timeframe. The implications of the defined mission and defined launch vehicle are investigated. The key mission requirements identified for the Space Transportation Architecture Study (STAS) were established and reflect a need for early capability and more ambitious capability growth. The key technical objectives and related issues addressed are summarized. The analyses of selected areas including aerobrake design, proximity operations, and the balance of EVA and IVA operations used in the support of the OTV at the space-base were enhanced. Sensitivity studies were conducted to establish how the OTV program should be tailored to meet changing circumstances.

Author

N89-13458\*# Martin Marietta Aerospace, Denver, CO.
ORBITAL TRANSFER VEHICLE CONCEPT DEFINITION AND
SYSTEM ANALYSIS STUDY. VOLUME 2: OTV CONCEPT
DEFINITION AND EVALUATION. BOOK 3: SUBSYSTEM
TRADE STUDIES

GLEN J. DICKMAN Jul. 1987 431 p Revised (Contract NAS8-36108) (NASA-CR-183544; NAS 1.26:183544; MCR-86-2601-VOL-2-BK-3-REV) Avail: NTIS HC A19/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The technical trade studies and analyses reported in this book represent the accumulated work of the technical staff for the contract period. The general disciplines covered are as follows: (1) Guidance, Navigation, and Control; (2) Avionics Hardware; (3) Aeroassist Technology; (4) Propulsion; (5) Structure and Materials; and (6) Thermal Control Technology. The objectives in each of these areas were to develop the latest data, information, and analyses in support of the vehicle design effort.

N89-13786\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cocoa Beach, FL.

QUICK-DISCONNECT INFLATABLE SEAL ASSEMBLY Patent KURT D. BUEHLER, inventor (to NASA) and JAMES E. FESMIRE, inventor (to NASA) 20 Sep. 1988 9 p Filed 22 May 1987 Supersedes N87-25583 (25 - 19, p 2616) (NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1; US-PATENT-4,772,050; US-PATENT-APPL-SN-052940; US-PATENT-CLASS-285-39; US-PATENT-CLASS-285-107; US-PATENT-CLASS-285-108; US-PATENT-CLASS-285-109; US-PATENT-CLASS-285-133.1; US-PATENT-CLASS-285-351) Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 13/11

This invention concerns an inflatable seal assembly adapted for use with a bayonet quick-disconnect system particularly useful for the insulated transfer of cryogenic consumables in orbit (such as between a space station and a re-supply vehicle). The zero-leak cryogenic coupling includes a polymeric seal clamped to a male bayonet member with two pairs of tightening rings. The tightening rings threadably engage each other in respective pairs around tapered ends of the inflatable seal member so that a wedging action tightens the seal member about the male bayonet. Once in place, the seal may be inflated via an inflation port so that its expansion provides pressure contact with the inside surface of a coaxial female member.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N89-15154\*# Martin Marietta Aerospace, Denver, CO. Astronautics Group.

SPACE STATION INTEGRATED PROPULSION AND FLUID SYSTEMS STUDY Final Report

B. BICKNELL, S. WILSON, M. DENNIS, D. SHEPARD, and R. ROSSIER Sep. 1988 106 p (Contract NAS8-36438)

(NASA-CR-183509; NAS 1.26:183509; MCR-88-539) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The program study was performed in two tasks: Task 1

addressed propulsion systems and Task 2 addressed all fluid systems associated with the Space Station elements, which also included propulsion and pressurant systems. Program results indicated a substantial reduction in life cycle costs through integrating the oxygen/hydrogen propulsion system with the environmental control and life support system, and through supplying nitrogen in a cryogenic gaseous supercritical or subcritical liquid state. A water sensitivity analysis showed that increasing the food water content would substantially increase the amount of water available for propulsion use and in all cases, the implementation of the BOSCH CO2 reduction process would reduce overall life cycle costs to the station and minimize risk. An investigation of fluid systems and associated requirements revealed a delicate balance between the individual propulsion and fluid systems across work packages and a strong interdependence between all other fluid systems.

N89-15159# Sandia National Labs., Albuquerque, NM.
EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATIONS OF LOW AND ZERO
GRAVITY NONLINEAR FLUID-SPACECRAFT INTERACTION

L. D. PETERSON 1988 24 p Presented at the 59th Shock and Vibration Symposium, Albuquerque, NM, 18 Oct. 1988 (Contract DE-AC04-76DP-00789)

(DE88-015263; SAND-88-1520C; CONF-881076-6) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

Low and zero gravity simulation experiments of the motion of a spacecraft coupled to the nonlinear slosh of a contained fluid are presented and discussed. A generic study model, in which a linear, spring-mass-damper spacecraft mode was coupled to the slosh of a fluid within an attached cylinder, has been studied experimentally using a unique, scale model apparatus. Low gravity was simulated in a 1 g laboratory using capillary (Bond number) scaled models, and zero gravity was simulated during experiments on the NASA KC-135 Reduced Gravity Test Facility. The mass fraction of fluid, the tuning ratio of the fluid and spacecraft vibrations, the spacecraft damping ratio, and the nondimensional gravity level were systematically varied. The nonlinear free decay response of the experimental systems exhibited system natural frequencies which varied in proportion to the square of the amplitude of the motion. The nonlinear resonance responses displayed harmonic, nonharmonic, planar, nonplanar, and spatially chaotic motions. These experimental responses can only be modeled by a nonlinear analytical model of the fluid coupled to the spacecraft model, and cannot be predicted by the simple linear slosh models now in use. DOE

N89-15969\*# Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg. Dept. of Aerospace and Ocean Engineering. SPACE-BASED LASER-POWERED ORBITAL TRANSFER VEHICLE (PROJECT SLICK)

Jun. 1988 225 p (Contract NGT-21-002-080; NGT-80001) (NASA-CR-184716; NAS 1.26:184716) Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF

A conceptual design study of a laser-powered orbital transfer vehicle (LOTV) is presented. The LOTV, nicknamed SLICK (Space Laser Interorbital Cargo Kite), will be utilized for the transfer of 16000 kg of cargo between Low Earth Orbit (LEO) and either Geosynchronous Earth Orbit (GEO) or Low Lunar Orbit (LLO). This design concentrates primarily on the LEO/GEO scenario, which will have typical LEO-to-GEO trip time of 6 days and two return versions. One version uses an all propulsive return while the other utilizes a ballute aerobrake for the return trip. Furthermore, three return cargo options of 16000 kg, 5000 kg (standard option), and 1600 kg are considered for this scenario. The LEO/LLO scenario uses only a standard, aerobraked version. The basic concept behind the LOTV is that the power for the propulsion system is supplied by a source separate from the LOTV itself. For the LEO/GEO scenario the LOTV utilizes a direct solar-pumped iodide laser and possibly two relay stations, all orbiting at an altitude of one Earth radius and zero inclination. An additional nuclear-powered laser is placed on the Moon for the LEO/LLO scenario. The propulsion system of the LOTV consists of a single

engine fueled with liquid hydrogen. The laser beam is captured and directed by a four mirror optical system through a window in the thrust chamber of the engine. There, seven plasmas are created to convert the laser beam energy into thermal energy at an efficiency of at least 50 percent. For the LEO/LLO scenario the laser propulsion is supplemented by LH2/LOX chemical trusters.

N89-16357\*# Houston Univ., Clear Lake, TX.
MODELING, SIMULATION AND CONTROL FOR A CRYOGENIC
FLUID MANAGEMENT FACILITY, PRELIMINARY REPORT

MAX A. TURNER and P. D. VANBUSKIRK (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Burbank, CA.) In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 12 p 1986

Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The synthesis of a control system for a cryogenic fluid management facility was studied. The severe demand for reliability as well as instrumentation and control unique to the Space Station environment are prime considerations. Realizing that the effective control system depends heavily on quantitative description of the facility dynamics, a methodology for process identification and parameter estimation is postulated. A block diagram of the associated control system is also produced. Finally, an on-line adaptive control strategy is developed utilizing optimization of the velocity form control parameters (proportional gains, integration and derivative time constants) in appropriate difference equations for direct digital control. Of special concern are the communications, software and hardware supporting interaction between the ground and orbital systems. It is visualized that specialist in the OSI/ISO utilizing the Ada programming language will influence further development, testing and validation of the simplistic models presented here for adaptation to the actual flight environment.

Author

N89-17613\*# Martin Marietta Aerospace, Denver, CO. Astronautics Group.

SPACE STATION INTEGRATED PROPULSION AND FLUID SYSTEMS STUDY. SPACE STATION PROGRAM FLUID MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS DATABOOK

B. BICKNELL, S. WILSON, M. DENNIS, and M. LYDON 26 Apr. 1988 231 p

(Contract NAS8-36438)

(NASA-CR-183583; NAS 1.26:183583; MCR-88-557) Avail: NTIS

HC A11/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Commonality and integration of propulsion and fluid systems associated with the Space Station elements are being evaluated. The Space Station elements consist of the core station, which includes habitation and laboratory modules, nodes, airlocks, and trusswork; and associated vehicles, platforms, experiments, and payloads. The program is being performed as two discrete tasks. Task 1 investigated the components of the Space Station architecture to determine the feasibility and practicality of commonality and integration among the various propulsion elements. This task was completed. Task 2 is examining integration and commonality among fluid systems which were identified by the Phase B Space Station contractors as being part of the initial operating capability (IOC) and growth Space Station architectures. Requirements and descriptions for reference fluid systems were compiled from Space Station documentation and other sources. The fluid systems being examined are: an experiment gas supply system, an oxygen/hydrogen supply system, an integrated water system, the integrated nitrogen system, and the integrated waste fluids system. Definitions and descriptions of alternate systems were developed, along with analyses and discussions of their benefits and detriments. This databook includes fluid systems descriptions, requirements, schematic diagrams, component lists, and discussions of the fluid systems. In addition, cost comparison are used in some cases to determine the optimum system for a specific task.

N89-18506\*# Virginia Univ., Charlottesville.
CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF A MANNED ORBITAL TRANSFER

**VEHICLE Final Report** 

RICHARD DAVIS, MILES DUQUETTE, REBECCA FREDRICK, DANIEL SCHUMACHER, SCHAEFFER SOMERS, STANLEY STAFIRA, JAMES WILLIAMS, and MARK ZELINKA May 1988 192 p

(Contract NGT-21-002-080)

(NASA-CR-183391; NAS 1.26:183391) Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

With the advent of the manned space station, man now requires a spacecraft based on the space station with the ability to deploy, recover, and repair satellites quickly and economically. Such a craft would prolong and enhance the life and performance of many satellites. A basic design was developed for an orbital tansfer vehicle (OTV). The basic design criteria are discussed. The design of the OTV and systems were researched in the following areas: avionics, crew systems, electrical power systems, environmental control/life support systems, navigation and orbital maneuvers, propulsion systems, reaction control systems (RCS), servicing systems, and structures. The basic concepts in each of the areas are summarized.

N89-18517\*# McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntington Beach, CA.

## BERTHING MECHANISM FINAL TEST REPORT AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENT

Oct. 1988 90 p Prepared in cooperation with Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL (Contract NAS8-36417)

The purpose is to document the testing performed on both hardware and software developed under the Space Station Berthing Mechanisms Program. Testing of the mechanism occurred at three locations. Several system components, e.g., actuators and computer systems, were functionally tested before assembly. A series of post assembly tests were performed. The post assembly tests, as well as the dynamic testing of the mechanism, are presented.

N89-19337# Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg. Dept. of Engineering Science and Mechanics.

## MANEUVERING EQUATIONS IN TERMS OF QUASI-COORDINATE

LEONARD MEIROVITCH In Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 19-21 11 Dec. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

The equations for the motion of a flexible spacecraft in space can be described conveniently in terms of quasi-coordinates. The nonlinear equations can be treated by a perturbation approach, resulting in a low-order nonlinear problem for the rigid-body maneuvering and linear time-varying problem for angular perturbations from the rigid-body maneuver and elastic vibration.

Author

10

## MECHANISMS, AUTOMATION, AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Includes descriptions of simulations, models, analytical techniques, and requirements for remote, automated and robotic mechanical systems.

A89-10492 AUTOMATION AND ROBOTICS IN SPACE [AUTOMATION UND ROBOTIK IM WELTRAUM]

E. FREUND (Dortmund, Universitaet, Federal Republic of

Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 54-60. In German. refs (DGLR PAPER 87-096)

The current status of robotics for space applications is surveyed and illustrated with diagrams and drawings, and strategies for future R&D efforts are examined with reference to the FRG Planning Framework for High Technology and Space Flight (OHR). The design structure of a typical manipulator system is outlined; the degree of robot control needed for different space missions (ranging from telepresence and teleoperation to fully autonomous operation) is discussed; and the control-theoretical problem of trajectory determination for three robots and one work platform in free flight is briefly considered. The key technologies to be developed within the OHR include lightweight intelligent sensor-guided manipulators, modular gripping systems and wide-application tools, improved man-machine interfaces, increased decision-making and planning capabilities via knowledge-based systems, and coordination of multiple-armed robots and multiple-robot configurations. T.K.

**A89-10596\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

## LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER RESOURCES AND NEEDS FOR MANNED SPACE OPERATIONS SIMULATION

ROBERT R. NUNAMAKER and LAWRENCE F. ROWELL (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) IN: Aerospace Behavioral Engineering Technology Conference, 6th, Long Beach, CA, Oct. 5-8, 1987, Proceedings. Warrendale, PA, Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 189-197. refs (SAE PAPER 871724)

This paper describes current simulation research activities carried out at the Langley Research Center in the areas of remotely controlled operations, task performance, and analytical operations, along with early simulators developed at the center. Special attention is given to the center's current space simulation capabilities which are applicable to manned space operation studies, including the Advanced Concepts Simulator (ACS) and a computer-generated imagery (CGI). The ACS was designed to represent an aircraft cockpit for flight operations in the 1990s but will be also suitable for simulating a variety of astronaut work station applications. The CGI, scheduled for delivery in 1989, will be able to provide out-the-window scenes representative of many operational tasks from rendezvous and docking/berthing to control of telerobotic devices.

# A89-10666 FUTURE DIRECTIONS IN SPACECRAFT MECHANISMS TECHNOLOGY

STUART H. LOEWENTHAL and W. E. LOMAS, II (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, CA) IN: International Pacific Air and Space Technology Conference, Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 13-17, 1987, Proceedings. Warrendale, PA, Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 453-465. refs (SAE PAPER 872454)

This paper presents a reflective survey of recent developments in spacecraft mechanism technology, focussing on analytical tools, precision gimbal and robotics technologies. These topical areas were highlighted because they are good indicators where new mechanism technology is emerging. Today's mechanical dynamic simulation software permits routine solution of a large class of separation mechanism problems, yielding important time dependent, joint forces and motion information. The requirements for pointing multithousand kilogram scientific payloads to multiarc second levels aboard Space Station is extending gimbal technology. An innovative concept for isolating gimbal payloads from base motion disturbances is described. The goal of augmenting man's capability in space through robotics has virtually spawned a new industry. However, the transition between industrial and space robotic systems is not a particularly easy one, as discussed in this review.

## A89-11682\*# Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH. ROBOTS FOR MANIPULATION IN A MICRO-GRAVITY ENVIRONMENT

R. D. QUINN (Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH) and C. LAWRENCE (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 515-528. refs

This paper is concerned with the development of control strategies and mechanisms for robots operating in the micro-gravity environment of Space Station. These robots must be capable of conducting experiments and manufacturing processes without disturbing the micro-gravity environment through base reactions/motion. Approaches discussed for controlling the robot base reactions/motions include strategies making use of manipulators with redundant degrees of freedom, actuators at the robot base, and a redundant (balancing) arm. Two degree-of-freedom, traction-drive joints are discussed as well as the conceptual design for a traction-driven manipulator.

## A89-11688# DYNAMICS OF A FLEXIBLE ORBITING PLATFORM WITH MRMS

Y. MORITA, H. YOKOTA (Tokyo, University, Japan), and V. J. MODI (British Columbia, University, Vancouver, Canada) IN: Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987. Blacksburg, VA, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1988, p. 631-646. refs

A relatively general formulation for studying the dynamics of a flexible Mobile Remote Manipulator System (MRMS), supported by an orbiting flexible platform, is developed using the Lagrangian approach, with generalized forces accounting for the environmental effects, damping, and control. The effectiveness of the general formulation is demonstrated by analyzing complex interactions between vibrational and librational degrees of freedom in the presence of MRMS maneuver over a range of system parameters and initial conditions. It is shown that translational and slewing maneuver of the MRMS substantially affects the librational response of the platform due to a shift in the center of mass and transient character of the inertia matrix.

### A89-11803

## SPACE STATION AUTOMATION III; PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING, CAMBRIDGE, MA, NOV. 2-4, 1987

WUN C. CHIOU, SR., ED. Meeting sponsored by SPIE, IEEE, NASA, et al. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers (SPIE Proceedings. Volume 851), 1987, 192 p. For individual items see A89-11804 to A89-11828. (SPIE-851)

The conference presents papers on the application of artificial intelligence technology to national space programs, system and subsystem autonomy, telerobotic technology for space applications, and remote servicing platforms. Topics include testing and validation in artificial intelligence programming, common sense knowledge framework for subsystem autonomy, mission planning and simulation via intelligent agents, and system autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station. Consideration is also given to sensor integration by system and operator, intelligent training system for payload-assist module deploys, telerobot experiment concepts in space, common sense planning applied to grasping and manipulating, and Space Station flight telerobotic servicer functional requirements development.

**A89-11816\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

### TELEROBOT EXPERIMENT CONCEPTS IN SPACE

LYLE M. JENKINS (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) IN: Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1987, p. 92-94.

A unique set of problems will be encountered in the development

of telerobotic systems for space applications such as the Flight Telerobotic System. The dexterous manipulation of objects in zero g will be significantly different. Issues arise from mechanical response and operator interaction with the controls and displays. To reduce development risk, a series of experiments are conceived for the Space Shuttle.

# A89-11818\* Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA. PLANNING ASSEMBLY/DISASSEMBLY OPERATIONS FOR SPACE TELEROBOTICS

ARTHUR C. SANDERSON and LUIZ HOMEM DE MELLO (Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA) IN: Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1987, p. 109-115. Research supported by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Cientifico e Tecnologico of Brazil, Carnegie-Mellon University, and NASA. refs

Space telerobotic systems will perform complex tasks of assembly, disassembly, and repair of space-based equipment. Planning such tasks requires reasoning about the functional, physical, and geometrical properties of the equipment, as well as a representation of the characteristics and capabilities of the manipulators and sensors available for the task. The And/Or graph is a useful approach to representation of feasible assembly/disassembly sequences and provides the basis for search among alternative strategies. The paper describes the use of parts entropy measures as evaluation criteria for search in the And/Or graph space. This approach leads to candidate task plans which minimize the complexity of intermediate geometrical states.

Author

A89-11825\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

AUTOMATION AND ROBOTICS AND RELATED TECHNOLOGY ISSUES FOR SPACE STATION CUSTOMER SERVICING

HELMUT P. CLINE (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) IN: Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1987, p. 161-168.

Several flight servicing support elements are discussed within the context of the Space Station. Particular attention is given to the servicing facility, the mobile servicing center, and the flight telerobotic servicer (FTS). The role that automation and robotics can play in the design and operation of each of these elements is discussed. It is noted that the FTS, which is currently being developed by NASA, will evolve to increasing levels of autonomy to allow for the virtual elimination of routine EVA. Some of the features of the FTS will probably be: dual manipulator arms having reach and dexterity roughly equivalent to that of an EVA-suited astronaut, force reflection capability allowing efficient teleoperation, and capability of operating from a variety of support systems.

K.K.

A89-11826\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

## SPACE STATION FLIGHT TELEROBOTIC SERVICER FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS DEVELOPMENT

JOHN OBERRIGHT, HARRY MCCAIN (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD), and RUTH I. WHITMAN (ORI, Inc., Systems Planning Div., Rockville, MD) IN: Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1987, p. 169-172.

The Space Station flight telerobotic servicer (FTS), a flight robotic system for use on the first Space Station launch, is described. The objectives of the FTS program include: (1) the provision of an alternative crew EVA by supporting the crew in assembly, maintenance, and servicing activities, and (2) the improvement of crew safety by performing hazardous tasks such as spacecraft refueling or thermal and power system maintenance. The NASA/NBS Standard Reference Model provides the generic,

hierarchical, structured functional control definition for the system. It is capable of accommodating additional degrees of machine intelligence in the future.

### A89-11901

## 1988 IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ROBOTICS AND AUTOMATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA, APR. 24-29, 1988, PROCEEDINGS. VOLUMES 1, 2, & 3

Conference sponsored by IEEE. Washington, DC, Computer Society Press, 1988, p. Vol. 1, 687 p.; vol. 2, 701 p.; vol. 3, 588 p. For individual items see A89-11902 to A89-11927, A89-11929 to A89-12069.

Various papers on robotics and automation are presented. The general topics addressed include: flexible manipulators: redundant robots; trajectory planning; grasping; mechanisms and actuators; neurocomputing in robotics; computer architectures in robotics; multiarm robots; motion planning; intelligent mobile systems; inverse kinematics; adaptive manipulator control methods; tactile sensing; robot calibration; legged locomotion; adaptive control of robots; representation for planning; modeling and perception; robot dynamics and control; adaptive control: gross motion; planning and control; multisensor fusion; assembly: object representation; control of robot manipulators; navigation: position estimation; assembly: parts interaction; automatic process planning; and feedback control. Also discussed are: robot arm dynamics; recognition and inspection; friction and vibration; industrial applications; force control; modeling and simulation; twodimensional vision; assembly applications; hybrid position and force control; motion planning with obstacles; modeling and control; three-dimensional range sensing; understanding and programming; sensing applications; model-based motion planning; stereo vision.

CD

### A89-11905

## MODELLING OF A 5-BAR-LINKAGE MANIPULATOR WITH ONE FLEXIBLE LINK

DAVID WANG and M. VIDYASAGAR (Waterloo, University, Canada) IN: 1988 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation, Philadelphia, PA, Apr. 24-29, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 1. Washington, DC, Computer Society Press, 1988, p. 21-26. refs

A model of a five-bar-linkage robot is examined where the top link is flexible. The modeling process is described and applied to the simpler problem of a single link beam. The model of the five-bar-linkage robot with the top link flexible is derived and then simplified using various assumptions which are discussed. It is shown that under these assumptions, it may be possible to control two joints using a typical rigid-body controller while using the third joint to control the vibrations. This greatly simplifies the control problem.

# A89-12005\* Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. TRACKING AND STATIONKEEPING FOR FREE-FLYING ROBOTS USING SLIDING SURFACES

CRAIG R. CARIGNAN (STX Corp., Lanham, MD) and DAVID L. AKIN (MIT, Cambridge, MA) IN: 1988 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation, Philadelphia, PA, Apr. 24-29, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. Washington, DC, Computer Society Press, 1988, p. 969-974. refs (Contract NAGW-21)

The authors use the concept of sliding surfaces for generating two types of tracking control laws for a free-flying robot engaged in zero-gravity assembly tasks. Suction control, developed elsewhere for controlling manipulators with stationary bases, is used here to track workspace trajectories for manipulators mounted on mobile platforms. Zone control is formulated for the purpose of stationkeeping a robot maneuvering unit during payload manipulation. Experimental results are described for tests performed on an air-bearing robot tracking payload trajectories along a glass surface.

### 10 MECHANISMS, AUTOMATION, AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

### A89-12026

### **REAL-TIME OBJECT DETERMINATION FOR SPACE ROBOTICS**

GORDON T. UBER and MARK F. DOHERTY (Lockheed Digital Image Processing Laboratory, Palo Alto, CA) IN: 1988 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation, Philadelphia, PA, Apr. 24-29, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. Washington, DC, Computer Society Press, 1988, p. 1320, 1321. refs

The successful creation of an autonomous space robot for on-orbit satellite servicing and inspection depends greatly upon the vision understanding subsystem. Off-the-shelf vision systems do not provide the three spatial and one temporal dimension modeling necessary for this complex task. Prior research has generally investigated the four-dimensional scene understanding problem at the expense of a true real-time capability. The authors have begun research at the Lockheed Digital Image Processing Laboratory on a space robot vision subsystem providing both a real-time processing and four-dimensional object determination. The authors describe their initial approach.

### A89-12068\* Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA. PLANNING REPAIR SEQUENCES USING THE AND/OR **GRAPH REPRESENTATION OF ASSEMBLY PLANS**

L. S. HOMEM DE MELLO (Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA) and A. C. SANDERSON (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY) IN: 1988 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation, Philadelphia, PA, Apr. 24-29, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 3. Washington, DC, Computer Society Press, 1988, p. 1861, 1862. Research supported by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Cientifico е Tecnologico Carnegie-Mellon University, and NASA. refs

A simple modification is shown in the set of goal nodes of the AND/OR graph that allows its use in planning repairs such as the replacement of a part or a subassembly. An algorithm for the generation of all feasible sequences for disassembly and reassembly of parts that will achieve a repair is shown. This approach has been demonstrated for the example of the repair of space-based satellite equipment.

### A89-12677

### DYNAMICS DURING SLEWING AND TRANSLATIONAL MANEUVERS OF THE SPACE STATION BASED MRMS

H. W. MAH, V. J. MODI (British Columbia, University, Vancouver, Canada), Y. MORITA, and H. YOKOTA (Tokyo, University, Japan) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 2. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 915-933. (Contract NSERC-G-1547)

(AAS PAPER 87-481)

A formulation for studying the librational dynamics of a flexible platform supporting a mobile base connected to a series of slewing flexible appendages is presented. This formulation is ideally suited for the dynamics and control analysis of the Space Station based Mobile Remote Manipulator System (MRMS); it should prove useful during preliminary planning of the Space Station integration and operation. It is shown that the translational motion and the slewing maneuver of the MRMS influence the librational response of the platform due to a shift in the system center of mass and the transient character of the satellite inertia matrix.

### A89-15115

### TASKS PROJECTED FOR SPACE ROBOTS AND AN EXAMPLE OF ASSOCIATED ORBITAL INFRASTRUCTURE [TACHES **ENVISAGEES POUR LES ROBOTS SPATIAUX ET EXEMPLE** D'INFRASTRUCTURE ORBITALE ASSOCIEE]

L'Aeronautique et P. DUTTO (CNES, Toulouse, France) l'Astronautique (ISSN 0001-9275), no. 131, 1988, p. 12-20. In

Following a review of the orbital infrastructure projected up to the beginning of the 21st century, the application of robotics to manned and unmanned missions is discussed. Particular attention is given to the Space Station, MIR, the attached presurized module, Hermes, and Ariane V. The use of Al to increase the level of

autonomy and automation of space systems is considered. Possible roles for robotic systems include routine activities on manned and unmanned space flights, the execution of dangerous tasks (such as those on platforms exposed to elevated radiation levels or those involving nuclear reactors), and probing on distant missions.

### A89-16521#

### ROBOTIC SERVICING OF THE SPACE STATION PLATFORM

A. R. FROHBIETER, S. W. JACKSON, R. G. KOCINSKI, and W. E. STONEY (General Electric Co., Astro-Space Div., Princeton, AIAA, Space Programs and Technologies Conference, Houston, TX, June 21-24, 1988. 14 p. (AIAA PAPER 88-3497)

The baseline NASA Space Station Polar Orbiting Platform (POP) design included in-orbit Space Shuttle EVA or robotic servicing over a 15-year operational lifetime. A study has been conducted to ascertain the feasibility of relieving the Shuttle fleet of these POP services through the use of ELVs in conjunction with robotic operations. It is found that existing ELVs are suitable for these servicing operations, using remotely supervised robotics.

### A89-17632\*# Payload Systems, Inc., Wellesley, MA. TELESCIENCE SPACE LIFE SCIENCES TEST BED

VINIT NIJHAWAN, BYRON K. LICHTENBERG (Payload Systems, Inc., Wellesley, MA), WILLIAM R. MUNSEY (NASA, Kennedy Space Center, Cocoa Beach, FL), CHARLES M. OMAN, and LAURENCE R. YOUNG (MIT, Cambridge, MA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 5 p. (IAF PAPER 88-014)

This paper discusses the life sciences test bed project to evaluate the methodology for conducting a life sciences experiment over real physical distance with voice, video, and data interaction between the experiment and the remotely located investigators. The project was planned to identify the requirements for the Space Station Information System for life sciences experiments. The experiment design is presented, including video, data, and voice links. The ground based principal investigator workstation and the telescience operations are examined.

### A89-17633#

### **TELESCIENCE AND MICROGRAVITY - IMPACT ON FUTURE FACILITIES, GROUND SEGMENTS AND OPERATIONS**

R. MONTI (Napoli, Universita, Naples, Italy) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 17 p. (IAF PAPER 88-015)

The use of telescience as the preparatory phase for the future exploitation of microgravity by means of expert systems is reviewed. Ground segment structure, user support centers organization, and test bedding activities are discussed. Special attention is given to the role of the ground based primary investigator in conducting microgravity experiments on permanent space platforms. The use of telescience in the Columbus project is considered.

### A89-17656#

### CANADA'S MOBILE SERVICING SYSTEM FOR SPACE **STATION**

W. E. M. EVANS (Ministry of State for Science and Technology, Canada) and K. H. DOETSCH (National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 8 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-057)

The development program for the Mobile Sevicing System (MSS) of the Space Station is discussed. The on-orbit elements of the MSS are examined, including the Mobile Servicing Center, the MSS Maintenance Depot, and the Special Purpose Dexterous Manipulator. Ground support facilities and technology development for the MSS are considered.

### A89-17670#

MOBILE SERVICING SYSTEM FLIGHT OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

D. A. BASSETT (National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa), J. A. MIDDLETON, W. J. G. BRIMLEY, and T. W. YOUNG (SPAR Aerospace, Ltd., Toronto, Canada) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 33 p. (IAF PAPER 88-086)

The Mobile Servicing System (MSS), Canada's contribution to the International Space Station Program will perform a vital role in the on-orbit operations of the Space Station. This role will include activities in Assembly, Maintenance, Attached Payload Servicing, and Berthing/deberthing operations. This paper provides a description of the operations role of the MSS in the Assembly Sequence of the International Space Station. The launch sequence and on-orbit checkout and integration of the early elements of the MSS will be described in detail. Berthing and cargo transfer operations between the MSS and the STS Orbiter will be discussed as will operations scenarios during the early assembly sequence. The support and training efforts in support of early operations are discussed, and a description of the Canadian Operations support facilities are provided.

### A89-17837# AUTOMATION AND ROBOTICS ONBOARD EUROPEAN SPACE LABORATORY MODULES

K.-P. LUDWIG (MBB-ERNO Raumfahrttechnik GmbH, Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 7 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-488)

This paper describes the rationale, criteria, and resulting concept for experiment automation within the pressurized laboratories of current and future European space programs. A description of the pressurized laboratories under investigation is given, and the expected payload character and the problems in experiment operations by crewmen are outlined. Using the APM as an example for future European laboratories, the necessity of introducing A&R systems into payload operations is deduced, and a preliminary concept for LAB automation is described. Problems and unresolved issues are also addressed.

### A89-18136# TELEROBOTICS (SUPERVISED AUTONOMY) FOR SPACE APPLICATIONS

W. S. OTAGURO, L. O. KESLER, and D. D. BEEBE (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntington Beach, CA) IN: AIAA/IEEE Digital Avionics Systems Conference, 8th, San Jose, CA, Oct. 17-20, 1988, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 580-584. (AIAA PAPER 88-3970)

This paper describes a telerobotic implementation as applied to autonomous guidance and control of platforms such as the Manned Maneuvering Unit (MMU), and mechanisms such as the Remote Manipulator System (RMS) using developed imaging tracker technology. With space qualified hardware such as the MMU and RMS which use cameras to monitor its operation under man's control, the approach adopted by MDAC used a developed imaging tracker system with enhanced positioning algorithms to provide the autonomous guidance and control of platforms and mechanisms. The modification of this imaging tracker into a robotic controller is presented. Its application to NASA's Extra-Vehicular Activity (EVA) retriever development and telerobotic operation is described.

### A89-18329# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATION TO SPACE LOGISTICS

DAVID G. WINCHELL and JOHN B. CORCORAN (Perkin-Elmer Corp., Norwalk, CT) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 5 p.

(AIAA PAPER 88-4754)

A consensus has emerged that without Al's application, fully adequate Space Station telerobotics and robotic-servicing tasks will not be possible. Additional essential roles are presently

foreseen for AI in the planning of space logistics missions, fault diagnosis with built-in test features, and expert knowledge retention and access. All such AI applications are facilitated by the availability of powerful, comparatively cheap computational resources; they are made imperative by the complexity of prospective orbiting systems such as the NASA Space Station.

### A89-19551 AEROSPACE SIMULATION III; PROCEEDINGS OF THE SCS MULTICONFERENCE, SAN DIEGO, CA, FEB. 3-5, 1988

MONTE UNG, ED. (Southern California, University, Los Angeles, CA) Conference sponsored by the Society for Computer Simulation International. San Diego, CA, Society for Computer Simulation International (Simulation Series. Volume 19, No. 2, Apr. 1988), 1988, 316 p. For individual items see A89-19552 to A89-19573.

The conference presents papers on hardware-in-the-loop, aircrafts and rotorcrafts, missile applications, space applications, SDI, and research and developments. Particular attention is given to scene generation for real-time missile flight test, imaging missile simulations, and X-29 validation methodology for simulation and flight control system. Other topics include real-time simulation of the Space Station mobile service center, a model of the earth's magnetic field as applied to missile attitude reference, and AHIS-detailed endoatmospheric endgame digital simulation. K.K.

A89-19566\* Lockheed Engineering and Management Services Co., Inc., Houston, TX.

## REAL-TIME SIMULATION OF THE SPACE STATION MOBILE SERVICE CENTER

SEGUN THOMAS (Lockheed Engineering and Management Services Co., Inc., Houston, TX) IN: Aerospace simulation III; Proceedings of the SCS Multiconference, San Diego, CA, Feb. 3-5, 1988. San Diego, CA, Society for Computer Simulation International, 1988, p. 209-228. refs (Contract NAS9-17900)

A method for building a generic N-joint simulation program is presented. It is shown that the multibody program can be operated in real time using a careful connection-array numbering scheme and a preprocessor. An example of a rigid manipulator on the Shuttle Orbiter was used to demonstrate the implementation technique.

A89-20110\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Washington, DC.

### TELESCIENCE IN THE SPACE STATION ERA

E. R. SCHMERLING (NASA, Washington, DC) IN: EASCON '88; Proceedings of the Twenty-first Annual Electronics and Aerospace Conference, Arlington, VA, Nov. 9-11, 1988. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 87-91.

Telescience refers to the development of systems where participants involved in research in space can access their fellow scientists and the appropriate NASA services before flight, during flight, and after flight, preferably from their home institutions and through the same equipment. Telescience requires integration of available technologies to develop computer environments that maintain interoperability across different disciplines and different portions of the lifetimes of space experiments, called teledesign, teleoperations, and teleanalysis. Participants in the NASA Telescience Testbed Program are using a rigid prototyping approach to evaluate the necessary technologies and select the options and tradeoffs that best suit their accustomed modalities. The concept of transaction management is described, where the emphasis is placed on the effects of commands, whether event-generated onboard the spacecraft or sent up from the ground. Interoperability, security, and privacy issues are also discussed, and the Telescience Testbed Pilot Program is described.

A89-20112\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

## THE FLIGHT TELEROBOTIC SERVICER PROJECT AND SYSTEMS OVERVIEW

HARRY G. MCCAIN and JAMES F. ANDARY (NASA, Goddard

Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) IN: EASCON '88; Proceedings of the Twenty-first Annual Electronics and Aerospace Conference, Arlington, VA, Nov. 9-11, 1988. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 97-102. refs

As part of the Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FTS) project an advanced telerobotic system is being developed to assist in and reduce crew extravehicular activity (EVA) for the U.S. Space Station. The FTS will be used for assembly, maintenance, servicing, and inspection throughout the lifetime of the Space Station. A brief overview of the FTS program is given, and some of the technical and system engineering issues associated with the development of the FTS are explored. A key to the evolutionary capability of the FTS design is the NASREM (NASA Standard Reference Model for telerobot control system) architecture. This architecture provides the framework for future growth and permits a logical blend of teleoperation and autonomous operations as required.

A89-20113\* Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

## GROUND OPERATION OF SPACE-BASED TELEROBOTS WILL ENHANCE PRODUCTIVITY

WAYNE R. SCHOBER (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: EASCON '88; Proceedings of the Twenty-first Annual Electronics and Aerospace Conference, Arlington, VA, Nov. 9-11, 1988. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 103-105. refs

Due to the limited human resources which will be available on the U.S. Space Station, automation and robotics technologies are being developed to enhance the productivity on the Space Station. The need for space telerobots which can be operated from the ground is explored, taking into consideration the resulting time delay, the technology involved, and some currently planned experiments. The proposed experiments include a remote link with the Kennedy Space Center robotics laboratory and the Telerobot Intelligent Interface Flight Experiment (TRIIFEX). It is concluded that there is a need to develop and implement ground-remote telerobotics technology which can effectively operate in the time-delay environment. This capability will enable servicing operations in polar and geosynchronous orbits and assist EVA astronauts on the Space Station.

# A89-20602\* North Carolina Univ., Charlotte. USE OF CAD SYSTEMS IN DESIGN OF SPACE STATION AND SPACE ROBOTS

SUREN N. DWIVEDI, P. YADAV (North Carolina, University, Charlotte), GARY JONES, and ELMER W. TRAVIS (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) IN: Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, July 28-31, 1987. Berlin and New York, Springer-Verlag, 1988, p. 167-183. refs

The evolution of CAD systems is traced. State-of-the-art CAD systems are reviewed and various advanced CAD facilities and supplementing systems being used at NASA-Goddard are described. CAD hardware, computer software, and protocols are detailed.

**A89-20651\*#** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

### THE FLIGHT TELEROBOTIC SERVICER PROGRAM

JOHN W. TOWNSEND, JR., JOHN E. OBERRIGHT (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD), and JAMES S. ALBUS (NIST, Washington, DC) AlAA and NASA, International Symposium on Space Automation and Robotics, 1st, Arlington, VA, Nov. 29, 30, 1988. 5 p. refs (AlAA PAPER 88-5001)

The Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FTS) Program, initiated by NASA to provide new capabilities for task accomplishment in the space environment, is described. The FTS Program includes the following: a series of test flights, a ground-based supporting infrastructure, and a technology utilization and transfer process. The FTS Program strives to reduce Space Station dependence

on crew EVA, improve crew safety, enhance crew utilization, provide remote servicing capabilities for platforms, and accelerate technology transfer from research to U.S. industry. K.K.

### A89-20652# TELESCIENCE

L. YOUNG (MIT, Cambridge, MA) and B. LEINER (Research Institute for Advanced Computer Science, Moffett Field, CA) AIAA and NASA, International Symposium on Space Automation and Robotics, 1st, Arlington, VA, Nov. 29, 30, 1988. 8 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 88-5002)

Telescience is the approach and collection of tools that enable productive scientific activity to be carried out using remote resources. By using interactive high-performance telecommunication links between space-based laboratories and facilities, on-orbit crew, and geographically dispersed ground-based investigator groups, facilities such as Space Station become an accessible and integral part of the research environment. In this paper, we describe an innovative program of rapid prototyping testbeds aimed at evaluating and validating telescience modes of operation and the technologies to support them. Particular attention is given to three testbeds evaluating remote instrumentation monitoring and control, expert systems in support of the interaction between the principal investigator and the astronaut, and telerobotics in support of fluid handling. In all of the testbeds, the application of these new technologies have been shown to improve scientific productivity.

### A89-20653#

### SPACE ROBOT FOR JAPAN'S ORBIT

YOJI UMETANI (Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan) AIAA and NASA, International Symposium on Space Automation and Robotics, 1st, Arlington, VA, Nov. 29, 30, 1988. 3 p. (AIAA PAPER 88-5003)

The basic policy for the development of space robots is discussed from the point of view of civilian space utilization of LEO. Technological problems are discussed and a definition of the stage and scenario is provided. Proposals are presented which include the Cosmo-lab project, earth-orbiting platform construction by the robot, and test facility construction for the robot.

K.K.

### A89-20654#

# THE SPECIAL PURPOSE DEXTEROUS MANIPULATOR (SPDM) - A CANADIAN FOCUS FOR AUTOMATION AND ROBOTICS ON THE SPACE STATION

RICHARD C. HUGHES and DAVID G. HUNTER (National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa) AIAA and NASA, International Symposium on Space Automation and Robotics, 1st, Arlington, VA, Nov. 29, 30, 1988. 8 p. (AIAA PAPER 88-5004)

The development of the Special Purpose Dexterous Manipulator (SPDM) as part of the Mobile Servicing System for the Space Station is examined. The SPDM is a robot with two arms, an articulated body, and sophisticated vision, force sensing, and control systems. The robot operates in both teleoperated and semiautonomous modes. The functional requirements for assembly, restoration, consumable replenishment, temporary storage, and transportation support are presented. The program to develop technologies to meet these requirements is discussed.

### A89-20655#

### SPACE ROBOTICS IN JAPAN

MASAMI IKEUCHI (National Space Development Agency of Japan, Tokyo) AIAA and NASA, International Symposium on Space Automation and Robotics, 1st, Arlington, VA, Nov. 29, 30, 1988. 7 p.

(AIAA PAPER 88-5005)

The current R & D status of Japanese Space Robotics and related activities is reviewed. The Japanese Experiment Module/Remote Manipulator System is described with attention given to the control mode and ground simulation. Research being conducted by NASDA on an advanced space robot to meet EVA

requirements is described. A development scenario of the operational platforms and the servicing vehicles is presented.

K.K.

A89-20656#

## AIR FORCE SPACE AUTOMATION AND ROBOTICS - AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT

THOMAS R. FERGUSON and MARK A. GERSH (USAF, Systems Command, Andrews AFB, MD) AIAA and NASA, International Symposium on Space Automation and Robotics, 1st, Arlington, VA, Nov. 29, 30, 1988. 7 p. (AIAA PAPER 88-5006)

Space applications requiring automation and robotics technology are discussed. The relationship between the Air Force and NASA is used to demonstrate the value of joint cooperation. Topics include mission requirements, technology challenges, Air Force initiatives, and future directions.

K.K.

A89-20660\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

SPACE TELEROBOTS AND PLANETARY ROVERS

CARL F. RUOFF (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) AlAA and NASA, International Symposium on Space Automation and Robotics, 1st, Arlington, VA, Nov. 29, 30, 1988. 21 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 88-5011)

Space telerobots and planetary rovers are advanced forms of space automation that are being studied for missions beginning in the 1990s. This paper describes telerobots and planetary rovers, points out that pure autonomy is far beyond the state of the art, and goes on to discuss how useful, realizable telerobots and rovers can be developed in the context of human-machine systems. Telerobot and rover computational and architectural requirements are also briefly examined, and examples of current work, including the development of dedicated analog processing chips based upon neural networks are described. The paper closes with some speculations on the terrestrial implications of space robotics and some general conclusions.

## A89-20835\* Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. MINIMIZATION OF SPACECRAFT DISTURBANCES IN SPACE-ROBOTIC SYSTEMS

ZIA VAFA and STEVEN DUBOWSKY (MIT, Cambridge, MA) IN: Guidance and control 1988; Proceedings of the Annual Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Conference, Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 91-108. refs

(Contract NAG1-489; NAG1-801)

(AAS PAPER 88-006)

Virtual manipulators for an arbitrary point of a real open chain space manipulator are presented. These virtual manipulators can be used to generate a disturbance map which can be used to select paths that reduce spacecraft disturbances. The present technique is applied to a simple two-link manipulator mounted on a free-floating spacecraft.

A89-21177\* Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

## NASA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR SPACE TELEROBOTICS

PAUL S. SCHENKER (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) (California Institute of Technology, Workshop on Space Telerobotics, Pasadena, Jan. 1987) IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems (ISSN 0018-9251), vol. 24, Sept. 1988, p. 523-534. refs

The goal of this research is to explore and prove out robust concepts for telerobotic support of space servicing, assembly, maintenance, and telescience tasks. This goal is being addressed through a program of coordinated work in artificial intelligence, robotics, and human factors. The general research objective is the fusion of robot sensing and manipulation, teleoperation, and human and machine cognitive skills into an effective architecture for supervised task automation. NASA is evaluating results of this

research program in a ground laboratory telerobot testbed under development at JPL. The testbed development activity includes integrated technology demonstrations. The demonstrations will show telerobot capabilities to perform tasks of increasing complexity, and duration in increasingly unstructured environments. The first such demonstration is the ground-based grappling, dockling, and servicing of a satellite taskboard.

A89-21179\* California Univ., Berkeley.

TELEROBOTICS - PROBLEMS AND RESEARCH NEEDS

LAWRENCE STARK, FRANK TENDICK, WON SOO KIM, RUSSELL ANDERSON, MICHAEL HISEY (California, University, Berkeley) et al. (California Institute of Technology, Workshop on Space Telerobotics, Pasadena, Jan. 1987) IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems (ISSN 0018-9251), vol. 24, Sept. 1988, p. 542-551. Research supported by NASA. refs

With major emphasis on simulation, a university laboratory telerobotics facility permits problems to be approached by groups of graduate students. Helmet-mounded displays provide realism; the slaving of the display to the human operator's viewpoint gives a sense of 'telepresence' that may be useful for prolonged tasks. Using top-down three-dimensional model control of distant images allows distant images to be reduced to a few parameters to update the model used for display to the human operator in a preview mode to circumvent, in part, the communication delay. Also, the model can be used as a format for supervisory control and permit short-term local autonomous operations. Image processing algorithms can be made simpler and faster without trying to construct sensible images from the bottom. Control studies of telerobots lead to preferential manual control modes and basic paradigms for human motion and thence, perhaps, to redesign of robotic control, trajectory path planning, and rehabilitation prosthetics.

## A89-21187 TASK PLANNING FOR ROBOTIC MANIPULATION IN SPACE APPLICATIONS

A. C. SANDERSON, M. A. PESHKIN, and L. S. HOMEM DE MELLO (Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA) (California Institute of Technology, Workshop on Space Telerobotics, Pasadena, Jan. 1987) IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems (ISSN 0018-9251), vol. 24, Sept. 1988, p. 619-629. refs

Space-based robotic systems will require novel technologies of planning and manipulation to accomplish complex tasks such as diagnosis, repair, and assembly. This paper reviews recent results on task representation, discrete task planning, and control synthesis which provide a design environment for assembly systems, and which extend to the planning of manipulation operations in unstructured environments. In this approach, assembly planning is carried out using the AND/OR graph representation which encompasses all possible partial orders of operations and may be used to plan assembly sequences. A novel algorithm for planning disassembly and repair using the AND/OR graph is introduced, and examples of repair sequences generated for a satellite electrical module are described. For discrete task planning, the configuration map facilitates search over discrete parameters in the space of bounded configuration sets.

A89-22172\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

## INTELLIGENT, AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS IN SPACE

H. LUM and E. HEER (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA) Acta Astronautica (ISSN 0094-5765), vol. 17, Oct. 1988, p. 1081-1091. refs

The Space Station is expected to be equipped with intelligent, autonomous capabilities; to achieve and incorporate these capabilities, the required technologies need to be identitifed, developed and validated within realistic application scenarios. The critical technologies for the development of intelligent, autonomous systems are discussed in the context of a generalized functional architecture. The present state of this technology implies that it be introduced and applied in an evolutionary process which must

start during the Space Station design phase. An approach is proposed to accomplish design information acquisition and management for knowledge-base development.

Author

## A89-23537\* Texas A&M Univ., College Station. DISPARITY CODING - AN APPROACH FOR STEREO RECONSTRUCTION

N. C. GRISWOLD and W. B. BELL (Texas A & M University, College Station) IN: Digital and optical shape representation and pattern recognition; Proceedings of the Meeting, Orlando, FL, Apr. 4-6, 1988. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1988, p. 109-119. (Contract NAG9-192)

As the possibility of stereo-controlled robots becomes a reality, the need to transmit the stereo pair of images to a ground station or space station for man-in-the-loop supervision will be a necessity. The complexity of transmitting stereo images by coding the preprocessed disparity is presently discussed. The approach demonstrates the quantization, modulation, and reconstruction of the stereo images. Results indicate the accuracy of reconstruction in terms of mean-square-error criterion as a function of the signal-to-noise ratio. Key research issues of interpolation from sparse disparity maps and reconstruction of the stereo pairs in the presence of spatial noise are presented. It is concluded that stereo reconstruction is possible, and the noise constraints are given.

### A89-27605

## THE ISA EXPERT SYSTEM - A PROTOTYPE SYSTEM FOR FAILURE DIAGNOSIS ON THE SPACE STATION

CHRISTOPHER A. MARSH (Mitre Corp., Houston, TX) IN: International Conference on Industrial and Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems, 1st, Tullahoma, TN, June 1-3, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 1. Tullahoma, TN, University of Tennessee, 1988, p. 60-74. refs

The Operations Management System (OMS) is being designed to automate many aspects of flight control for the Space Station onboard systems. Ways in which the Integrated Status Assessment (ISA) expert system prototype is being used to help define the OMS are discussed. The ISA prototype expert system consists of a knowledge base, an inference engine, and a user interface. It was designed as a hybrid expert system using object-oriented programming, rule-based programming using both shallow and deep reasoning, and qualitative modeling.

**A89-27615\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPROACHES IN SPACE POWER SYSTEMS AUTOMATION AT MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

DAVID J. WEEKS (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) IN: International Conference on Industrial and Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems, 1st, Tullahoma, TN, June 1-3, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 1. Tullahoma, TN, University of Tennessee, 1988, p. 361-366. refs

Various applications of AI to spacecraft electrical power systems are described. Particular attention is given to NICBES (nickel-cadmium battery expert system which is interfaced with the Hubble Space Telescope electrical power system test bed); the SSES; the three cooperating AI systems in the Space Station module power management and distribution system test bed; and I-DARE, the intelligent data reduction expert. It is found that the utilization of AI approaches permits comprehensive fault management and dynamic rescheduling capabilities for the electrical power system.

## A89-28438\*# Teledyne Brown Engineering, Huntsville, AL. THE IMPACT OF AN IVA ROBOT ON THE SPACE STATION MICROGRAVITY ENVIRONMENT

PHILLIP E. HARMAN (Teledyne Brown Engineering, Huntsville, AL) and DOUGLAS A. ROHN (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno,

NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 14 p. refs (Contract NAS3-25278) (AIAA PAPER 89-0596)

In order to maintain a microgravity environment during Space Station operations, it will be necessary to minimize reaction forces. These mechanical forces will typically occur during reboost, docking, equipment operation, intravehicular activities (IVA) robot operation, or crew activity. This paper focuses on those disturbances created by an IVA robot and its impact on the Space Station microgravity environment. The robot dynamic analysis that was used to generate the forcing function as the input into a finite element model of the U.S. Laboratory will be shown. Acceleration levels were determined through analysis and have shown that a robotic system can sustain reaction forces into the station below 0.0001 g. A comparison between IVA robot effects and crew motion effects on the low-g environment is also described. It is concluded that robot trajectory shaping and motor accelerations feedback can minimize reaction forces.

**A89-28439\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

## GROUND-BASED SIMULATION OF TELEPRESENCE FOR MATERIALS SCIENCE EXPERIMENTS

JAMES C. JOHNSTON, BRUCE N. ROSENTHAL, MARY JO BONNER (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH), RICHARD C. HAHN, and BRUCE HERBACH (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 8 p. (AIAA PAPER 89-0597)

A series of ground-based telepresence experiments have been performed to determine the minimum video frame rate and resolution required for the successive performance of materials science experiments in space. The approach used is to simulate transmission between earth and space station with transmission between laboratories on earth. The experiments include isothermal dendrite growth, physical vapor transport, and glass melting. Modifications of existing apparatus, software developed, and the establishment of an inhouse network are reviewed.

A.A.F.

#### A89-28628

## PERFORMANCE IN ADAPTIVE MANIPULATOR CONTROL

GUNTER NIEMEYER and JEAN-JACQUES E. SLOTINE (MIT, Cambridge, MA) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1585-1591. Research supported by the Perry Foundation. refs

(Contract NSF MSM-88-03767; N00014-86-K-0685; N00015-85-K-0214)

The authors explore the performance issues linked to the effective implementation of adaptive manipulator controllers. Specifically, they detail issues of computational efficiency and recursive implementation, the treatment of closed chains, and minimal parameterizations. The authors also discuss extensions to interactions with mobile environments, whole-arm adaptive manipulation, adaptive impedance control, and adaptive control of spacecraft and space manipulators. The development is illustrated experimentally on a four-degree-of-freedom articulated robot arm, and suggests that the range of application of adaptive tracking controllers may extend well beyond adaptation to grasped loads.

Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech.,

## Pasadena. ADAPTIVE STRUCTURES

A89-30652\*#

BEN K. WADA (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 1. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1-11. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-1160)

The fundamental principles of the adaptive structures concept

and its applications to current and planned space missions are reviewed and illustrated with diagrams, drawings, graphs, and photographs. An adaptive structure is defined as one which can be modified to meet mission requirements, either by remote commands or automatically in response to external stimuli. Topics addressed include the need for adaptive structures, analytical models, ground testing, sensor/actuator-structure interactions, structural concepts, active damping, wave propagation in large structures, the selection of active member locations, and on-orbit system identification. Particular attention is given to adaptive structures being developed for the NASA Large Deployable Reflector and Optical Interferometer projects.

#### A89-30768\*# Duke Univ., Durham, NC. CONTROL OF A SLOW MOVING SPACE CRANE AS AN ADAPTIVE STRUCTURE

S. UTKU, A. V. RAMESH, S. K. DAS (Duke University, Durham, NC), B. K. WADA, and G. S. CHEN (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 3. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1119-1126. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1286)

Assuming that the space crane is an adaptive structure with controls length-adjustable bars and taking as length-adjustments of these bars, the computation of the incremental controls corresponding to the motion of a payload along its minimum-energy trajectory is given in terms of the inverse-transpose of matrix B of the joint equilibrium equations Bs = p, where s lists the bar forces and p lists the nodal loads. The compensation of the controls for elastic deformations and support movements are shown. It is also shown that the computations may be done automatically and in real time by an attached processor once the characteristics of the crane's maneuver are keyed in.

#### A89-30771# AN ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE INTELLIGENCE IN **STRUCTURES**

KORYO MIURA (Tokyo, University, Kanagawa, Japan) and SABURO MATUNAGA IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 3. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1145-1153. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1289)

The potential of intelligent structure is explored by studying a specific scenario whereby a large structure is constructed by assembling free-flying linear multilink intelligent structures using a robot. The intelligence of the structures includes: the ability to change their configuration arbitrarily and the ability of sensing their own geometry; the robot provides information on the external geometry of the structures and the power to operate the structures. Some problems arising with the use of intelligent structures and their possible solutions are briefly discussed.

### A89-31076\* Heer Associates, Inc., LaCanada, CA. MACHINE INTELLIGENCE AND AUTONOMY FOR **AEROSPACE SYSTEMS**

EWALD HEER, ED. (Heer Associates, Inc., La Canada, CA) and HENRY LUM, ED. (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc. (Progress in Astronautics and Aeronautics. Volume 115), 1988, 369 p. For individual items see A89-31077 to A89-31091.

The present volume discusses progress toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace applications, NASA Space Program automation and robotics efforts, the supervisory control of telerobotics in space, machine intelligence and crew/vehicle interfaces, expert-system terms and building tools, and knowledge-acquisition for autonomous systems. Also discussed are methods for validation of knowledge-based systems, a design

methodology for knowledge-based management systems, knowledge-based simulation for aerospace systems, knowledgebased diagnosis, planning and scheduling methods in AI, the treatment of uncertainty in Al, vision-sensing techniques in aerospace applications, image-understanding techniques, tactile sensing for robots, distributed sensor integration, and the control of articulated and deformable space structures.

A89-31077\*# Heer Associates, Inc., LaCanada, CA. TOWARD INTELLIGENT ROBOT SYSTEMS IN AEROSPACE EWALD HEER (Heer Associates, Inc., La Canada, CA) and HENRY LUM (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA) Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1988, p. 1-13. refs

The incorporation of progressively more autonomous capabilities in spacecraft has been made possible by advancements in electronics technologies for sensors, communication, and computing equipment; as a result, space missions have been able to cope with ever-increasing complexity and data throughputs, as demonstrated by the six-order-of-magnitude increase in planetary mission data rates. In order to continue this pace of development into the Space Station era, NASA has accelerated its R&D in automation and robotics, with emphasis on autonomous, knowledge-based and expert system-employing technologies and

#### A89-31078# MANDATE FOR AUTOMATION AND ROBOTICS IN THE SPACE PROGRAM

DAVID R. CRISWELL (Universities Space Research Association, La Jolla, CA) IN: Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1988, p. 15-30. refs

The U.S. Congress has been so concerned about the role of automation and robotics (A&R) technologies in the NASA Space Station that NASA's Advanced Technology Advisory Committee has been directed to report on progress made on the implementation of its 13-point April 1, 1985 recommendations. One NASA objective pursuant to this A&R development thrust has been the enhancement of personnel and procedures' sophistication on A&R-related matters to the point where only the most dynamically technology-driving design requirements for the Space Station will be countenanced. Attention has also been given to prospective A&R technology spinoffs in the rest of the U.S. economy.

A89-31609\* Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co., Houston,

### GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF PROGRAMMABLE DISPLAY PUSHBUTTONS ON THE SPACE STATION'S TELEROBOT **CONTROL PANEL**

MARK A. STUART, RANDY L. SMITH, and ERVETTE P. MOORE (Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co., Houston, TX) IN: Human Factors Society, Annual Meeting, 32nd, Anaheim, CA, Oct. 24-28, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 1. Santa Monica, CA, Human Factors Society, 1988, p. 44-48. (Contract NAS9-17900)

Simulations of a Remote Manipulator System task on microcomputer prototypes were performed to establish guidelines for using programmable display pushbuttons (PDP) on a telerobot control panel. Simulations of control panels with and without PDP were conducted. It is shown that there is a statistically significant increase in the number of commands issued in the non-PDP control panel. Guidelines for using PDP panels are listed.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.
PROCEEDINGS OF 1987 GODDARD CONFERENCE ON SPACE APPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) AND **ROBOTICS** 

ELLEN G. STOLARIK, ed., RONALD G. LITTLEFIELD, ed., and 1987 718 p Conference held in DAVID S. BEYER, ed.

Greenbelt, Md., 13-14 May 1987 (NASA-TM-89663; NAS 1.15:89663) Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF E03 CSCL 22A

Topics addressed include: planning/scheduling expert systems; fault isolation/diagnosis expert systems; data processing/analysis expert systems; expert system tools/techniques; and robotics.

N89-10087\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

## SPACE TRUSS ASSEMBLY USING TELEOPERATED MANIPULATORS

WALTER W. HANKINS, III, RANDOLPH W. MIXON, HOWARD C. JONES, and THOMAS W. BURGESS (Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn.) In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics 18 p 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF E03 CSCL 22B

Teleoperator experiments were conducted which have demonstrated that a realistic, complex task, typical of those accomplished on-orbit by EVA astronauts, can be done in a smooth, timely manner with manipulators remotely controlled by humans. The real concerns were: (1) do manipulators have sufficient dexterity for these tasks, (2) can sufficient information from the remote site be provided to permit adequate teleoperator control, (3) can reasonable times relative to EVA times be achieved, (4) can the task be completed without frequent and/or damaging impacts among the task components and the manipulators? Positive answers were found to all of these concerns. Tasks times. operator fatigue, and smoothness of operation could be improved by designing the task components and the manipulators for greater compatibility. The data recorded supplements a data base of performance metrics for the same task done in the water immersion training facility as well as space flight and provides management with an objective basis for deciding how and where to apply manipulators in space.

## N89-10089\*# Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, NY. OPEN CONTROL/DISPLAY SYSTEM FOR A TELEROBOTICS WORK STATION

SAUL KESLOWITZ In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics 21 p 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF E03 CSCL 05H

A working Advanced Space Cockpit was developed that integrated advanced control and display devices into a state-of-the-art multimicroprocessor hardware configuration, using window graphics and running under an object-oriented, multitasking real-time operating system environment. This Open Control/Display System supports the idea that the operator should be able to interactively monitor, select, control, and display information about many payloads aboard the Space Station using sets of I/O devices with a single, software-reconfigurable workstation. This is done while maintaining system consistency, yet the system is completely open to accept new additions and advances in hardware and software. The Advanced Space Cockpit, linked to Grumman's Hybrid Computing Facility and Large Amplitude Space Simulator (LASS), was used to test the Open Control/Display System via full-scale simulation of the following tasks: telerobotic truss assembly, RCS and thermal bus servicing, CMG changeout, RMS constrained motion and space constructible radiator assembly, HPA coordinated control, and OMV docking and tumbling satellite retrieval. The proposed man-machine interface standard discussed has evolved through many iterations of the tasks, and is based on feedback from NASA and Air Force personnel who performed those tasks in the LASS. Author

## N89-10097\*# Little (Arthur D.), Inc., Cambridge, MA. ROBOT HANDS AND EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY

BETH MARCUS In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics 16 p 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF E03 CSCL 22B

Extravehicular activity (EVA) is crucial to the success of both

current and future space operations. As space operations have evolved in complexity so has the demand placed on the EVA crewman. In addition, some NASA requirements for human capabilities at remote or hazardous sites were identified. One of the keys to performing useful EVA tasks is the ability to manipulate objects accurately, quickly and without early or excessive fatigue. The current suit employs a glove which enables the crewman to perform grasping tasks, use tools, turn switches, and perform other tasks for short periods of time. However, the glove's bulk and resistance to motion ultimately causes fatigue. Due to this limitation it may not be possible to meet the productivity requirements that will be placed on the EVA crewman of the future with the current or developmental Extravehicular Mobility Unit (EMU) hardware. In addition, this hardware will not meet the requirements for remote or hazardous operations. In an effort to develop ways for improving crew productivity, a contract was awarded to develop a prototype anthromorphic robotic hand (ARH) for use with an extravehicular space suit. The first step in this program was to perform a a design study which investigated the basic technology required for the development of an ARH to enhance crew performance and productivity. The design study phase of the contract and some additional development work is summarized.

N89-10099\*# National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, MD. Robot Systems Div.

## NASREM: STANDARD REFERENCE MODEL FOR TELEROBOT CONTROL

J. S. ALBUS, R. LUMIA, and H. MCCAIN In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics 19 p 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF E03 CSCL 09B

A hierarchical architecture is described which supports space station telerobots in a variety of modes. The system is divided into three hierarchies: task decomposition, world model, and sensory processing. Goals at each level of the task dedomposition heirarchy are divided both spatially and temporally into simpler commands for the next lower level. This decomposition is repreated until, at the lowest level, the drive signals to the robot actuators are generated. To accomplish its goals, task decomposition modules must often use information stored it the world model. The purpose of the sensory system is to update the world model as rapidly as possible to keep the model in registration with the physical world. The architecture of the entire control system hierarch is described and how it can be applied to space telerobot applications.

N89-10100\*# RCA Astro-Electronics Div., Princeton, NJ. Space Div.

## KINEMATIC STUDY OF FLIGHT TELEROBOTIC SERVICER CONFIGURATION ISSUES

R. H. LEWIS, R. D. SCOTT, and W. S. HOWARD In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics 17 p 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF E03 CSCL 22B

Several factors, such as body size and shape, and the number of arms and their placement, will influence how well the Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FTS) is suited to its potential duties for the Space Station Program. In order to examine the implications of these configuration options, eight specific 2, 3, and 4 armed FTS configuration were simulated and used to perform a Space Station Orbital Replacement Unit (ORU) exchange. The strengths and weaknesses of each configuration were evaluated. Although most of the configurations examined were able to perform the exchange, several of the 3 and 4 arm configurations had operational advantages. The results obtained form these simulations are specific to the assumptions associated with the ORU exchange scenario examined. However, they do illustrate the general interrelationships and sensitivities which need to be understood.

Author

N89-11237\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

SPACE-BASED MULTIFUNCTIONAL END EFFECTOR SYSTEMS FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED

A. H. MISHKIN and B. M. JAU 15 Apr. 1988 119 p (Contract NAS7-918)

(NASA-CR-180390; JPL-PUBL-88-16; NAS 1.26:180390) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 13/9

The end effector is an essential element of teleoperator and telerobot systems to be employed in space in the next decade. The report defines functional requirements for end effector systems to perform operations that are currently only feasible through Extra-Vehicular Activity (EVA). Specific tasks and functions that the end effectors must be capable of performing are delineated. Required capabilities for forces and torques, clearances, compliance, and sensing are described, using current EVA requirements as guidelines where feasible. The implications of these functional requirements on the elements of potential end effector systems are discussed. The systems issues that must be considered in the design of space-based manipulator systems are identified; including impacts on subsystems tightly coupled to the end effector, i.e., control station, information processing, manipulator arm, tool and equipment stowage. Possible end effector designs are divided into three categories: single degree-of-freedom end effectors, multiple degree of freedom end effectors, and anthropomorphic hands. Specific design alternatives are suggested and analyzed within the individual categories. Two evaluations are performed: the first considers how well the individual end effectors could substitute for EVA; the second compares how manipulator systems composed of the top performers from the first evaluation would improve the space shuttle Remote Manipulator System (RMS) capabilities. The analysis concludes that the anthropomorphic hand is best-suited for EVA tasks. A left- and right-handed anthropomorphic manipulator arm configuration is suggested as appropriate to be affixed to the RMS, but could also be used as part of the Smart Front End for the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle (OMV). The technical feasibility of the anthropomorphic hand and its control are demonstrated. An evolutionary development approach is proposed and approximate scheduling provided for implementing the suggested manipulator systems in time for space stations operations in the early 1990s.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. N89-11773\*# Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

SYSTEMS AUTONOMY

HENRY LUM, JR. In NASA, Washington, Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder p 247-281 Sep. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A23/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

Information on systems autonomy is given in viewgraph form. Information is given on space systems integration, intelligent autonomous systems, automated systems for in-flight mission operations, the Systems Autonomy Demonstration Project on the Space Station Thermal Control System, the architecture of an autonomous intelligent system, artificial intelligence research issues, machine learning, and real-time image processing. R.J.F.

N89-12065# MATRA Espace, Paris-Velizy (France). SERVICE VISION SUBSYSTEM (SVS)

19 p Original contains Paris, France ESA 8 Feb. 1988 color illustrations

(Contract ESTEC-6495/85-NL-PB(SC))

(ESA-CR(P)-2643; ETN-88-93172) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

A service vision subsystem (SVS) for a spaceborne service manipulator (SMS) system was defined. The SVS functions are: proximity sensory function involving camera sensor and requiring image processing capabilities in order to deliver information requested by the control unit; and potential image preprocessing (compression) requested by the telemeasure and telecommand subsystem. The types of image processing are related to the operation to perform. For basic functions, SVS acts as a proximity sensor for the automatic control of the SMS, and as an imaging device (including image compression) for inspection. Extended functions include enhancement of the image, and feature extraction for improving the monitoring and teleoperation; and SVS as a 3-D sensor for less favorable conditions (unlit targets, nonmarked targets, etc.). The basic functions were studied and implemented on the SVS breadboard. The extended functions were studied, requirements analyzed, and algorithms simulated.

N89-12199\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena

STEREO DEPTH DISTORTIONS IN TELEOPERATION

DANIEL B. DINER and MARIKA VONSYDOW 15 May 1988

(Contract NAS7-918)

(NASA-CR-180242; JPL-PUB-87-1-REV-1; NAS 1.26:180242)

Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

In teleoperation, a typical application of stereo vision is to view a work space located short distances (1 to 3m) in front of the cameras. The work presented here treats converged camera placement and studies the effects of intercamera distance, camera-to-object viewing distance, and focal length of the camera lenses on both stereo depth resolution and stereo depth distortion. While viewing the fronto-parallel plane 1.4 m in front of the cameras, depth errors are measured on the order of 2cm. A geometric analysis was made of the distortion of the fronto-parallel plane of divergence for stereo TV viewing. The results of the analysis were then verified experimentally. The objective was to determine the optimal camera configuration which gave high stereo depth resolution while minimizing stereo depth distortion. It is found that for converged cameras at a fixed camera-to-object viewing distance, larger intercamera distances allow higher depth resolutions, but cause greater depth distortions. Thus with larger intercamera distances, operators will make greater depth errors (because of the greater distortions), but will be more certain that they are not errors (because of the higher resolution).

N89-12595\*# Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. THE FLIGHT ROBOTICS LABORATORY

PATRICK A. TOBBE, MARLIN J. WILLIAMSON, and JOHN R. GLAESE In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, 15th Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space Through Testing p 158-167 1988 (Contract NAS8-36570)

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 14/2

The Flight Robotics Laboratory of the Marshall Space Flight Center is described in detail. This facility, containing an eight degree of freedom manipulator, precision air bearing floor, teleoperated motion base, reconfigurable operator's console, and VAX 11/750 computer system, provides simulation capability to study human/system interactions of remote systems. The facility hardware, software and subsequent integration of these components into a real time man-in-the-loop simulation for the evaluation of spacecraft contact proximity and dynamics are described.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. N89-12621\* Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

### SPACE STATION ERECTABLE MANIPULATOR PLACEMENT SYSTEM Patent

MARGARET E. GRIMALDI, inventor (to NASA) 20 Sep. 1988 Filed 13 Nov. 1986 Supersedes N87-18596 (25 - 11, p 1446)

(NASA-CASE-MSC-21096-1; US-PATENT-4,772,175;

US-PATENT-APPL-SN-929865; US-PATENT-CLASS-414-689:

US-PATENT-CLASS-414-718; US-PATENT-CLASS-414-735;

US-PATENT-CLASS-212-225; US-PATENT-CLASS-212-257; US-PATENT-CLASS-182-103) Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 22/1

A habitable space station was proposed for low earth orbit, to be constructed from components which will be separately carried up from the earth and thereafter assembled. A suitable manipulating system having extraordinary manipulative capability is required. The

invention is an erectable manipulator placement system for use on a space station and comprises an elongate, lattice-like boom having guide tracks attached thereto, a carriage-like assembly pivotally mounted on and extending from said dolly. The system further includes a turntable base pivotally interconnected with the proximal end of the boom and positioned either on a part of a transferring vehicle, or on another payload component being carried by the said transferring vehicle, or on the space station. Novelty resides in the use of a turntable base having a hinged boom with a dolly translatable therealong to carry the arm-like assembly, thus providing an additional 3 degrees of freedom to the arm.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N89-13198\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### ADVANCING AUTOMATION AND ROBOTICS TECHNOLOGY FOR THE SPACE STATION AND FOR THE US ECONOMY Progress Report No. 6, Oct. 1987 - Mar. 1988

ROBERT NUNAMAKER 15 Jun. 1988 54 p cooperation with NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex. (NASA-TM-100989; NAS 1.15:100989) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF

A01 CSCL 09/2

In April 1985, as required by Public Law 98-371, the NASA Advanced Technology Advisory Committee (ATAC) reported to Congress the results of its studies on advanced automation and robotics technology for use on the Space Station. This material was documented in the initial report (NASA Technical Memo 87566). A further requirement of the law was that ATAC follow NASA's progress in this area and report to Congress semiannually. This report is the sixth in a series of progress updates and covers the period between October 1, 1987 and March 1, 1988. NASA has accepted the basic recommendations of ATAC for its Space Station efforts. ATAC and NASA agree that the thrust of Congress is to build an advanced automation and robotics technology base that will support an evolutionary Space Station program and serve as a highly visible stimulator affecting the U.S. long-term economy. The progress report identifies the work of NASA and the Space Station study contractors, research in progress, and issues connected with the advancement of automation and robotics technology on the Space Station. Author

N89-13487\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### THE VERSATILITY OF A TRUSS MOUNTED MOBILE TRANSPORTER FOR IN-SPACE CONSTRUCTION

HAROLD G. BUSH, MARK S. LAKE, JUDITH J. WATSON, and WALTER L. HEARD, JR. Nov. 1988 19 p (NASA-TM-101514; NAS 1.15:101514) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF

A01 CSCL 22/2

The Mobile Transporter (MT) evolution from early erectable structures assembly activities is detailed. The MT operational features which are required to support astronauts performing on-orbit structure construction or spacecraft assembly functions are presented and discussed. Use of the MT to perform a variety of assembly functions is presented. Estimated EVA assembly times for a precision segmented reflector approximately 20 m in diameter are presented. The EVA/MT technique under study for construction of the reflector (and the entire spacecraft) is illustrated. Finally, the current status of development activities and test results involving the MT and Space Station structural assembly are presented. Author

N89-14156\*# Iowa State Univ. of Science and Technology, Ames.

#### THREE DEGREE-OF-FREEDOM FORCE FEEDBACK CONTROL FOR ROBOTIC MATING OF UMBILICAL LINES

R. REES FULLMER In NASA, John F. Kennedy Space Center, NASA/ASEE Summer Faculty Fellowship Program: 1988 Research Reports p 19-41 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A24/MF A01 CSCL 13/9

The use of robotic manipulators for the mating and demating of umbilical fuel lines to the Space Shuttle Vehicle prior to launch

is investigated. Force feedback control is necessary to minimize the contact forces which develop during mating. The objective is to develop and demonstrate a working robotic force control system. Initial experimental force control tests with an ASEA IRB-90 industrial robot using the system's Adaptive Control capabilities indicated that control stability would by a primary problem. An investigation of the ASEA system showed a 0.280 second software delay between force input commands and the output of command voltages to the servo system. This computational delay was identified as the primary cause of the instability. Tests on a second path into the ASEA's control computer using the MicroVax II supervisory computer show that time delay would be comparable, offering no stability improvement. An alternative approach was developed where the digital control system of the robot was disconnected and an analog electronic force controller was used to control the robot's servosystem directly, allowing the robot to use force feedback control while in rigid contact with a moving three-degree-of-freedom target. An alternative approach was developed where the digital control system of the robot was disconnected and an analog electronic force controller was used to control the robot's servo system directly. This method allowed the robot to use force feedback control while in rigid contact with moving three degree-of-freedom target. Tests on this approach indicated adequate force feedback control even under worst case conditions. A strategy to digitally-controlled vision system was developed. This requires switching between the digital controller when using vision control and the analog controller when using force control, depending on whether or not the mating plates are in contact.

N89-14898\*# Jackson State Univ., MS.MS. Dept. of Technology.

### **END-EFFÉCTOR - JOINT CONJUGATES FOR ROBOTIC** ASSEMBLY OF LARGE TRUSS STRUCTURES IN SPACE: A SECOND GENERATION Abstract Only

W. V. BREWER In Hampton Inst., NASA/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988 p 38-43 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Current designs, a first generation intended for robotic assembly, have given priority to the ease and certainty of the assembly process under less than ideal conditions with a minimum of sensory feedback. As a consequence they are either heavy or expensive and all exhibit a relatively low packaging density. Low packaging density is caused by extensive scars applied to the node, increasing its envelope diameter by as much as 150 percent. Strut envelopes are violated to a lessor extent with diameters increased by 25 percent or more. This smaller percentage is still a significant problem owing to a much higher fraction of the packaged volume represented by struts. As structures in space become larger, packaging density becomes an important consideration. The objective is to develop end-effector-joint conjugates that do not violate the envelopes of a 2.5 inch diameter node or a 1.0 inch diameter strut.

N89-15004\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX. AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM TO PLACE ADVANCED AUTOMATION AND ROBOTICS ON THE SPACE STATION RICHARD P. HEYDORN In its Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 6 p Nov. 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The preliminary design phase of the Space Station has uncovered a large number of potential uses of automation and robotics, most of which deal with the assembly and operation of the Station. If NASA were to vigorously push automation and robotics concepts in the design, the Station crew would probably be free to spend a substantial portion of time on payload activities. However, at this point NASA has taken a conservative attitude toward automation and robotics. For example, the belief is that robotics should evolve through telerobotics and that uses of artificial intelligence should be initially used in an advisory capacity. This conservativeness is in part due to the new and untested nature

of automation and robotics; but, it is also due to emphases plased on designing the Station to the so-called upfront cost without thoroughly understanding the life cycle cost. Presumably automation and robotics has a tendency to increase the initial cost of the Space Station but could substantially reduce the life cycle cost. To insure that NASA will include some form of robotic capability, Congress directed to set aside funding. While this stimulates the development of robotics, it does not necessarily stimulate uses of artificial intelligence. However, since the initial development costs of some forms of artificial intelligence, such as expert systems, are in general lower than they are for robotics one is likely to see several expert systems being used on the Station.

N89-15410# National Aerospace Lab., Amsterdam (Netherlands). Space Div.

## FLEXIBLE ROBOTIC MANIPULATOR IN SPACE: TOWARDS A MATHEMATICAL DYNAMICS TRUTH MODEL

P. TH. L. M. VANWOERKOM 15 Sep. 1987 49 p (Contract NIVR-02506-N)

(NLR-TR-87129-U; ETN-89-93889) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

A mathematical truth model for the dynamics of a robotic manipulator which is attached to an orbiting spacecraft-manipulator system consisting of structurally flexible bodies is discussed. The dynamics equations for a single constituent body in the spacecraft-manipulator system are developed, using the method of hybrid coordinate modeling. The equations obtained are to form the basis for the development of the dynamics equations of the entire spacecraft manipulator system.

N89-15591\*# Arizona Univ., Tucson. Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering.

DESIGN OF A SIMULATION ENVIRONMENT FOR LABORATORY MANAGEMENT BY ROBOT ORGANIZATIONS

BERNARD P. ZEIGLER, FRANCOIS E. CELLIER, and JERZY W. ROZENBLIT In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Fourth Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Space Applications p 313-321 Oct. 1988

(Contract NCC2-525)

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 05/1

This paper describes the basic concepts needed for a simulation environment capable of supporting the design of robot organizations for managing chemical, or similar, laboratories on the planned U.S. Space Station. The environment should facilitate a thorough study of the problems to be encountered in assigning the responsibility of managing a non-life-critical, but mission valuable, process to an organized group of robots. In the first phase of the work, we seek to employ the simulation environment to develop robot cognitive systems and strategies for effective multi-robot management of chemical experiments. Later phases will explore human-robot interaction and development of robot autonomy.

Author

N89-15599\*# Rockwell International Corp., Downey, CA. SBI Software Engineering.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS IN SPACE AND SDI: A SURVEY

HARVEY E. FIALA In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Fourth Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Space Applications p 381-390 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The purpose of this paper is to survey existing and planned Artificial Intelligence (AI) applications to show that they are sufficiently advanced for 32 percent of all space applications and SDI (Space Defense Initiative) software to be AI-based software. To best define the needs that AI can fill in space and SDI programs, this paper enumerates primary areas of research and lists generic application areas. Current and planned NASA and military space projects in AI will be reviewed. This review will be largely in the selected area of expert systems. Finally, direct applications of AI to SDI will be treated. The conclusion covers the importance of AI to space and SDI applications, and conversely, their importance to AI.

N89-15610\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

## CONSIDERATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERT SYSTEMS FOR REAL-TIME SPACE APPLICATIONS

S. MURUGESAN In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Fourth Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Space Applications p 487-496 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 05/1

Over the years, demand on space systems has increased tremendously and this trend will continue for the near future. Enhanced capabilities of space systems, however, can only be met with increased complexity and sophistication of onboard and ground systems. Artificial Intelligence and expert system techniques have great potential in space applications. Expert systems could facilitate autonomous decision making, improve in-orbit fault diagnosis and repair, enhance performance and reduce reliance on ground support. However, real-time expert systems, unlike conventional off-line consultative systems, have to satisfy certain special stringent requirements before they could be used for onboard space applications. Challenging and interesting new environments are faced while developing expert system space applications. This paper discusses the special characteristics, requirements and typical life cycle issues for onboard expert systems. Further, it also describes considerations in design, development, and implementation which are particularly important to real-time expert systems for space applications.

## N89-15649\*# Alabama Univ., Huntsville. Research Center. APPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO SPACE STATION: GENERAL PURPOSE INTELLIGENT SENSOR INTERFACE Final Report, 1987-1988

JAMES W. MCKEE Sep. 1988 86 p

(Contract NAG8-641)

(NASA-CR-184572; NAS 1.26:184572; UAH-RR-728) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

This final report describes the accomplishments of the General Purpose Intelligent Sensor Interface task of the Applications of Artificial Intelligence to Space Station grant for the period from October 1, 1987 through September 30, 1988. Portions of the First Biannual Report not revised will not be included but only referenced. The goal is to develop an intelligent sensor system that will simplify the design and development of expert systems using sensors of the physical phenomena as a source of data. This research will concentrate on the integration of image processing sensors and voice processing sensors with a computer designed for expert system development. The result of this research will be the design and documentation of a system in which the user will not need to be an expert in such areas as image processing algorithms, local area networks, image processor hardware selection or interfacing, television camera selection, voice recognition hardware selection, or analog signal processing. The user will be able to access data from video or voice sensors through standard LISP statements without any need to know about the sensor hardware or software.

N89-17444\*# Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC. Dept. of Electrical Engineering.

DEVELOPMENT OF KINEMATIC EQUATIONS AND DETERMINATION OF WORKSPACE OF A 6 DOF END-EFFECTOR WITH CLOSED-KINEMATIC CHAIN MECHANISM Interim Report, 1 Jul. 1988 - 1 Jan. 1989

CHARLES C. NGUYEN and FARHAD J. POORAN Feb. 1989

(Contract NAG5-780)

(NASA-CR-183241; NAS 1.26:183241) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCI 12/1

This report presents results from the research grant entitled Active Control of Robot Manipulators, funded by the Goddard Space Flight Center, under Grant NAG5-780, for the period July 1, 1988 to January 1, 1989. An analysis is presented of a 6 degree-of-freedom robot end-effector built to study telerobotic assembly of NASA hardware in space. Since the end-effector is required to perform high precision motion in a limited workspace,

closed-kinematic mechanisms are chosen for its design. A closed-form solution is obtained for the inverse kinematic problem and an iterative procedure employing Newton-Raphson method is proposed to solve the forward kinematic problem. A study of the end-effector workspace results in a general procedure for the workspace determination based on link constraints. Computer simulation results are presented.

N89-18045\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

## SYSTEMS AUTONOMY TECHNOLOGY: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND PROGRAM PLAN

JOHN S BULL, ed. Dec. 1987 167 p Prepared in cooperation with NASA. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD; JPL, Calif., Inst. of Tech., Pasadena; Johnson Space Center; Kennedy Space Center; Langley Research Center; Lewis Research Center and Marshall Space Flight Center

(NASA-TM-100999; A-88174; NAS 1.15:100999) Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The National Space Strategy approved by the President and Congress in 1984 sets for NASA a major goal of conducting effective and productive space applications and technology programs which contribute materially toward United States leadership and security. To contribute to this goal, OAST supports the Nation's civil and defense space programs and overall economic growth. OAST objectives are to ensure timely provision of new concepts and advanced technologies, to support both the development of NASA missions in space and the space activities of industry and other organizations, to utilize the strengths of universities in conducting the NASA space research and technology program, and to maintain the NASA centers in positions of strength in critical space technology areas. In line with these objectives, NASA has established a new program in space automation and robotics that will result in the development and transfer and automation technology to increase the capabilities, productivity, and safety of NASA space programs including the Space Station, automated space platforms, lunar bases, Mars missions, and other deep space ventures. The NASA/OAST Automation and Robotics program is divided into two parts. Ames Research Center has the lead role in developing and demonstrating System Autonomy capabilities for space systems that need to make their own decisions and do their own planning. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory has the lead role for Telerobotics (that portion of the program that has a strong human operator component in the control loop and some remote handling requirement in space). This program is intended to be a working document for NASA Headquarters, Program Offices, and implementing Project Management. Author

N89-18398\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

### **AUTOMATION AND ROBOTICS**

MELVIN MONTEMERLO In its NASA Information Sciences and Human Factors Program p 1-28 Sep. 1988
Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 13/9

The Autonomous Systems focus on the automation of control systems for the Space Station and mission operations. Telerobotics focuses on automation for in-space servicing, assembly, and repair. The Autonomous Systems and Telerobotics each have a planned sequence of integrated demonstrations showing the evolutionary advance of the state-of-the-art. Progress is briefly described for each area of concern.

## N89-18599# MATRA Espace, Paris-Velizy (France). TELESCIENCE SYSTEM CONCEPT STUDY. VOLUME 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY Final Report

Paris, France ESA Nov. 1987 50 p Prepared in cooperation with Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Bolhm/Entwichlungspring Nord, Bremen (Germany, F. R.)

(Contract ESTEC-6977/86-NL-PP(SC))

(MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-1; ESA-CR(P)-2592-VOL-1;

ETN-89-93642) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

A demonstration test for Columbus interactive user operations is defined. The data management system (DMS) test bed and the

crew work station (CWS) test bed represent the on-board facilities. A pilot experiment (PE), using the fluid physics module, is physically integrated into DMS/CWS test beds. The data management laboratory (DML), providing the necessary test environment, represents the ground segment and the space/ground links. A scientific user, interfaces the telescience test bed (TB) through a console of the DML. A payload on-board operator, interfaces the telescience test bed through CWS-TB facilities and has direct physical and visual contacts with the PE. Hardware and basic software configurations necessary to run the telescience demonstration tests are defined.

## N89-19478# MATRA Espace, Paris-Velizy (France). TELESCIENCE SYSTEM CONCEPT STUDY, VOLUME 2 Final Report

Paris, France ESA Nov. 1987 291 p Prepared in cooperation with Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm/Entwicklungspring Nord, Bremen (Federal Republic of Germany) (Contract ESTEC-6977/86-NL-PP(SC))

(MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-2; ESA-ĆR(P)-2592-VOL-2; ETN-89-93643) Avail: NTIS HC A13/MF A01

A demonstration test for Columbus interactive user operations is defined. The data management system (DMS) test bed and the crew work station (CWS) test bed represent the on-board facilities. A pilot experiment (PE), using the fluid physics module, is physically integrated into DMS/CWS test beds. The data management laboratory (DML), providing the necessary test environment, represents the ground segment and the space/ground links. A scientific user, interfaces the telescience test bed (TB) through a console of the DML. A payload on-board operator, interfaces the telescience test bed through CWS-TB facilities and has direct

physical and visual contact with the PE. Hardware and basic software configurations necessary to run the telescience demonstration tests are defined.

N89-19575# Technische Univ., Delft (Netherlands).

A FINITE ELEMENT DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF FLEXIBLE SPATIAL MECHANISMS AND MANIPULATORS Ph.D. Thesis

BEN JONKER 1988 162 p

(ETN-89-93901) Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01 A finite-element based method for the dynamic analysis of spatial mechanisms and manipulators with flexible links is presented. Finite element types, appropriate for modeling spatial mechanisms are presented. For each element, expressions for the deformation modes as analytical functions of the element nodal coordinates are defined. The angular orientations are described in terms of four Euler parameters; in contrast to Euler angles or any set of three angular generalized coordinates, these parameters display no singular behavior of the rotational transformations. The constraint condition for the Euler parameters can easily be incorporated in the theory as it is a condition similar to the constraint condition for undeformable finite elements. The kinematic description of multi degree of freedom mechanisms based on the geometric transfer function formalism is considered. The list of derivatives of the geometric transfer functions is extended up to the third order. The associated computation scheme for the kinematic analysis is described. The choice of the degrees of freedom is discussed.

## N89-19862\*# CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL. MAN-SYSTEMS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONTROL OF TELEOPERATORS IN SPACE

NICHOLAS L. SHIELDS, JR. In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 329-334 Nov. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

The microgravity of the space environment has profound effects on humans and, consequently, on the design requirements for subsystems and components with which humans interact. There are changes in the anthropometry, vision, the perception of orientation, posture, and the ways in which we exert energy. The design requirements for proper human engineering must reflect each of the changes that results, and this is especially true in the

exercise of control over remote and teleoperated systems where the operator is removed from any direct sense of control. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has recently completed the first NASA-wide human factors standard for microgravity. The Man-Systems Integration Standard, NASA-STD-3000, contains considerable information on the appropriate design criteria for microgravity, and there is information that is useful in the design for teleoperated systems. There is not, however, a dedicated collection of data which pertains directly to the special cases of remote and robotic operations. The design considerations for human-system interaction in the control of remote systems in space are discussed, with brief details on the information to be found in the NASA-STD-3000, and arguments for a dedicated section within the Standard which deals with robotic, teleoperated and remote systems and the design requirements for effective human control of these systems in the space environment, and from the space environment.

N89-19870\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

## DESIGN CONCEPT FOR THE FLIGHT TELEROBOTIC SERVICER (FITS)

J. F. ANDARY, S. W. HINKAI, and J. G. WATZIN In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 391-396 Nov. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

NASA has just completed an in-house Phase B Study (one of three studies) for the preliminary definition of a teleoperated robotic device that will be used on the National Space Transportation System (NSTS) and the Space Station to assist the astronauts in the performance of assembly, maintenance, servicing, and inspection tasks. This device, the Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FTS), will become a permanent element on the Space Station. Although it is primarily a teleoperated device, the FTS is being designed to grow and evolve to higher states of autonomy. Eventually, it will be capable of working from the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle (OMV) to service free-flying spacecraft at great distances from the Space Station. A version of the FTS could also be resident on the large space platforms that are part of the Space Station Program.

Author

N89-19879\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

## MACHINE VISION FOR SPACE TELEROBOTICS AND PLANETARY ROVERS

BRIAN H. WILCOX In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 457-460 Nov. 1988
Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

Machine vision allows a non-contact means of determining the three-dimensional shape of objects in the environment, enabling the control of contact forces when manipulation by a telerobot or traversal by a vehicle is desired. Telerobotic manipulation in Earth orbit requires a system that can recognize known objects in spite of harsh lighting conditions and highly specular or absorptive surfaces. Planetary surface traversal requires a system that can recognize the surface shape and properties of an unknown and arbitrary terrain. Research on these two rather disparate types of vision systems is described.

N89-19881\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

## A MULTI-SENSOR SYSTEM FOR ROBOTICS PROXIMITY OPERATIONS

J. B. CHEATHAM, C. K. WU, P. L. WEILAND (Rice Univ., Houston, TX.), and T. F. CLEGHORN In its 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 467-470 Nov. 1988

(Contract NCC9-16; NAG9-208)

Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

Robots without sensors can perform only simple repetitive tasks and cannot cope with unplanned events. A multi-sensor system is

needed for a robot to locate a target, move into its neighborhood and perform operations in contact with the object. Systems that can be used for such tasks are described.

N89-19882\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

## A METHODOLOGY FOR AUTOMATION AND ROBOTICS EVALUATION APPLIED TO THE SPACE STATION TELEROBOTIC SERVICER

JEFFREY H. SMITH, MAX GYANFI, KENT VOLKMER, and WAYNE ZIMMERMAN In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 471-479 Nov. 1988 (Contract NAS7-918)

Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

The efforts of a recent study aimed at identifying key issues and trade-offs associated with using a Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FTS) to aid in Space Station assembly-phase tasks is described. The use of automation and robotic (A and R) technologies for large space systems would involve a substitution of automation capabilities for human extravehicular or intravehicular activities (EVA, IVA). A methodology is presented that incorporates assessment of candidate assembly-phase tasks, telerobotic performance capabilities, development costs, and effect of operational constraints (space transportation system (STS), attached payload, and proximity operations). Changes in the region of cost-effectiveness are examined under a variety of systems design assumptions. A discussion of issues is presented with focus on three roles the FTS might serve: (1) as a research-oriented testbed to learn more about space usage of telerobotics; (2) as a research based testbed having an experimental demonstration orientation with limited assembly and servicing applications; or (3) as an operational system to augment EVA and to aid the construction of the Space Station and to reduce the programmatic (schedule) risk by increasing the flexibility of mission operations.

Author

## N89-19885\*# Rockwell International Corp., Downey, CA. DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR REMOTELY MAINTAINABLE EQUIPMENT

MARGARET M. CLARKE and DAVOUD MANOUCHEHRI In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 495-497 Nov. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

The quantity and complexity of on-orbit assets will increase significantly over the next decade. Maintaining and servicing these costly assets represent a difficult challenge. Three general methods are proposed to maintain equipment while it is still in orbit: an extravehicular activity (EVA) crew can perform the task in an unpressurized maintenance area outside any space vehicle; an intravehicular activity (IVA) crew can perform the maintenance in a shirt sleeve environment, perhaps at a special maintenance work station in a space vehicle; or a telerobotic manipulator can perform the maintenance in an unpressurized maintenance area at a distance from the crew (who may be EVA, IVA, or on the ground). However, crew EVA may not always be possible; the crew may have other demands on their time that take precedence. In addition, the orbit of the tasks themselves may be impossible for crew entry. Also crew IVA may not always be possible as option for equipment maintenance. For example, the equipment may be too large to fit through the vehicle airlock. Therefore, in some circumstances, the third option, telerobotic manipulation, may be the only feasible option. Telerobotic manipulation has, therefore, an important role for on-orbit maintenance. It is not only used for the reasons outlined above, but also used in some cases as backup to the EVA crew in an orbit that they can reach. Author

N89-20072\*# Michigan Technological Univ., Houghton. Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.

MODEL EVALUATION, RECOMMENDATION AND PRIORITIZING OF FUTURE WORK FOR THE MANIPULATOR EMULATOR TESTBED Final Report

FREDERICK A. KELLY In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, Volume 1 10 p Feb. 1989

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 13/9

The Manipulator Emulator Testbed (MET) is to provide a facility capable of hosting the simulation of various manipulator configurations to support concept studies, evaluation, and other engineering development activities. Specifically, the testbed is intended to support development of the Space Station Remote Manipulator System (SSRMS) and related systems. The objective of this study is to evaluate the math models developed for the MET simulation of a manipulator's rigid body dynamics and the servo systems for each of the driven manipulator joints. Specifically, the math models are examined with regard to their amenability to pipeline and parallel processing. Based on this evaluation and the project objectives, a set of prioritized recommendations are offered for future work.

N89-20075\*# Texas A&I Univ., Kingsville. Dept. of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

## INTELLIGENT CONTROL OF ROBOTIC ARM/HAND SYSTEMS FOR THE NASA EVA RETRIEVER USING NEURAL NETWORKS Final Report

ROBERT A. MCLAUCHLAN In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, Volume 2 15 p Feb. 1989

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

Adaptive/general learning algorithms using varying neural network models are considered for the intelligent control of robotic arm plus dextrous hand/manipulator systems. Results are summarized and discussed for the use of the Barto/Sutton/Anderson neuronlike, unsupervised learning controller as applied to the stabilization of an inverted pendulum on a cart system. Recommendations are made for the application of the controller and a kinematic analysis for trajectory planning to simple object retrieval (chase/approach and capture/grasp) scenarios in two dimensions.

N89-20082\*# East Texas State Univ., Commerce. Dept. of Computer Science.

## VISUAL PERCEPTION AND GRASPING FOR THE EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY ROBOT Final Report

SCOTT A. STARKS In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, Volume 2 14 p Feb. 1989 Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 13/9

The development of an approach to the visual perception of object surface information using laser range data in support of robotic grasping is discussed. This is a very important problem area in that a robot such as the EVAR must be able to formulate a grasping strategy on the basis of its knowledge of the surface structure of the object. A description of the problem domain is given as well as a formulation of an algorithm which derives an object surface description adequate to support robotic grasping. The algorithm is based upon concepts of differential geometry namely, Gaussian and mean curvature.

### 11

#### **MATERIALS**

Includes mechanical properties of materials, and descriptions and analyses of different structural materials, films, coatings, bonding materials and descriptions of the effects of natural and induced space environments.

#### A89-10535

## MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES FOR LARGE ORBITAL STRUCTURES [WERKSTOFFE UND BAUWEISEN FUER GROSSE ORBITALSTRUKTUREN]

H. W. BERGMANN (DFVLR, Brunswick, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 414-420. In German. refs

(DGLR PAPER 87-128)

European plans for the development of an orbital infrastructure are reviewed, with a focus on design concepts and their materials requirements. The history of space-station planning is recalled; the currently available materials and designs are surveyed, and particular attention is given to modular truss structures which can be easily unfolded and/or assembled in space, advanced CFRPs for light weight and high stability, and the need for long service life (20-30 years). Extensive diagrams, drawings, graphs, photographs, and tables of numerical data are provided.

#### A89-11893

## MECHANISM OF RADIATION-INDUCED DEGRADATION IN MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF POLYMER MATRIX COMPOSITES

SHIGENORI EGUSA (Takasaki Radiation Chemistry Research Establishment, Japan) Journal of Materials Science (ISSN 0022-2461), vol. 23, Aug. 1988, p. 2753-2760. refs

Four kinds of polymer matrix composites and two kinds of pure resins (epoxy and polyimide) were irradiated at room temperature by gamma rays from a Co-60 source or by 2-MeV electrons from an accelerator. Mechanical tests were then carried out at 77 K and room temperature. It is found that the mechanical properties of the composites depend on the irradiation dose and that this dependence varies not only with the combination of the filler (E-glass or carbon fiber cloth) and the matrix resin but also on the test temperature. Based on a comparison between the dose dependence of the composites and that of the pure resins, a mechanism of radiation-induced degradation of polymer matrix composites is proposed.

## A89-17634#

## MATERIALS SCIENCES RESEARCH IN SPACE BY TELESCIENCE

E. BENNETT, H. P. SCHMIDT, and B. FEUERBACHER (DFVLR, Rechenzentrum Koeln-Porz, Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 10 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-016)

Advanced telescience concepts are introduced and discussed. The various aspects of telescience are analyzed in terms of their relative importance for experimentation in a Space Station environment with particular emphasis on microgravity research. User requirements and their technological implications are outlined. An experiment planned for a facility on the German D-2 Spacelab mission is analyzed as a prototype for the implementation of some advanced telescience techniques, including interactive control. Emphasis is placed on advanced human/machine interfaces on ground. Such interfaces support full text and graphics capabilities and provide a transparent, fast, simple and integrated environment for experiment observation and control. Finally, the requirements and their ramifications for implementing a true telescience environment are analyzed.

#### A89-23415

## ABLATION OF MATERIALS IN THE LOW-EARTH ORBITAL ENVIRONMENT

R. R. LAHER and L. R. MEGILL (Utah State University, Logan) Planetary and Space Science (ISSN 0032-0633), vol. 36, Dec. 1988, p. 1497-1507. Research supported by Morton Thiokol, Inc. refs.

The ablation by atmospheric gas particles of materials exposed on the external ram surfaces of a spacecraft in LEO is examined. A physical sputtering model is used to estimate the physical sputtering rates of materials in LEO as a function of orbital altitude in the 100-1000 km range. It is found that the effects of physical sputtering range from significant mass loss after only a few months of exposure time for some materials to no observable effects after tens of years for other materials. Chemical sputtering rates by atomic oxygen and calculated physical sputtering rates are compared. The implications of this work for the Tethered Satellite System, the Space Station, and long-duration exposure facilities are discussed.

#### A89-25489#

## INVESTIGATION OF ESD HAZARD FOR LARGE SPACE SOLAR ARRAYS CONFIGURED WITH GFRP/KAPTON SUBSTRATE

JOHN S. ARCHER, HANS S. RAUSCHENBACH, and N. JOHN STEVENS (TRW, Inc., Redondo Beach, CA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 9 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-0617)

The in-orbit failures of thin Kapton dielectric sheets in solar arrays were reviewed. From the data reported in the literature, supplemented by tests simulating high voltage breakdowns on substrate materials, design recommendations for future lightweight solar arrays were drawn. System configurations are identified which will minimize the hazard and improve the robustness of solar arrays with respect to electrostatic-discharge-induced substrate shorts. It is suggested that, for a 10-year-life spacecraft in geosynchronous orbit, the maximum dc voltage stress for 0.001-in-thick Kapton dielectrics be kept below 25 V. For 0.002-in-thick Kapton dielectrics, a maximum dc stress level of 40 V is estimated, and for 0.003 in, Author

## A89-28642\* Brown Univ., Providence, RI. BOUNDARY IDENTIFICATION FOR 2-D PARABOLIC PROBLEMS ARISING IN THERMAL TESTING OF MATERIALS

H. T. BANKS (Brown University, Providence, RI) and FUMIO KOJIMA (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) IN: IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 27th, Austin, TX, Dec. 7-9, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1678-1683. refs (Contract NSF MCS-85-04316; F49620-86-C-0111; NAS1-18107)

Problems on the identification of two-dimensional spatial domains arising in the detection and characterization of structural flaws in materials are considered. For a thermal diffusion system with external boundary input, observations of the temperature on the surface are used in an output least square approach. Parameter estimation techniques based on the method of mappings are discussed, and approximation schemes are developed based on a finite-element Galerkin approach. Theoretical convergence results for computational techniques are given, and the results are applied to the identification of two kinds of boundary shapes.

A89-29298\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

## ESCA STUDY OF KAPTON EXPOSED TO ATOMIC OXYGEN IN LOW EARTH ORBIT OR DOWNSTREAM FROM A RADIO-FREQUENCY OXYGEN PLASMA

MORTON A. GOLUB, THEODORE WYDEVEN (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA), and ROBERT D. CORMIA (Surface Science Laboratories, Mountain View, CA) Polymer Communications (ISSN 0263-6476), vol. 29, Oct. 1988, p. 285-288, refs.

The ESCA spectra of Kapton polyimide film exposed to atomic oxygen O(3P), either in low earth orbit (LEO) on the STS-8 Space

Shuttle or downstream from a radio-frequency oxygen plasma, were compared. The major difference in surface chemistry induced by the two types of exposure to O(3P), both of which caused surface recession (etching), was a much larger uptake of oxygen by Kapton etched in the O2 plasma than in LEO. This difference is attributed to the presence of molecular oxygen in the plasma reactor and its absence in LEO: in the former case, O2 can react with radicals generated in the Kapton molecule as it etches, become incorporated in the etched polymer, and thereby yield a higher steady-state 'surface oxidation' level than in LEO. Author

#### A89-30045

# FLUENCE EQUIVALENCY OF MONOENERGETIC AND NONMONOENERGETIC IRRADIATION OF THERMAL CONTROL COATINGS [EKVIVALENTNOST' FLIUENSOV MONO- I NEMONOENERGETICHESKOGO VOZDEISTVIIA NA TERMOREGULIRUIUSHCHIE POKRYTIIA]

G. G. SOLOV'EV and A. P. GRASHCHENKO Fizika i Khimiia Obrabotki Materialov (ISSN 0015-3214), Jan.-Feb., p. 54-56. In Russian.

When using monoenergetic irradiation to simulate the effect of irradiation with a wide energy distribution acting on the external surfaces of spacecraft, the fluence of monoenergetic radiation equivalent to that of natural radiation must be calculated. Here, expressions for calculating the equivalent fluences are presented for three types of models of the radiation-optical degradation of thermal control coatings.

#### A89-3040

#### ELECTRON RADIATION EFFECTS ON MODE II INTERLAMINAR FRACTURE TOUGHNESS OF GFRP AND CFRP COMPOSITES

N. TAKEDA (Tokyo, University, Japan), M. TOHDOH, and K. TAKAHASHI (Kyushu University, Kasuga, Japan) SAMPE Quarterly (ISSN 0036-0821), vol. 20, Jan. 1989, p. 27-32. refs

The degradation properties of epoxy based fiber-reinforced plastics (FRP) composites irradiated by high-energy electrons were studied using the mode II interlaminar fracture toughness G(11c), measured by end-notched flexure tests. The radiation-induced degradation mechanisms were investigated through G(11c) and the scanning electron micrographs of fracture surfaces. For graphite FRP, the significant decrease in G(11c) was found. Debonding of glass fibers and epoxy matrix (or degradation of silane coupling agents) plays an important role in degradation in addition to resin degradation. Thus, the improvement of the radiation resistance of fiber-resin interfaces as well as matrix itself is of supreme importance in order to increase the radiation resistance of graphite FRP. For carbon FRP, on the other hand, no degradation in fiber-resin interfaces was found and the slight decrease in G(11c) seems to be due to the resin degradation. Author

#### A89-30715#

## THERMAL DISTORTION BEHAVIOUR OF GRAPHITE REINFORCED ALUMINUM SPACE STRUCTURES

D. G. ZIMCIK (CDC, Communications Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada) and B. M. KOIKE (Composite Tecnologia, Sao Paulo, Brazil) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 632-639. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1228)

The thermal distortion of graphite reinforced aluminum is evaluated, and its performances is compared with that of graphite/epoxy. The analysis introduces the concept of the total thermal distortion coefficient (TTDC) which enables the optimization of laminate ply configuration for minimum thermal distortion. For graphite/aluminum laminates, minimum TTDC values are found to be constant with stacking angle, making it possible to satisfy stiffness or strength requirements with no thermal distortion penalty. A design approach using the TTDC coefficient to optimize material mechanical properties with minimum thermal distortion is presented and illustrated for the case of a large (15 x 1.5 m) slotted waveguide planar array SAR antenna.

 $\textbf{N89-11776}^{\bullet}\#$  National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

### **MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES**

SAMUEL L. VENNERI In its Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder p 315-355 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A23/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

Information on materials and structures for use in space is given in viewgraph form. Information is given on the Materials and Structures Division of NASA's Office of Aeronautics and Space Technology. The Division's space research and development budget is given. Further information is given on space materials and structures, space environmental effects, radiation effects, high temperature materials research, metal matrix composites, SiC fiber reinforced titanium alloys, structural dynamics, and control of flexible structures.

N89-11823# European Space Agency. European Space Research and Technology Center, ESTEC, Noordwijk (Netherlands). Structures and Mechanisms Div.

## COMPOSITÉS DESIGN HANDBOOK FOR SPACE STRUCTURE APPLICATIONS, VOLUME 1

D. C. G. EATON Dec. 1986 462 p (ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VOL-1; ISSN-0379-4059; ETN-88-93161) Avail: NTIS HC A20/MF A01

Composite material properties and applications; calculation methods for laminates; and composites design aspects for ESA programs are presented.

N89-12590\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

## MATERIALS SELECTION FOR LONG LIFE IN LEO: A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF ATOMIC OXYGEN TESTING WITH THERMAL ATOM SYSTEMS

S. L. KOONTZ, J. KUMINECZ, L. LEGER, and P. NORDINE In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, 15th Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space Through Testing p 66-88 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 07/4

The use of thermal atom test methods as a materials selection and screening technique for low-Earth orbit (LEO) spacecraft is critically evaluated. The chemistry and physics of thermal atom environments are compared with the LEO environment. The relative reactivities of a number of materials determined to be in thermal atom environments are compared to those observed in LEO and in high quality LEO simulations. Reaction efficiencies measured in a new type of thermal atom apparatus are one-hundredth to one-thousandth those observed in LEO, and many materials showing nearly identical reactivities in LEO show relative reactivities differing by as much as a factor of 8 in thermal atom systems. A simple phenomenological kinetic model for the reaction of oxygen atoms with organic materials can be used to explain the differences in reactivity in different environments. Certain specific thermal test environments can be used as reliable materials screening tools. Using thermal atom methods to predict material lifetime in LEO requires direct calibration of the method against LEO data or high quality simulation data for each material.

## N89-13504# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, VA. CONTINUOUS FORMING OF CARBON/THERMOPLASTICS COMPOSITE BEAMS

YOSHIAKI SAKATANI, YASUHIRO YAMAGUCHI, and MIKINE YOSHIDA *In its* JPRS Report: Science and Technology. Japan: 12th Composite Materials Symposium p 22-25 23 Sep. 1988 Transl. into ENGLISH from Daijunikai Fukugo Zairyo Symposium (Koen Yoshishu), (Tokyo, Japan), 22-23 Oct. 1987 p 91-92 Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01

The continuous forming method of thin, long structural elements with a view to applications for future large-sized space structures is now being developed. Using a band plate shaped material of high elasticity type carbon fiber/PEEK, studies have been conducted on the basic processing conditions for passing it between rolls in stages and continuously forming it into a hat

shape. Optimum forming conditions such as the optimum forming temperature and optimum speed have been ascertained by gaining an understanding of formability data on materials from the forming tests conducted by the basic testing machines and from quality evaluation of the formed materials.

Author

N89-14914\*# College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA. Dept. of Chemistry.

## RADIATION EFFÉCTS ON POLYMERIC MATERIALS Abstract Only

RICHARD L. KIEFER /n Hampton Inst., NASA/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988 p 72-74 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 11/3

It is important to study changes in properties of polymeres after irradiation with charged particles, with ultraviolet radiation, and with combinations of both. An apparatus for this purpose has been built at the NASA Langley Research Center. It consists of a chamber 9 inches in diameter and 9 inches high with a port for an electron gun, another port for a mass spectrometer, and a quartz window through which an ultraviolet lamp can be focused. The chamber, including the electron gun and the mass spectrometer, can be evacuated to a pressure of 10 to the 8th power torr. A sample placed in the chamber can be irradiated with electrons and ultraviolet radiation separately, sequentially, or simultaneously, while volatile products can be monitored during all irradiations with the mass spectrometer. The apparatus described above has been used to study three different polymer films: lexan; a polycarbonate; P1700, a polysulfone; and mylar, a polyethylene terephthalate. All three polymers had been studied extensively with both electrons and ultraviolet radiation separately. but not simultaneously. Also, volatile products had not been monitored during irradiation for the materials. A high electron dose rate of 530 Mrads/hr was used so that a sufficient concentration of volatile products would be formed to yield a reasonable mass spectrum.

N89-15014\*# Texas A&M Univ., College Station. Dept. of Geology.

### **VOLATILIZATION-DEVOLATILIZATION REACTIONS**

M. C. GILBERT, D. M. ANDERSON, A. HAJASH, E. HOSKINS, and R. K. POPP *In* NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 4 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 07/4

Experiments that explore chemical and physical aspects of volatilization reactions that require the microgravity and low pressure in or near the projected Space Station are proposed.

Author

N89-15232\*# Virginia Univ., Charlottesville. Dept. of Materials Science.

## ENVIRONMENT ASSISTED DEGRADATION MECHANISMS IN ADVANCED LIGHT METALS Progress Report, 1 Jun. - 31 Dec. 1988

R. P. GANGLOFF, G. E. STONER, and R. E. SWANSON Jan. 1989 169 p

(Contract NAG1-7452)

A multifaceted research program on the performance of advanced light metallic alloys in aggressive aerospace environments, and associated environmental failure mechanisms was initiated. The general goal is to characterize alloy behavior quantitatively and to develop predictive mechanisms for environmental failure modes. Successes in this regard will provide the basis for metallurgical optimization of alloy performance, for chemical control of aggressive environments, and for engineering life prediction with damage tolerance and long term reliability.

B.G.

#### 12 INFORMATION AND DATA MANAGEMENT

N89-16986\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

REFRACTORY METAL ALLOYS AND COMPOSITES FOR SPACE NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS Final Report

ROBERT H. TITRAN, JOSEPH R. STEPHENS, and DONALD W. PETRASEK Sep. 1988 24 p Presented at the Metallurgical Society Fall Meeting, Chicago, IL, 27-29 Sep. 1988; sponsored in part by the Metallurgical Society of AIME and the American Society for Metals

(Contract DE-Al03-86SF-16310)

(NASA-TM-101364; E-4398; DÓE/NASA/16310-8; NAS 1.15:101364) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 11/6

Space power requirements for future NASA and other U.S. missions will range from a few kilowatts to megawatts of electricity. Maximum efficiency is a key goal of any power system in order to minimize weight and size so that the Space Shuttle may be used a minimum number of times to put the power supply into orbit. Nuclear power has been identified as the primary power source to meet these high levels of electrical demand. One method to achieve maximum efficiency is to operate the power supply, energy conservation system, and related components at relatively high temperatures. For systems now in the planning stages, design temperatures range from 1300 K for the immediate future to as high as 1700 K for the advanced systems. NASA Lewis Research Center has undertaken a research program on advanced technology of refractory metal alloys and composites that will provide baseline information for space power systems in the 1900's and the 21st century. Special emphasis is focused on the refractory metal alloys of niobium and on the refractory metal composites which utilize tungsten alloy wires for reinforcement. Basic research on the creep and creep-rupture properties of wires, matrices, and Author composites are discussed.

N89-18608\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL. CHEMSEAL 3808-A2 PENETRATION INTO SMALL LEAK PATH M. R. CARRUTH, JR. and R. F. DEHAYE Dec. 1988 22 p (NASA-TM-100345; NAS 1.15:100345) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 20/4

A possible fix to a leak in the oxidizer system of the Space Shuttle Discovery's attitude control system was proposed by MSFC. This fix involved the passing of a shuttlecock past the leaking Dynaflow fitting and sealing the vent tube containing the fitting with Chemseal 3808-A2. The question of whether the Chemseal 3808-A2 can flow into the leak path and provide a better seal was addressed analytically and by experiment to verify the analytical formula used. The results show that the equations are applicable and that the Chemseal will flow into the expected leak path and Author

## N89-19375 Salford Univ. (England). HEAT TRANSFER PROPERTIES OF SATELLITE COMPONENT MATERIALS Ph.D. Thesis

STUART DONALD MCIVOR 1988 150 p Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. BRD-83072

The thermal conductivities of samples of unidirectional fibre reinforced composites were measured both perpendicular to and parallel to the fibres. Two types of samples were measured. Fibredux 914 resin reinforced with R-Glass fibres, and Code 69 resin reinforced with GY80 carbon fibres. A model has been produced which can be used to predict the thermal conductivity of any rectangular unidirectional fibre reinforced composite lamina. The model was constructed using a method of finite difference analysis performed by a computer program written in FORTRAN. Three samples of Code 69 resin reinforced with GY70 carbon fibres were produced with their fibres aligned at 30, 45, and 60 deg to the horizontal and their thermal conductivities measured. In order to examine the accuracy of the model the values of the conductivities of these samples were compared with those calculated using the model. The heat transfer properties of thermal blankets used to insulate satellites were investigated. The heat flow across blankets, placed in a thermal vacuum chamber and subjected to similar temperature differentials as would be found in

Earth orbit, was measured and the values for the effective thermal conductance and the effective emissivity of the blankets calculated.

Dissert. Abstr.

**N89-19385\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

THE EFFECTS OF SIMULATED SPACE ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS ON SIX COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE COMPOSITE MATERIALS

JOAN G. FUNK and GEORGE F. SYKES, JR. Apr. 1989 34 p (NASA-TP-2906; L-16549; NAS 1.60:2906) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 11/4

The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on microdamage induced by the environment in a series of commercially available graphite-fiber-reinforced composite materials were determined. Composites with both thermoset and thermoplastic resin systems were studied. Low-Earth-Orbit (LEO) exposures were simulated by thermal cycling; geosynchronous-orbit (GEO) exposures were simulated by electron irradiation plus thermal cycling. The thermal cycling temperature range was -250 F to either 200 F or 150 F. The upper limits of the thermal cycles were different to ensure that an individual composite material was not cycled above its glass transition temperature. Material response was characterized through assessment of the induced microcracking and its influence on mechanical property changes at both room temperature and -250 F. Microdamage was induced in both thermoset and thermoplastic advanced composite materials exposed to the simulated LEO environment. However, a 350 F cure single-phase toughened epoxy composite was not damaged during exposure to the LEO environment. The simuated GEO environment produced microdamage in all materials tested.

Author

#### 12

### INFORMATION AND DATA MANAGEMENT

Includes descriptions, requirements, and trade studies of different information and data system hardware and software, languages, architecture, processing and storage requirements for managing and monitoring of different systems and subsystems.

## A89-10490 COMMUNICATION AND DATA PROCESSING [KOMMUNIKATION UND DATENVERARBEITUNG]

H. GREEN (AEG AG, Wedel, Federal Republic of Germany), J. CZECH (ANT Nachrichtentechnik GmbH, Backnang, Federal Republic of Germany), and H. REFFEL (Dornier System GmbH, Friedrichshafen, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 38-45. In German. (DGLR PAPER 87-094)

The design of a communication infrastructure for future European space activities is discussed, summarizing the recommendations of the FRG Planning Framework for High Technology and Space Flight (OHR). The current status of space and space-earth digital and voice communication is briefly surveyed; the roles of GEO relay satellites, ground local-area and wide-area digital networks, and internetwork gateways in an advanced infrastructure are described and illustrated with extensive diagrams; and the technological and design requirements for realizing such a system are indicated in tables. It is concluded that, although revolutionary breakthroughs are not necessary, a preparatory communication R&D program dedicated specifically to the OHR goals and cooperating with ongoing OHR programs in other fields should be initiated as soon as possible.

**A89-11714\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

## EXPERT SYSTEM ISSSUES IN AUTOMATED, AUTONOMOUS SPACE VEHICLE RENDEZVOUS

MARY ANN GOODWIN (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) and DANIEL C. BOCHSLER (LinCom Corp., Houston, TX) IN: Applications of artificial intelligence V; Proceedings of the Meeting, Orlando, FL, May 18-20, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1987, p. 71-78. refs

The problems involved in automated autonomous rendezvous are briefly reviewed, and the Rendezvous Expert (RENEX) expert system is discussed with reference to its goals, approach used, and knowledge structure and contents. RENEX has been developed to support streamlining operations for the Space Shuttle and Space Station program and to aid definition of mission requirements for the autonomous portions of rendezvous for the Mars Surface Sample Return and Comet Nucleus Sample return unmanned missions. The experience with REMEX to date and recommendations for further development are presented.

### A89-11808

## EXPERT SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY FOR THE SPACE STATION COMMUNICATIONS AND TRACKING SYSTEM

M. S. CRONE, P. M. JULICH, E. G. DASH, and W. D. WAVERING (Harris Corp., Melbourne, FL) IN: Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1987, p. 31-38. refs

This paper describes research into the use of expert system technology for the management of the Communications and Tracking System for the Space Station. The CAMERA (control and monitoring equipment resource allocation) expert system was developed under a NASA contract with JSC to minimize crew workload in managing the communications of the Space Station. It provides for automatic management of communications resources, diagnosis of faults, and reconfiguration to restore communications automatically. The system utilizes a state-of-the-art man-machine interface to allow high level end-to-end service requests. The expert system interprets the requests, determines the equipment required to implement the service, and assigns the appropriate equipment to the service. The expert system then establishes the service automatically at the time requested and monitors the operation of the simulated system to diagnose faults and determine the appropriate procedures to restore the service. A graphical design tool allows the operator to define new services from existing service primitives. Graphical, hierarchical equipment schematics support both the simulation of faults as well as the diagnostic process. Symbolic models for the equipment and measurements are represented in an object-oriented manner.

Author

#### A89-11809

## EXPERIMENTS WITH TEMPORAL REASONING APPLIED TO ANALYSIS OF TELEMETRY DATA

W. A. PERKINS and A. AUSTIN (Lockheed Artificial Intelligence Center, Palo Alto, CA) IN: Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1987, p. 39-46.

A temporal reasoning capability was implemented in a generic expert system shell to increase the flexibility of knowledge representation for a variety of applications. Telemetry data were monitored via satellite (the Space Telescope), and use was made of the rotor controlled electronics bearing having such attributes as actual temperature of the bearing, wheel speed, and motor current. The use of time tags associated with attribute values makes it possible to diagnose different problems occurring at different times with the same component.

K.K.

A89-15335\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

STARR - AN EXPERT SYSTEM FOR FAILURE DIAGNOSIS IN A SPACE BASED POWER SYSTEM

BRYAN WALLS (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 303-306.

Starr, a prototype expert system, is designed to monitor and model a space power system, recognize problem states, identify the failure, and recommend the proper action to be taken. The system was modeled on the autonomously managed power system (AMPS) breadboard at NASA-Marshall. An object-oriented approach was used for the Starr model.

## A89-15336\* Martin Marietta Corp., Denver, CO. CONCURRENT DEVELOPMENT OF FAULT MANAGEMENT HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE IN THE SSM/PMAD

KENNETH A. FREEMAN, RICK WALSH (Martin Marietta Corp., Astronautics Group, Denver, CO), and DAVID J. WEEKS (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 307-312.

Space Station issues in fault management are discussed. The system background is described with attention given to design guidelines and power hardware. A contractually developed fault management system, FRAMES, is integrated with the energy management functions, the control switchgear, and the scheduling and operations management functions. The constraints that shaped the FRAMES system and its implementation are considered.

K.K.

#### A89-15337

## FAULT TOLERANT INTELLIGENT CONTROLLER FOR SPACE STATION SUBSYSTEMS

H. BIGLARI (Boeing Aerospace Co., Huntsville, AL), C. CHENG, and G. VACHTSEVANOS (Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 313-318. refs

An intelligent controller is described which uses a simplified fault detection and isolation algorithm in conjunction with an ICON-based environment to represent a subsystem, the control strategies associated with the subsystem, and the fault management techniques. Of particular interest in this paper is the potable water system of the Space Station's common module. The ICON-based application generator leads to increased design flexibility and reliability.

## A89-15345\* Tennessee Univ. Space Inst., Tullahoma. DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPONENT CENTERED FAULT MONITORING AND DIAGNOSIS KNOWLEDGE BASED SYSTEM FOR SPACE POWER SYSTEM

S. C. LEE (Tennessee, University, Tullahoma) and LOUIS F. LOLLAR (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 377-382. refs

The overall approach currently being taken in the development of AMPERES (Autonomously Managed Power System Extendable Real-time Expert System), a knowledge-based expert system for fault monitoring and diagnosis of space power systems, is discussed. The system architecture, knowledge representation, and fault monitoring and diagnosis strategy are examined. A 'component-centered' approach developed in this project is described. Critical issues requiring further study are identified.

C.D.

A89-15347\* Texas A&M Univ., College Station.

EXPERT SYSTEM STRUCTURES FOR FAULT DETECTION IN SPACEBORNE POWER SYSTEMS

KARAN WATSON, B. DON RUSSELL (Texas A & M University,

## 12 INFORMATION AND DATA MANAGEMENT

College Station), and IRENE HACKLER (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 389-394

This paper presents an architecture for an expert system structure suitable for use with power system fault detection algorithms. The system described is not for the purpose of reacting to faults which have occurred, but rather for the purpose of performing on-line diagnostics and parameter evaluation to determine potential or incipient fault conditions. The system is also designed to detect high impedance or arcing faults which cannot be detected by conventional protection devices. This system is part of an overall monitoring computer hierarchy which would provide a full evaluation of the status of the power system and react to both incipient and catastrophic faults. An approximate hardware structure is suggested and software requirements are discussed. Modifications to CLIPS software, to capitalize on features offered by expert systems, are presented. It is suggested that such a system would have significant advantages over existing protection philosophy.

### A89-15349 A DIAGNOSTIC EXPERT SYSTEM FOR SPACE-BASED ELECTRICAL POWER NETWORKS

EDWARD W. GHOLDSTON, DON F. JANIK, and GARTH LANE (Rockwell International Corp., Rocketdyne Div., Canoga Park, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 401-406. refs

This paper focuses on the development of a prototype expert system which could be utilized to analyze the Space Station electrical power system. The diagnostic requirements of such a system are summarized, and the hierarchy of the expert system development is reviewed. The system hardware and software are described, and the program structure and rule base are examined.

**A89-15350\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

### COOPERATING EXPERT SYSTEMS FOR SPACE STATION -POWER/THERMAL SUBSYSTEM TESTBEDS

CARLA M. WONG (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA), DAVID J. WEEKS (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL), GALE R. SUNDBERG (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH), KATHLEEN L. HEALEY, and JEFFREY S. DOMINICK (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 407-414. refs

The Systems Autonomy Demonstration Project (SADP) is a NASA-sponsored series of increasingly complex demonstrations to show the benefits of integrating knowledge-based systems with conventional process control in real-time, real-world problem domains that can facilitate the operations and availability of major Space Station distributed systems. This paper describes the system design, objectives, approaches, and status of each of the testbed knowledge-based systems. Simplified schematics of the systems are shown.

#### A89-15383 A KNOWLEDGE-BASED LOAD FORECASTING AND MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE FOR SPACE STATION POWER SYSTEMS

SAIFUR RAHMAN and MOUNIR BOUZGUENDA (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 615-620.

An integrated load forecasting/load management system for space station power systems is proposed which can generate a 10-minute photovoltaic energy profile on a 24-hour basis. The simulation is based on such factors as the extraterrestrial solar radiation, station orbital parameters, initial launch data, and time of the year. The method takes into account load control options, the space station operational requirements, and the available energy souces.

A89-16513#

A METHODOLOGY FOR MODELING LIFE-CYCLE PROCESSES CHRISTINE M. KELLY (Mitre Corp., Houston, TX) and RONALD G. ROSS (Ronald G. Ross Associates, Houston, TX) IEEE, International Conference on Data Engineering, 4th, Los Angeles, CA, Feb. 2-4, 1988, Paper. 16 p. (Contract F19628-86-C-0001)

Entity modeling is a technique used to describe the data architecture of a system. Behavior modeling is an extension of entity modeling which adds behavior and integrity constraint concepts to the entity model. A Behavior Model represents the dynamics of the system and formulates rules for maintaining a valid data model. Concepts defining Automatic Actions, Integrity Constraints, and Triggers are presented. Graphical representation of these concepts are shown superimposed on the data model. An area for which behavior modeling has application is in the analysis of life-cycle processes. A case study outlining a management plan for Space Station crew procedures is used to illustrate the life-cycle modeling technique.

A89-17630\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

## TELESCIENCE, AN OPERATIONAL APPROACH TO SCIENCE INVESTIGATION

JAMES R. WEISS (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 11 p. (IAF PAPER 88-011)

The NASA Science and Applications Information System, which is based on telescience and must provide remote interaction between information system services in space and on the ground, is discussed. An infrastructure of networked facilities and institutionally provided support services is being developed. The technologies involved with providing telescience capability are examined, including automated data management services, new data acquisition systems, user support environment for system access, and the capability to access heterogeneous data bases and computational facilities from remote locations.

### A89-17631#

### THE CONCEPT OF TELESCIENCE

J. DOUTRELEAU, J. C. DEGAVRE, J. F. LAFAY (ESA, European Space Research and Technology Centre, Noordwijk, Netherlands), and N. WOOTTON (Logica Space and Defence Systems, Ltd., Cobham, England) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 8 p. (IAF PAPER 88-012)

Telescience is a user concept. It describes a mode of payload operations whereby users can interactively control their payload in space on-board the Columbus elements, receiving data and sending control signals through an operational infrastructure including the On-Board Data Management System (DMS), the space segment (including Data Relay Satellites), the Operation Coordination centers. In order to achieve a high degree of operation friendliness, the design of the infrastructure needs to take into account the requirements of telescience operations. A Telescience Preparatory Program has been undertaken by the European Space Agency with the objective of defining the operational limits of the concept. Scientists, system designers and operators will participate in this evaluation. A so-called 'Telescience Test Bed', installed at ESTEC, will provide the tools for the verification of the system design specifications and the operations procedures. It will also constitute an experimental facility for the familiarization of potential users with the interactive operation of payloads on Columbus.

Author

## A89-17675# COLUMBUS STANDARD USER INTERFACES AND RESOURCES FOR APM/MTFF

A. MCGRATH, G. BOLTON, and K. KNOTT (ESA, Noordwijk, Netherlands) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 5 p. (IAF PAPER 88-098)

This paper describes how the user relevant system requirements for the two manned elements of the Columbus Programme, the Attached Pressurized Module (APM) and the Man Tended Free Flyer (MTFF) have been derived. Starting points for the derivation were an initial design of the elements and a set of user specified Reference Payloads. The system requirements were finally established by iterating given configurations against these Reference Payloads. A second iteration was necessary to achieve a reasonable balance between individual resources such as volume, power, crew time, up/down loads. The Reference Payload scenario has been further developed to achieve functional and physical interface definition.

#### A89-18118#

## THE NASA INFORMATION SYSTEM LIFE-CYCLE TRANSITION MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE SOFTWARE PROJECT

MICHAEL W. EVANS, W. M. WILSON, and D. SOVA IN: AIAA/IEEE Digital Avionics Systems Conference, 8th, San Jose, CA, Oct. 17-20, 1988, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 471-477. refs

(AIAA PAPER 88-3947)

The complexity and critical nature of mission software within NASA has necessitated the development of a structured process for acquiring and assuring software. This paper discusses NASA Information System Life-Cycle and Standard, the framework that NASA will use for developing major software-intensive projects like the Space Station. The objectives, relationships, and hierarchy of the process life cycles are examined, and the process design phases are discussed. The documentation scheme that has evolved from putting software in the information life-cycle context and the restructuring of the internal software documentation standards to reflect the documentation philosophy and accommodate mission risk are addressed.

A89-18139\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

## REDUCING THE RISKS OF USING ADA ONBOARD THE SPACE STATION

TERRY D. HUMPHREY (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) IN: AIAA/IEEE Digital Avionics Systems Conference, 8th, San Jose, CA, Oct. 17-20, 1988, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 599-602. refs (AIAA PAPER 88-3977)

In 1986, the Ada programming language was chosen by NASA as the primary computer programming language for the development of new software for the Space Station. Ada was selected based on the results of investigations coordinated through Johnson Space Center (JSC). These investigations resulted in the identification of a set of problems and risks associated with using software developed in Ada onboard the Space Station. But the risks associated with these problems were found to be of insufficient severity to outweigh the significant benefits and suitability of Ada for the project. However, since the selection of Ada for the Space Station Project, detailed investigations have continued at Johnson Space Center into the most important problems identified in using Ada. This paper discusses some of the specific solutions to problems which have been identified through these investigations and which are reducing the risks of using Ada onboard the Space Station. Author

**A89-18167\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

## THE SPACE STATION DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - AVIONICS THAT INTEGRATE

VIRGINIA WHITELAW (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) IN: AIAA/IEEE Digital Avionics Systems Conference, 8th, San Jose, CA, Oct. 17-20, 1988, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 767-774. (AIAA PAPER 88-3972)

The Space Station Data Management System (DMS) comprises the networked computers, mass storage, workstations, and instrumentation interfaces required to support onboard systems and payload operations. This paper gives an overview of the current DMS architecture and discusses its role as onboard integrator in four of its major functional areas: (1) data communication; (2) data processing; (3) data administration, storage and retrieval; and (4) data presentation at the human-computer interface. Author

A89-18169\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

## THE ROLE OF STANDARDS IN INTEGRATING THE SPACE BASED AND GROUND BASED DATA SYSTEMS OF THE SPACE STATION INFORMATION SYSTEM

WALTER S. MARKER, JR. (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) IN: AIAA/IEEE Digital Avionics Systems Conference, 8th, San Jose, CA, Oct. 17-20, 1988, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 780-787. (AIAA PAPER 88-3974)

This paper develops four criteria that are often associated with problems developing at interfaces between the subsystems of the Space Station Information System (SSIS). These criteria are then applied to data communication interfaces that exist throughout the principal components that comprise SSIS. The criteria were utilized to forecast the likeliness of problems developing at particular interfaces and to identify potential solutions to mitigate the risk.

## A89-18171# SPACE STATION DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

WILLIAM A. MADDEN (IBM, Systems Integration Div., Houston, TX) and PATRICK P. WILHELM (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntington Beach, CA) IN: AIAA/IEEE Digital Avionics Systems Conference, 8th, San Jose, CA, Oct. 17-20, 1988, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 792-798. refs (AIAA PAPER 88-3979)

The Space Station Data Management System (DMS) is the first large-scale distributed processing network for long-term use in space. It provides a growth-oriented base for automation to increase crew productivity, thus enhancing the Space Station's operational capabilities. This paper gives an overview of a proposed architecture and preliminary design which satisfy the NASA/JSC requirements for the DMS. The overall proposed architecture is: (1) open and nonproprietary avoiding the cost implications of custom solutions, (2) structured and modular to support growth and technology insertion, and (3) based on standards for hardware and software interfaces to isolate system complexities from the users and simplify integration.

### A89-18331#

## CALS AND THE SPACE STATION - THE NEED FOR COMPUTER-AIDED ACQUISITION AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT

ALBERG D. HORTON (Honeywell, Inc., Largo, FL) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 7 p.

(AIAA PAPER 88-4756)

The Computer Aided Acquisition and Logistics System (CALS) developed under DOD sponsorship will generate, access, manage, distribute, and integrate data concerning the logistical requirements

of large vehicles and systems. Attention is presently given to CALS's application to NASA Space Station logistics considerations. The application of CALS standards is expected to simplify work methodology and lower development costs. CALS is noted to be applicable to several major systems and functions of the Space Station that are expected to be highly automated.

A89-19862#

INTEGRATED CNI TERMINAL SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE RICHARD A. BRYSON (TRW, Inc., Military Electronics and Avionics Div., San Diego, CA) AlAA, Digital Systems Conference, 8th, San Jose, CA, Oct. 17-20, 1988. 9 p.

(AIAA PAPER 88-4022)

This paper describes the current architecture and features of the integrated communication-navigation-identification (CNI) family of integrated avionic systems and how they apply to the PAVE PILLAR preferred system architecture for the next generation of avionics. The key features are a hierarchically distributed design from the avionics authority (pilot, mission tape/disk or mission data computer) down through the CNI subsystem and into the line-replaceable modules, infusion of expert system technology into the integrated built-in test and maintenance segment, and an integration of the resource management and integrated built-in test and maintenance segments at each level of the hierarchy to effect efficient dynamic reconfiguration of the common modules of these systems.

## A89-20109\* NASA Space Station Program Office, Reston, VA. DATA INTERFACES TO THE SPACE STATION INFORMATION

RICHARD CARPER (NASA, Space Station Freedom Program Office, Reston, VA) and FRITZ SCHULZ (Ford Aerospace Corp., Space Missions Group, Reston, VA) IN: EASCON '88; Proceedings of the Twenty-first Annual Electronics and Aerospace Conference, Arlington, VA, Nov. 9-11, 1988. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 77-85. refs

The general form of the information system to be implemented to provide the broad and flexible services required to support the diverse needs of the U.S. Space Station is discussed. Emphasis is placed on the interfaces to the SSIS (Space Station Information System) and major interfaces within the SSIS. A central theme of the SSIS is the use of international standards, where appropriate and available. These standards include those of the International Organization for Standards (ISO), the Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT), and the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS). The specific standards selected or under consideration are enumerated. The effect of the selections on the interfaces visible to users of the SSIS are described, and a status report on the progress of official adoption of the standards 1F is presented.

#### A89-21808

### INTEGRATED RESOURCE SCHEDULING IN A DISTRIBUTED SCHEDULING ENVIRONMENT

DAVID ZOCH and GARDINER HALL (Ford Aerospace Corp., (NASA, 1988 Goddard Conference on Space Seabrook, MD) Applications of Artificial Intelligence, Greenbelt, MD, May 24, 1988) Telematics and Informatics (ISSN 0736-5853), vol. 5, no. 3, 1988, p. 229-240. Previously announced in STAR as N88-30342. refs

The Space Station era presents a highly-complex multi-mission planning and scheduling environment exercised over a highly distributed system. In order to automate the scheduling process, customers require a mechanism for communicating their scheduling requirements to NASA. A request language that a remotely-located customer can use to specify his scheduling requirements to a NASA scheduler, thus automating the customer-scheduler interface, is described. This notation, Flexible Envelope-Request Notation (FERN), allows the user to completely specify his scheduling requirements such as resource usage, temporal constraints, and scheduling preferences and options. The FERN also contains mechanisms for representing schedule and resource availability information, which are used in the inter-scheduler inconsistency resolution process. Additionally, a scheduler is described that can

accept these requests, process them, generate schedules, and return schedule and resource availability information to the requester. The Request-Oriented Scheduling Engine (ROSE) was designed to function either as an independent scheduler or as a scheduling element in a network of schedulers. When used in a network of schedulers, each ROSE communicates schedule and resource usage information to other schedulers via the FERN notation, enabling inconsistencies to be resolved between schedulers. Individual ROSE schedulers are created by viewing the problem as a constraint satisfaction problem with a heuristically quided search strategy.

### A89-22623#

### COES - AN APPROACH TO OPERATIONS AND CHECK-OUT **STANDARDS**

R. F. WORRON (ESA, Automation and Informatics Dept., Noordwijk, Netherlands) ESA Bulletin (ISSN 0376-4265), no. 56, Nov. 1988, p. 58-65.

The accumulated costs of testing and operating a spacecraft form one of the major cost elements of any space project. As the complexity of projects increases, so do the associated costs of testing and mission control. To limit these cost factors, more account must be taken of testability and operability during the design phases of new projects.

#### A89-23079

### FAULT TOLERANT DATA NETWORK FOR USE IN SPACE

MATHUR (British Aerospace, PLC, Space Communications Div., Stevenage, England) British Interplanetary Society, Journal (ISSN 0007-084X), vol. 42, Jan. 1989, p. 27-34.

Such large-scale manned space systems as spaceplanes and space stations call for the development of a data network capable of serving up to 100 users with high reliability, in virtue of tolerance to multiple failures, as well as the ability to transport data at rates of up to 200 Mbits/sec and the incorporation of easy maintenance and servicing routines. Attention is given to the ESA-sponsored development of the reliable on-board data network, 'Rodnet', which is based on a broadcast-tree architecture and uses optical fibers as the transmission medium, in conjunction with a novel access protocol and failure-tolerance mechanism. The network allows the use of different-priority levels for data packets, with guaranteed maximum access time for high-priority packets.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-27912\* Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

## TELESCIENCE CONCEPT FOR HABITAT MONITORING AND

DARYL RASMUSSEN (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA), VICKI JOHNSON, and ARSHAD MIAN SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 13 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881121)

The operational environment for life sciences on the Space Station will incorporate telescience, a new set of operational modes for conducting science and operations remotely. This paper presents payload functional requirements for Space Station Life Sciences habitat monitoring and control and describes telescience concepts and technologies which meet these requirements. Special considerations for designing sensors and effectors to accommodate Author future evolutions in technology are discussed.

#### A89-28740

### A DEBUGGER FOR ADA TASKING

ANNE F. BRINDLE (Boeing Aerospace, Seattle, WA), RICHARD N. TAYLOR (California, University, Irvine), and DAVID F. MARTIN (California, University, Los Angeles) IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering (ISSN 0098-5589), vol. 15, March 1989, p. 293-304. Research supported by the Aerospace Corp. (Contract NSF DCR-84-51421; NSF DCR-85-02558)

The capabilities needed in an Ada debugger are discussed in light of the language's tasking constructs, and the design for a debugger is presented which operates in concert with a single-processor Ada interpreter. This debugger design demonstrates the extensions to sequential debugging techniques that are necessary to handle concurrency, and shows that significant debugging functionality can be provided even without the inclusion of automatic error diagnosis methods. The issues considered here include isolation of effects and display of the full dynamic execution status, both of which are essential to diagnosis of concurrent programs.

#### A89-31009

## APPLICATION FOR SPACECRAFT OF THE 90'S USING MICRODACS TECHNOLOGY

PAUL HORN (SCI Technology, Inc., Huntsville, AL) IN: ITC/USA/'88; Proceedings of the International Telemetering Conference, Las Vegas, NV, Oct. 17-20, 1988. Research Triangle Park, NC, Instrument Society of America, 1988, p. 105-109.

Recent developments in electronics have made possible the miniaturization of many of the subsystem components associated with a typical spacecraft data acquisition and control system. This paper describes a low power consumption, fault tolerant, high performance data acquisition and control system design utilizing third generation hardware. The system includes built-in test autonomy, redundancy management, and fault tolerant communication busses, and supports multiprocessing with up to five 35 million instructions per second (Mips) processors.

### A89-31020

## SPACEBORNE RECORDING SYSTEMS FOR THE SPACE STATION ERA

JERRY MUENCH (Odetics, Inc., Space Div., Anaheim, CA) IN: ITC/USA/'88; Proceedings of the International Telemetering Conference, Las Vegas, NV, Oct. 17-20, 1988. Research Triangle Park, NC, Instrument Society of America, 1988, p. 305-316.

A detailed review of spaceborne magnetic tape recorder technology from the late 1970s to the Space Station era is presented. Background information indicates that the oft maligned space tape recorder has continued to demonstrate improving reliability since the marginal performances throughout the 1960s. Specifically, the SPOT recorder is reviewed in technical detail to show its evolution through the LANDSAT 6 and 7 versions, JERS-1, and finally the proposed ultimate version for the Space Station/EOS. Enabling technologies include active tape tracking, magnetic recording head advances, and extensive use of application-specific integrated circuit devices to reduce the EEE piece part count. The suitability of the proposed Space Station/EOS recorder technologies for advanced future applications requiring data rates to 1 Gops and storage capacities to 1 x 10 to the 12th bits is discussed.

**A89-31033\*#** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

DESIGN OF SPACE STATION ERA MASS STORAGE SYSTEMS WARD P. HORNER and JAMES R. CHESNEY (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) IN: ITC/USA/'88; Proceedings of the International Telemetering Conference, Las Vegas, NV, Oct. 17-20, 1988. Research Triangle Park, NC, Instrument Society of America, 1988, p. 451-460.

The architecture, components, and technical approach for a Space Station era mass storage system prototype are described. The primary data storage needs call for such functions as line outage recording, rate buffering, data archiving, and level zero type processing. The prototype mass storage system hardware will be configurable to support three modes of operation at up to 300 Mbps. The system architecture consists of two distinct components: a configurable high-level mass storage control system and a basic storage kernal.

A89-31082\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION FOR AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS
HENRY LUM (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA)
and EWALD HEER (Heer Associates, Inc., La Canada, CA) IN:
Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems.

Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1988, p. 113-124. refs

Knowledge-based capabilities for autonomous aerospace systems, such as the NASA Space Station, must encompass conflict-resolution functions comparable to those of human operators, with all elements of the system working toward system goals in a concurrent, asynchronous-but-coordinated fashion. Knowledge extracted from a design database will support robotic systems by furnishing geometric, structural, and causal descriptions required for repair, disassembly, and assembly. The factual knowledge for these databases will be obtained from a master database through a technical management information system, and it will in many cases have to be augmented by domain-specific heuristic knowledge acquired from domain experts.

## N89-10077\*# Stanford Telecommunications, Inc., McLean, VA. A HIERARCHICALLY DISTRIBUTED ARCHITECTURE FOR FAULT ISOLATION EXPERT SYSTEMS ON THE SPACE STATION

STEVE MIKSELL and SUE COFFER In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics 9 p 1987 (Contract NAS5-29280)

Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF E03 CSCL 05A

The Space Station Axiomatic Fault Isolating Expert Systems (SAFTIES) system deals with the hierarchical distribution of control and knowledge among independent expert systems doing fault isolation and scheduling of Space Station subsystems. On its lower level, fault isolation is performed on individual subsystems. These fault isolation expert systems contain knowledge about the performance requirements of their particular subsystem and corrective procedures which may be involved in repsonse to certain performance errors. They can control the functions of equipment in their system and coordinate system task schedules. On a higher level, the Executive contains knowledge of all resources, task schedules for all systems, and the relative priority of all resources and tasks. The executive can override any subsystem task schedule in order to resolve use conflicts or resolve errors that require resources from multiple subsystems. Interprocessor communication is implemented using the SAFTIES Communications Interface (SCI). The SCI is an application layer protocol which supports the SAFTIES distributed multi-level architecture.

N89-10096\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

### ADVANCED DATA MANAGEMENT DESIGN FOR AUTONOMOUS TELEROBOTIC SYSTEMS IN SPACE USING SPACEBORNE SYMBOLIC PROCESSORS

ANDRE GOFORTH In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics 19 p 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF E03 CSCL 09B

The use of computers in autonomous telerobots is reaching the point where advanced distributed processing concepts and techniques are needed to support the functioning of Space Station era telerobotic systems. Three major issues that have impact on the design of data management functions in a telerobot are covered. It also presents a design concept that incorporates an intelligent systems manager (ISM) running on a spaceborne symbolic processor (SSP), to address these issues. The first issue is the support of a system-wide control architecture or control philosophy. Salient features of two candidates are presented that impose constraints on data management design. The second issue is the role of data management in terms of system integration. This referes to providing shared or coordinated data processing and storage resources to a variety of telerobotic components such as vision, mechanical sensing, real-time coordinated multiple limb and end effector control, and planning and reasoning. The third issue is hardware that supports symbolic processing in conjunction with standard data I/O and numeric processing. A SSP that currently is seen to be technologically feasible and is being developed is described and used as a baseline in the design concept. Author

#### 12 INFORMATION AND DATA MANAGEMENT

N89-10553\*# Inference Corp., Los Angeles, CA.
SIMPLIFYING THE CONSTRUCTION OF DOMAIN-SPECIFIC
AUTOMATIC PROGRAMMING SYSTEMS: THE NASA
AUTOMATED SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT WORKSTATION
PROJECT

BRADLEY P. ALLEN and PETER L. HOLTZMAN In RADC, Second Annual Knowledge-Based Software Assistant Conference p 262-271 Jan. 1988 Previously announced as N88-17212 (Contract NAS9-17766)

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01 CSCL 09B

An overview is presented of the Automated Software Development Workstation Project, an effort to explore knowledge-based approaches to increasing software productivity. The project focuses on applying the concept of domain specific automatic programming systems (D-SAPSs) to application domains at NASA's Johnson Space Flight Center. A version of a D-SAPS developed in Phase 1 of the project for the domain of space station momentum management is described. How problems encountered during its implementation led researchers to concentrate on simplifying the process of building and extending such systems is discussed. Researchers propose to do this by attacking three observed bottlenecks in the D-SAPS development process through the increased automation of the acquisition of programming knowledge and the use of an object oriented development methodology at all stages of the program design. How these ideas are being implemented in the Bauhaus, a prototype workstation for D-SAPS development is discussed.

Author

N89-12255# CISI Ingenierie, Toulouse (France).
STUDY OF THE DEVEOPMENT OF ON-BOARD DISTRIBUTED
SOFTWARE SYSTEMS USING ADA

BERTRAND PORCHERLABREUILLE and ALBERTO DELLATORRE Paris, France ESA May 1988 71 p Prepared in cooperation with Carlo Gavazzi Controls S.p.A., Milan, Italy (Contract ESA-6572/85-NL-PP)

(ESA-CR(P)-2651; ETN-88-93247) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 Use of Ada technology for the design and implementation of large distributed systems in the context of the Columbus space station program was assessed by developing in Ada a prototype of an on-board data management system (DMS). Results and lessons learnt by applying a virtual node approach together with hierarchical object oriented design contribute to a better understanding and management of the use of Ada technology. This approach provides the definition of a development framework very well adapted to the Columbus DMS context. By defining applications and services software as Ada virtual nodes it is possible to design the whole system as a single Ada program, structured according to the architecture adopted for DMS. The applications could be developed in parallel on geographically distributed sites and be validated individually using this initial model and the corresponding interface specification. The final integration process could concentrate on the operational validation of the system in distributed configuration (the functional validation in centralized configuration being obtained at the end of the first phase). The efficient implementation of this method requires support tools for checking the rules imposed by the virtual node approach; and scanning virtual node specifications (Ada packages) in order to generate a surrogate software layer to provide syntactically transparent communication between virtual nodes located on distinct physical processors.

N89-12397# National Aerospace Lab., Amsterdam (Netherlands). Informatics Div.

OPTICAL DATA STORAGE IN SPACE MISSIONS

L. J. M. JOOSTEN, R. M. M. SIJMONSMA, F. B. VISSER, and W. E. REESINK (Van der Heem Electronics N. V., Rijswijk, Netherlands) 20 Mar. 1987 21 p Presented at the Symposium on Technology and Standardization for On-Board Data Management Systems, Madrid, Spain, 1-5 Jun. 1987 (Contract NIVR-425-02602N)

(NLR-MP-87027-U; B8805846; ETN-88-93395; AD-B118878L)

Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

Optical mass storage of digital data (CD-ROM, WORM) for use in space missions was assessed. Upgrading of commercial devices seems feasible, while ground support can be done by common equipment and software.

N89-13299# National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Boulder, CO. Space Environment Lab.

SPACE ENVIRONMENT LABORATORY DATA ACQUISITION AND DISPLAY SYSTEM 2

J. R. ABEYTA, C. C. BALCH, W. P. BARRETT, F. C. COWLEY, and C. M. CRUICKSHANK Mar. 1988 96 p (PB88-205471; NOAA-TM-ERL-SEL-76) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 05/2

The purpose of the publication is to document the effort undertaken by the staff of the Space Environment Laboratory to design and implement the Space Environment Laboratory Data Acquisition and Display System 2 (SELDADS 2). The information presented here is intended for a broad spectrum of readers, both management and technical, who may be involved with computer system design and implementation. SELDADS 2 is the second generation of dedicated computer support for the Space Environment Services Center operation. The first part of the report, describing the purpose and the history of the operation, is intended to provide the reader with a framework for understanding why and how SELDADS 2 came into existence.

N89-13485# Aerospace Corp., El Segundo, CA. Space Sciences

SPACECRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ANOMALIES EXPERT SYSTEM Status Report

H. C. KOONS and D. J. GORNEY 1 Dec. 1988 115 p (AEROSPACE-ATR-88(9562)-1) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01

A microcomputer based expert system is being developed to assist in the diagnosis of satellite anomalies caused by the space environment. The expert system is designed to address anomalies caused by surface charging, bulk charging, single event effects, and total radiation dose. These effects depend on the orbit of the satellite, the local environment (which is highly variable), the satellite exposure time, and the hardness of the circuits and components of the satellite. The expert system is a rule-based system that uses the Texas Instrument Personal Consultant Plus expert system shell. The completed expert system knowledge base will include 150 to 200 rules, as well as a spacecraft attributes database, a historical spacecraft anomalies database, and a space environment database which is updated in near real time. Currently, the expert system is undergoing development and testing. The status of the expert system development completed in FY88 is reviewed.

N89-14695\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

ANALYSIS OF FDDI SYNCHRONOUS TRAFFIC DELAYS MARJORY J. JOHNSON Jan. 1988 21 p

(Contract NCC2-387)

(NASA-CR-183223; RIACS-TR-88.3; NAS 1.26:183223) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI) high-speed token-ring protocol provides support for two classes of service: synchronous, to support applications which require deterministic access to the channel, and asynchronous, to support applications which do not have such stringent response-time requirements. The purpose of this paper is to determine how to set ring parameters to support synchronous traffic most efficiently. Both theoretical results and results obtained from a simulation study are presented.

N89-1550\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

CONSIDERATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERT SYSTEMS
FOR REAL-TIME SPACE APPLICATIONS

S. MURUGESAN In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Fourth Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Space Applications p 1-3

Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

Over the years demand on space systems have been increased tremendously and this trend will continue for the near future. The enhanced capabilities of space systems, however, can only be met with increased complexity and sophistication of onboard and ground systems, and artificial intelligence and expert system concepts have a significant role in space applications. Expert systems could facilitate decision making, improved fault diagnosis and repair, enhanced performance and less reliance on ground support. However, some requirements have to be fulfilled before practical use of flight-worthy expert systems for onboard (and ground) operations. This paper discusses some of the important considerations characteristics and development, implementation and use of expert systems for real-life space applications. Further, it describes a typical life cycle of expert system development and its usage.

## N89-15555\*# Phase Linear Systems, Inc., Fairfax, VA. KAM (KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION MODULE): A TOOL TO SIMPLIFY THE KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION PROCESS

GARY A. GETTIG *In NASA*, Marshall Space Flight Center, Fourth Confnce on Artificial Intelligence for Space Applications p 47-55 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 05/2

Analysts, knowledge engineers and information specialists are faced with increasing volumes of time-sensitive data in text form, either as free text or highly structured text records. Rapid access to the relevant data in these sources is essential. However, due to the volume and organization of the contents, and limitations of human memory and association, frequently: (1) important information is not located in time: (2) reams of irrelevant data are searched; and (3) interesting or critical associations are missed due to physical or temporal gaps involved in working with large The Knowledge Acquisition Module (KAM) is a microcomputer-based expert system designed to assist knowledge engineers, analysts, and other specialists in extracting useful knowledge from large volumes of digitized text and text-based files. KAM formulates non-explicit, ambiguous, or vague relations, rules, and facts into a manageable and consistent formal code. A library of system rules or heuristics is maintained to control the extraction of rules, relations, assertions, and other patterns from the text. These heuristics can be added, deleted or customized by the user. The user can further control the extraction process with optional topic specifications. This allows the user to cluster extracts based on specific topics. Because KAM formalizes diverse knowledge, it can be used by a variety of expert systems and automated reasoning applications. KAM can also perform important roles in computer-assisted training and skill development. Current research efforts include the applicability of neural networks to aid in the extraction process and the conversion of these extracts into standard formats. Author

## N89-15578\*# Alabama Univ., Huntsville. Dept. of MIS/MSC. A KNOWLEDGE-BASED DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR PAYLOAD SCHEDULING

RAJESH TYAGI and FAN T. TSENG In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Fourth Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Space Applications p 207-210 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 05/1

This paper presents the development of a prototype Knowledge-based Decision Support System, currently under development, for scheduling payloads/experiments on space station missions. The DSS is being built on Symbolics, a Lisp machine, using KEE, a commercial knowledge engineering tool.

Author

**N89-15586\*#** Sydney Univ. (Australia). Dept. of Computer Science.

DYNAMIC REASONING IN A KNOWLEDGE-BASED SYSTEM ANAND S. RAO and NORMAN Y. FOO In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Fourth Conference on Artificial Intelligence

for Space Applications p 261-270 Oct. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

Any space based system, whether it is a robot arm assembling parts in space or an onboard system monitoring the space station, has to react to changes which cannot be foreseen. As a result, apart from having domain-specific knowledge as in current expert systems, a space based Al system should also have general principles of change. This paper presents a modal logic which can not only represent change but also reason with it. Three primitive operations, expansion, contraction and revision are introduced and axioms which specify how the knowledge base should change when the external world changes are also specified. Accordingly the notion of dynamic reasoning is introduced, which unlike the existing forms of reasoning, provide general principles of change. Dynamic reasoning is based on two main principles, namely minimize change and maximize coherence. A possible-world semantics which incorporates the above two principles is also discussed. The paper concludes by discussing how the dynamic reasoning system can be used to specify actions and hence form an integral part of an autonomous reasoning and planning system.

N89-15587\*# Missouri Univ., Rolla. Graduate Engineering Center.

## STRATEGIES FOR ADDING ADAPTIVE LEARNING MECHANISMS TO RULE-BASED DIAGNOSTIC EXPERT SYSTEMS

D. C. STCLAIR, C. L. SABHARWAL, W. E. BOND, and KEITH HACKE (McDonnell-Douglas Research Labs., St. Louis, MO.) /n NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Fourth Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Space Applications p 271-279 Oct. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

Rule-based diagnostic expert systems can be used to perform many of the diagnostic chores necessary in today's complex space systems. These expert systems typically take a set of symptoms as input and produce diagnostic advice as output. The primary objective of such expert systems is to provide accurate and comprehensive advice which can be used to help return the space system in question to nominal operation. The development and maintenance of diagnostic expert systems is time and labor intensive since the services of both knowledge engineer(s) and domain expert(s) are required. The use of adaptive learning mechanisms to increment evaluate and refine rules promises to reduce both time and labor costs associated with such systems. This paper describes the basic adaptive learning mechanisms of strengthening, weakening, generalization, discrimination, and discovery. Next basic strategies are discussed for adding these learning mechanisms to rule-based diagnostic expert systems. These strategies support the incremental evaluation and refinement of rules in the knowledge base by comparing the set of advice given by the expert system (A) with the correct diagnosis (C). Techniques are described for selecting those rules in the in the knowledge base which should participate in adaptive learning. The strategies presented may be used with a wide variety of learning algorithms. Further, these strategies are applicable to a large number of rule-based diagnostic expert systems. They may be used to provide either immediate or deferred updating of the knowledge base.

N89-15598\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.
PI-IN-A-BOX: INTELLIGENT ONBOARD ASSISTANCE FOR
SPACEBORNE EXPERIMENTS IN VESTIBULAR PHYSIOLOGY

SILVANO COLOMBANO, LAURENCE YOUNG, NANCY WOGRIN (Stanford Univ., CA.), and DON ROSENTHAL In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Fourth Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Space Applications p 371-380 Oct. 1988 Prepared in cooperation with Digital Equipment Corp., Palo Alto, CA Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

In construction is a knowledge-based system that will aid astronauts in the performance of vestibular experiments in two ways: it will provide real-time monitoring and control of signals and it will optimize the quality of the data obtained, by helping

#### 12 INFORMATION AND DATA MANAGEMENT

420 p

Conference held in

the mission specialists and payload specialists make decisions that are normally the province of a principal investigator, hence the name Pl-in-a-box. An important and desirable side-effect of this tool will be to make the astronauts more productive and better integrated members of the scientific team. The vestibular experiments are planned by Prof. Larry Young of MIT, whose team has already performed similar experiments in Spacelab missions SL-1 and D-1, and has experiments planned for SLS-1 and SLS-2. The knowledge-based system development work, performed in collaboration with MIT, Stanford University, and the NASA-Ames Research Center, addresses six major related functions: (1) signal quality monitoring; (2) fault diagnosis; (3) signal analysis; (4) interesting-case detection; (5) experiment replanning; and (6) integration of all of these functions within a real-time data acquisition environment. Initial prototyping work has been done in functions (1) through (4).

N89-15602\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

## ADA IN AI OR AI IN ADA. ON DEVELOPING A RATIONALE FOR INTEGRATION

PHILIPPE E. COLLARD (California Univ., San Diego, La Jolla.) and ANDRE GOFORTH In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Fourth Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Space Applications p 411-419 Oct. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The use of Ada as an Artificial Intelligence (AI) language is gaining interest in the NASA Community, i.e., by parties who have a need to deploy Knowledge Based-Systems (KBS) compatible with the use of Ada as the software standard for the Space Station. A fair number of KBS and pseudo-KBS implementations in Ada exist today. Currently, no widely used guidelines exist to compare and evaluate these with one another. The lack of guidelines illustrates a fundamental problem inherent in trying to compare and evaluate implementations of any sort in languages that are procedural or imperative in style, such as Ada, with those in languages that are functional in style, such as Lisp. Discussed are the strengths and weakness of using Ada as an Al language and a preliminary analysis provided of factors needed for the development of criteria for the integration of these two families of languages and the environments in which they are implemented. The intent for developing such criteria is to have a logical rationale that may be used to guide the development of Ada tools and methodology to support KBS requirements, and to identify those Al technology components that may most readily and effectively be deployed in Ada. Author

N89-15631\*# Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (VERSION 2.0) USER'S GUIDE

SCOTT S. STALLCUP Washington, DC Jan. 1989 41 p (Contract NAS1-17999)

(NASA-CR-4214; NAS 1.26:4214; TAO-50287) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The FLEXAN (Flexible Animation) computer program, Version 2.0 is described. FLEXAN animates 3-D wireframe structural dynamics on the Evans and Sutherland PS300 graphics workstation with a VAX/VMS host computer. Animation options include: unconstrained vibrational modes, mode time histories (multiple modes), delta time histories (modal and/or nonmodal deformations), color time histories (elements of the structure change colors through time), and rotational time histories (parts of the structure rotate through time). Concurrent color, mode, delta, and rotation, time history animations are supported. FLEXAN does not model structures or calculate the dynamics of structures; it only animates data from other computer programs. FLEXAN was developed to aid in the study of the structural dynamics of spacecraft.

N89-16279\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX. FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADA (R) PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE APPLICATIONS FOR THE NASA

SPACE STATION, VOLUME 1

Houston, TX, 2-5 Jun. 1986 Prepared in cooperation with Houston Univ., Clear Lake, TX (Contract NAS9-17010)

(NASA-TM-101201; NAS 1.15:101201) Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

1986

Topics discussed include: test and verification; environment issues; distributed Ada issues; life cycle issues; Ada in Europe; management/training issues; common Ada interface set; and run time issues.

N89-16280\*# Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg.

#### **DEBUGGING TASKED ADA PROGRAMS**

RODNEY L. BOWN, ed.

R. G. FAINTER and T. E. LINDQUIST (Arizona State Univ., Tempe.) /n NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 23 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The applications for which Ada was developed require distributed implementations of the language and extensive use of tasking facilities. Debugging and testing technology as it applies to parallel features of languages currently falls short of needs. Thus, the development of embedded systems using Ada pose special challenges to the software engineer. Techniques for distributing Ada programs, support for simulating distributed target machines, testing facilities for tasked programs, and debugging support applicable to simulated and to real targets all need to be addressed. A technique is presented for debugging Ada programs that use tasking and it describes a debugger, called AdaTAD, to support the technique. The debugging technique is presented together with the use interface to AdaTAD. The component of AdaTAD that monitors and controls communication among tasks was designed in Ada and is presented through an example with a simple tasked program.

## N89-16283\*# General Research Corp., Santa Barbara, CA. ADA(R) TEST AND VERIFICATION SYSTEM (ATVS)

TOM STRELICH In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 10 p 1986 (Contract F30602-84-C-0118)

Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The Ada Test and Verification System (ATVS) functional description and high level design are completed and summarized. The ATVS will provide a comprehensive set of test and verification capabilities specifically addressing the features of the Ada language, support for embedded system development, distributed environments, and advanced user interface capabilities. Its design emphasis was on effective software development environment integration and flexibility to ensure its long-term use in the Ada software development community.

## N89-16284\*# Softech, Inc., Blue Bell, PA. THE TESTABILITY OF ADA PROGRAMS

DAVID AUTY and NORMAN H. COHEN In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 7 p 1986

Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

Software development for NASA's Space Station poses a significant problem; considered the most difficult by some. The difficulty is the magnitude and complexity of the required software. The concerns raised by consideration of the requirements for testing and checkout procedures for the Space Station software are addressed. In particular, it addresses the use of Ada in the development of widely distributed yet closely coordinated processing.

Author

N89-16290\*# Rational, Mountain View, CA.
RATIONAL'S EXPERIENCE USING ADA FOR VERY LARGE
SYSTEMS
JAMES E. ARCHER, JR. and MICHAEL T. DEVLIN In NASA,

Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 12 p 1986

Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The experience using the Rational Environment has confirmed the advantages forseen when the project was started. Interactive syntatic and semantic information makes a tremendous difference in the ease of constructing programs and making changes to them. The ability to follow semantic references makes it easier to understand exisiting programs and the impact of changes. The integrated debugger makes it much easier to find bugs and test fixes quickly. Taken together, these facilites have helped greatly in reducing the impact of ongoing maintenance of the ability to produce a new code. Similar improvements are anticipated as the same level of integration and interactivity are achieved for configuration management and version control. The environment has also proven useful in introducing personnel to the project and existing personnel to new parts of the system. Personnel benefit from the assistance with syntax and semantics; everyone benefits from the ability to traverse and understand the structure of unfamiliar software. It is often possible for someone completely unfamiliar with a body of code to use these facilities, to understand it well enough to successfully with a body of code to use these facilities to understand it well enough to successfully diagnose and fix bugs in a matter of minutes.

## N89-16291\*# Alsys, Inc., Waitham, MA. USING ADA (R) ON A WORKSTATION FOR LARGE PROJECTS Abstract Only

ARRA S. AVAKIAN, BENJAMIN M. BROSGOL, and MITCHELL GART /n NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 2 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

Alsys has implemented validated Ada compilers that are hosted and targeted on a variety of microprocessor-based workstations, including the IBM PC/AT. The availability of Ada compilers for these kinds of inexpensive, widely available machines considerably enhances the development options for large efforts such as the NASA Space Station, and this is addressed from both an implementation and a user perspective. First, the issue of large program development on a workstation is discussed: how the compiler must handle this, and how an inherently decentralized approach can be managed. Next, the focus is on code efficiency and the compiler and run-time design decisions that help meet this goal are described. It is concluded with a presentation of benchmarks that are quite encouraging with respect to the run-time efficiency of Ada code compared with other languages. Author

## N89-16299\*# Systems Technology, Lawrence, KS. ANALYSIS AND SPECIFICATION TOOLS IN RELATION TO THE APSE

JOHN W. HENDRICKS In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 10 p 1986

Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

Ada and the Ada Programming Support Environment (APSE) specifically address the phases of the system/software life cycle which follow after the user's problem was translated into system and software development specifications. The waterfall model of the life cycle identifies the analysis and requirements definition phases as preceeding program design and coding. Since Ada is a programming language and the APSE is a programming support environment, they are primarily targeted to support program (code) development, tecting, and maintenance. The use of Ada based or Ada related specification languages (SLs) and program design languages (PDLs) can extend the use of Ada back into the software design phases of the life cycle. Recall that the standardization of the APSE as a programming support environment is only now happening after many years of evolutionary experience with diverse sets of programming support tools. Restricting consideration to one, or even a few chosen specification and design tools, could be a real mistake for an organization or a major project such as the Space Station, which will need to deal with an increasingly complex level of system problems. To require that everything be Ada-like, be implemented in Ada, run directly under the APSE, and fit into a rigid waterfall model of the life cycle would turn a promising support environment into a straight jacket for progress.

N89-16301\*# Mitre Corp., Bedford, MA.
A COMPUTER-BASED SPECIFICATION METHODOLOGY

ROBERT G. MUNCK In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 7 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

Standard practices for creating and using system specifications are inadequate for large, advanced-technology systems. A need exists to break away from paper documents in favor of documents that are stored in computers and which are read and otherwise used with the help of computers. An SADT-based system, running on the proposed Space Station data management network, could be a powerful tool for doing much of the required technical work of the Station, including creating and operating the network itself.

N89-16304\*# McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Houston,

## A PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION SCHEME FOR ADA-BASED SOFTWARE PRODUCTS

GARY J. CERNOSEK In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 8 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

As the requirements for producing software in the Ada language become a reality for projects such as the Space Station, a great amount of Ada-based program code will begin to emerge. Recognizing the potential for varying levels of quality to result in Ada programs, what is needed is a classification scheme that describes the quality of a software product whose source code exists in Ada form. A 5-level classification scheme is proposed that attempts to decompose this potentially broad spectrum of quality which Ada programs may possess. The number of classes and their corresponding names are not as important as the mere fact that there needs to be some set of criteria from which to evaluate programs existing in Ada. An exact criteria for each class is not presented, nor are any detailed suggestions of how to effectively implement this quality assessment. The idea of Ada-based software classification is introduced and a set of requirements from which to base further research and development is suggested.

N89-16305\*# Informatique Internationale S.A., Toulouse (France).

## ADA (R) ASSESSMENT: AN IMPORTANT ISSUE WITHIN EUROPEAN COLUMBUS SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME

P. VIELCANET In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 8 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

Software will be more important and more critical for Columbus than for any ESA previous project. As a simple comparison, overall software size has been in the range of 100 K source statements for EXOSAT, 500 K for Spacelab, and will probably reach several million lines of code for Columbus (all element together). Based on past experience, the total development cost of software can account for about 10 pct to 15 pct of the total space project development cost. The Ada technology may support the strong software engineering principles needed for Columbus, provided that technology is sufficiently mature and industry plans are meeting the Columbus project schedule. Over the past 3 years, Informatique Internationale has conducted a coherent program based on Ada technology assessment studies and experiments, for ESA and CNES. This specific research and development program benefits

from 15 years experience in the field of space software development and is supported by the overall software engineering expertise of the company. The assessment and experiments of Ada software engineering by Informatique Internationale are detailed.

Author

N89-16311\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD. GSFC ADA PROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

DANIEL M. ROY (Century Computing, Inc., Laurel, MD.) and ROBERT W. NELSON In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 10 p. 1986

Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

A significant Ada effort has been under way at Goddard for the last two years. To ease the center's transition toward Ada (notably for future space station projects), a cooperative effort of half a dozen companies and NASA personnel was started in 1985 to produce programming standards and guidelines for the Ada language. The great richness of the Ada language and the need of programmers for good style examples makes Ada programming guidelines an important tool to smooth the Ada transition. Because of the natural divergence of technical opinions, the great diversity of our government and private organizations and the novelty of the Ada technology, the creation of an Ada programming guidelines document is a difficult and time consuming task. It is also a vital one. Steps must now be taken to ensure that the guide is refined in an organized but timely manner to reflect the growing level of expertise of the Ada community.

## N89-16314\*# George Mason Univ., Fairfax, VA. THE IMPACT OF COMMON APSE INTERFACE SET SPECIFICATIONS ON SPACE STATION INFORMATION SYSTEMS

JORGE L. DIAZ-HERRERA and EDGAR H. SIBLEY In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 11 p 1986
Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

Certain types of software facilities are needed in a Space Station Information Systems Environment; the Common APSE (Ada Program Support Environment) Interface Set (CAIS) was proposed as a means of satisfying them. The reasonableness of this is discussed by examining the current CAIS, considering the changes due to the latest Requirements and Criteria (RAC) document, and postulating the effects on the CAIS 2.0. Finally, a few additional comments are made on the problems inherent in the Ada language itself, especially on its deficiencies when used for implementing large distributed processing and data base applications. Author

N89-16315\*# TRW Defense Systems Group, Redondo Beach,

A RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACH TO CAIS DEVELOPMENT HAL HART, JUDY KERNER, TONY ALDEN, FRANK BELZ, and FRANK TADMAN In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 6 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The proposed DoD standard Common APSE Interface Set (CAIS) was developed as a framework set of interfaces that will support the transportability and interoperability of tools in the support environments of the future. While the current CAIS version is a promising start toward fulfilling those goals and current prototypes provide adequate testbeds for investigations in support of completing specifications for a full CAIS, there are many reasons why the proposed CAIS might fail to become a usable product and the foundation of next-generation (1990'S) project support environments such as NASA's Space Station software support environment. The most critical threats to the viability and acceptance of the CAIS include performance issues (especially in piggybacked implementations), transportability, and security

requirements. To make the situation worse, the solution to some of these threats appears to be at conflict with the solutions to others.

N89-16318\*# Softech, Inc., Houston, TX. THE CAIS 2 PROJECT

SUE LEGRAND and RICHARD THALL (Softech, Inc., Waltham, MA.) In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 6 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The Common APSE Interface Set (CAIS) is a proposed MIL-STD intended to promote the portability of Ada Programming Support Environment (APSE) tools written in Ada. The standardized interfaces define a virtual operating system, from which portable tools derive their basic services, e.g., file management, input/output, communications, and process control. In the Ada world, such a virtual operating system is called a Kernel Ada Programming Support Environment (KAPSE). The CAIS is a standardized interface between KAPSEs and tools. The CAIS has been proposed as a starting point for standard interfaces to be used in the NASA Software Support Environment (SSE) for the Space Station Program. The status of the CAIS standardization effort and plans for further development are described.

## N89-16319\*# Planning Research Corp., McLean, VA. TRANSPORTABILITY, DISTRIBUTABILITY AND REHOSTING EXPERIENCE WITH A KERNEL OPERATING SYSTEM INTERFACE SET

F. C. BLUMBERG, A. REEDY, and E. YODIS *In* NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 14 p 1986
Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

For the past two years, PRC has been transporting and installing a software engineering environment framework, the Automated Product control Environment (APCE), at a number of PRC and government sites on a variety of different hardware. The APCE was designed using a layered architecture which is based on a standardized set of interfaces to host system services. This interface set called the APCE Interface Set (AIS), was designed to support many of the same goals as the Common Ada Programming Support Environment (APSE) Interface Set (CAIS). The APCE was developed to provide support for the full software lifecycle. Specific requirements of the APCE design included: automation of labor intensive administrative and logistical tasks: freedom for project team members to use existing tools: maximum transportability for APCE programs, interoperability of APCE database data, and distributability of both processes and data: and maximum performance on a wide variety of operating systems. A brief description is given of the APCE and AIS, a comparison of the AIS and CAIS both in terms of functionality and of philosophy and approach and a presentation of PRC's experience in rehosting AIS and transporting APCE programs and project data. Conclusions are drawn from this experience with respect to both the CAIS efforts and Space Station plans.

N89-16320\*# Research Triangle Inst., Research Triangle Park, NC

## CONSTRUCTING A WORKING TAXONOMY OF FUNCTIONAL ADA SOFTWARE COMPONENTS FOR REAL-TIME EMBEDDED SYSTEM APPLICATIONS Abstract Only

ROBERT WALLACE *In* NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 1 1 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

A major impediment to a systematic attack on Ada software reusability is the lack of an effective taxonomy for software component functions. The scope of all possible applications of Ada software is considered too great to allow the practical development of a working taxonomy. Instead, for the purposes herein, the scope of Ada software application is limited to device and subsystem control in real-time embedded systems. A functional

approach is taken in constructing the taxonomy tree for identified Ada domain. The use of modular software functions as a starting point fits well with the object oriented programming philosophy of Ada. Examples of the types of functions represented within the working taxonomy are real time kernels, interrupt service routines, synchronization and message passing, data conversion, digital filtering and signal conditioning, and device control. The constructed taxonomy is proposed as a framework from which a need analysis can be performed to reveal voids in current Ada real-time embedded programming efforts for Space Station.

Author

N89-16326\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

## FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADA (R) PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE APPLICATIONS FOR THE NASA SPACE STATION, VOLUME 2

RODNEY L. BOWN, ed. 1986 504 p Conference held in Houston, TX, 2-5 Jun. 1986 Prepared in cooperation with Houston Univ., Clear Lake, TX

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Topics discussed include: reusability; mission critical issues; run time; expert systems; language issues; life cycle issues; software tools; and computers for Ada.

# N89-16331\*# Productivity Research Corp., Cape Canaveral, FL. SOME DESIGN CONSTRAINTS REQUIRED FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF SOFTWARE COMPONENTS: THE INCORPORATION OF ATOMIC ABSTRACT TYPES INTO GENERICALLY STRUCTURED ABSTRACT TYPES

CHARLES S. JOHNSON In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 12 p. 1986

Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

It is nearly axiomatic, that to take the greatest advantage of the useful features available in a development system, and to avoid the negative interactions of those features, requires the exercise of a design methodology which constrains their use. A major design support feature of the Ada language is abstraction: for data, functions processes, resources, and system elements in general. Atomic abstract types can be created in packages defining those private types and all of the overloaded operators, functions, and hidden data required for their use in an application. Generically structured abstract types can be created in generic packages defining those structured private types, as buildups from the user-defined data types which are input as parameters. A study is made of the design constraints required for software incorporating either atomic or generically structured abstract types, if the integration of software components based on them is to be subsequently performed. The impact of these techniques on the reusability of software and the creation of project-specific software support environments is also discussed.

**N89-16337\*#** Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA. Software Engineering Inst.

## LESSONS LEARNED IN CREATING SPACECRAFT COMPUTER SYSTEMS: IMPLICATIONS FOR USING ADA (R) FOR THE SPACE STATION

JAMES E. TOMAYKO In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 11 p 1986 Sponsored in part by DOD, Washington, D.C. (Contract NASW-3714)

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Twenty-five years of spacecraft onboard computer development have resulted in a better understanding of the requirements for effective, efficient, and fault tolerant flight computer systems. Lessons from eight flight programs (Gemini, Apollo, Skylab, Shuttle, Mariner, Voyager, and Galileo) and three reserach programs (digital fly-by-wire, STAR, and the Unified Data System) are useful in projecting the computer hardware configuration of the Space

Station and the ways in which the Ada programming language will enhance the development of the necessary software. The evolution of hardware technology, fault protection methods, and software architectures used in space flight in order to provide insight into the pending development of such items for the Space Station are reviewed.

Author

## N89-16341\*# Veda, Inc., Lexington Park, MD. GENERIC ADA CODE IN THE NASA SPACE STATION COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS ENVIRONMENT

D. P. MCDOUGALL and T. E. VOLLMAN In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 13 p 1986

Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The results of efforts to apply powerful Ada constructs to the formatted message handling process are described. The goal of these efforts was to extend the state-of-technology in message handling while at the same time producing production-quality, reusable code. The first effort was initiated in September, 1984 and delivered in April, 1985. That product, the Generic Message Handling Facility, met initial goals, was reused, and is available in the Ada Repository on ARPANET. However, it became apparent during its development that the initial approach to building a message handler template was not optimal. As a result of this initial effort, several alternate approaches were identified, and research is now on-going to identify an improved product. The ultimate goal is to be able to instantly build a message handling system for any message format given a specification of that message format. The problem lies in how to specify the message format, and one that is done, how to use that information to build the message handler. Message handling systems and message types are described. The initial efforts, its results and its shortcomings are detailed. The approach now being taken to build a system which will be significantly easier to implement, and once implemented, easier to use, is described. Finally, conclusions are offered.

## N89-16346\*# Saab Space A.B., Goeteborg (Sweden). INTERESTING VIEWPOINTS TO THOSE WHO WILL PUT ADA INTO PRACTICE

ARNE CARLSSON /n NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 11 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

Ada will most probably be used as the programming language for computers in the NASA Space Station. It is reasonable to suppose that Ada will be used for at least embedded computers, because the high software costs for these embedded computers were the reason why Ada activities were initiated about ten years ago. The on-board computers are designed for use in space applications, where maintenance by man is impossible. All manipulation of such computers has to be performed in an autonomous way or remote with commands from the ground. In a manned Space Station some maintenance work can be performed by service people on board, but there are still a lot of applications, which require autonomous computers, for example, vital Space Station functions and unmanned orbital transfer vehicles. Those aspect which have come out of the analysis of Ada characteristics together with the experience of requirements for embedded on-board computers in space applications are examined.

N89-16349\*# Software Productivity Solutions, Inc., Melbourne, FL.

## INTELLIGENT USER INTERFACE CONCEPT FOR SPACE STATION

EDWARD COMER, CAMERON DONALDSON, ELIZABETH BAILEY (Software Metrics, Inc.), and KATHLEEN GILROY /n NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 12 p 1986

Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The space station computing system must interface with a wide variety of users, from highly skilled operations personnel to payload specialists from all over the world. The interface must accommodate a wide variety of operations from the space platform, ground control centers and from remote sites. As a result, there is a need for a robust, highly configurable and portable user interface that can accommodate the various space station missions. The concept of an intelligent user interface executive, written in Ada, that would support a number of advanced human interaction techniques, such as windowing, icons, color graphics, animation, and natural language processing is presented. The user interface would provide intelligent interaction by understanding the various user roles, the operations and mission, the current state of the environment and the current working context of the users. In addition, the intelligent user interface executive must be supported by a set of tools that would allow the executive to be easily configured and to allow rapid prototyping of proposed user dialogs. This capability would allow human engineering specialists acting in the role of dialog authors to define and validate various user scenarios. The set of tools required to support development of this intelligent human interface capability is discussed and the prototyping and validation efforts required for development of the Space Station's user interface are outlined.

N89-16350\*# Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp., College Park, MD.

AN ADA INFERENCE ENGINE FOR EXPERT SYSTEMS

DAVID B. LAVALLEE In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 12 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The purpose is to investigate the feasibility of using Ada for rule-based expert systems with real-time performance requirements. This includes exploring the Ada features which give improved performance to expert systems as well as optimizing the tradeoffs or workarounds that the use of Ada may require. A prototype inference engine was built using Ada, and rule firing rates in excess of 500 per second were demonstrated on a single MC68000 processor. The knowledge base uses a directed acyclic graph to represent production lines. The graph allows the use of AND, OR, and NOT logical operators. The inference engine uses a combination of both forward and backward chaining in order to reach goals as quickly as possible. Future efforts will include additional investigation of multiprocessing to improve performance and creating a user interface allowing rule input in an Ada-like syntax. Investigation of multitasking and alternate knowledge base representations will help to analyze some of the performance issues Author as they relate to larger problems.

## N89-16351\*# Sirius, Inc., Virginia Beach, VA. AN APPROACH TO KNOWLEDGE STRUCTURING FOR ADVANCED PHASES OF THE TECHNICAL AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (TMIS)

H. T. GORANSON /n NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 8 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The Technical and Management Information System (TMIS) must employ on enlightened approach to its object structure, but basic issues in conceptual structuring remain to be resolved. Sirius outlines the necessary agenda and reports on progress toward solutions.

N89-16352\*# McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntington Beach, CA.

ADA AND KNOWLEDGE-BASED SYSTEMS: A PROTOTYPE COMBINING THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS Abstract Only DAVID C. BRAUER In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 1 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

A software architecture is described which facilitates the construction of distributed expert systems using Ada and selected

knowledge based systems. This architecture was utilized in the development of a Knowledge-based Maintenance Expert System (KNOMES) prototype for the Space Station Mobile Service Center (MSC). The KNOMES prototype monitors a simulated data stream from MSC sensors and built-in test equipment. It detects anomalies in the data and performs diagnosis to determine the cause. The software architecture which supports the KNOMES prototype allows for the monitoring and diagnosis tasks to be performed concurrently. The basic concept of this software architecture is named ACTOR (Ada Cognitive Task ORganization Scheme). An individual ACTOR is a modular software unit which contains both standard data processing and artificial intelligence components. A generic ACTOR module contains Ada packages for communicating with other ACTORs and accessing various data sources. The knowledge based component of an ACTOR determines the role it will play in a system. In this prototype, an ACTOR will monitor the MSC data stream.

N89-16353\*# McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntington Beach, CA.

## USING ADA TO IMPLEMENT THE OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN A COMMUNITY OF EXPERTS

M. S. FRANK In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 2 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

An architecture is described for the Space Station Operations Management System (OMS), consisting of a distributed expert system framework implemented in Ada. The motivation for such a scheme is based on the desire to integrate the very diverse elements of the OMS while taking maximum advantage of knowledge based systems technology. Part of the foundation of an Ada based distributed expert system was accomplished in the form of a proof of concept prototype for the KNOMES project (Knowledge-based Maintenance Expert System). This prototype successfully used concurrently active experts to accomplish monitoring and diagnosis for the Remote Manipulator System. The basic concept of this software architecture is named ACTORS for Ada Cognitive Task ORganization Scheme. It is when one considers the overall problem of integrating all of the OMS elements into a cooperative system that the Al solution stands out. By utilizing a distributed knowledge based system as the framework for OMS, it is possible to integrate those components which need to share Author information in an intelligent manner.

## N89-16355\*# Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp., College Park, MD. SIMULATION OF THE SPACE STATION INFORMATION SYSTEM IN ADA

JAMES R. SPIEGEL In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 10 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The Flexible Ada Simulation Tool (FAST) is a discrete event simulation language which is written in Ada. FAST has been used to simulate a number of options for ground data distribution of Space Station payload data. The fact that Ada language is used for implementation has allowed a number of useful interactive features to be built into FAST and has facilitated quick enhancement of its capabilities to support new modeling requirements. General simulation concepts are discussed, and how these concepts are implemented in FAST. The FAST design is discussed, and it is pointed out how the used of the Ada language enabled the development of some significant advantages over classical FORTRAN based simulation languages. The advantage discussed are in the areas of efficiency, ease of debugging, and ease of integrating user code. The specific Ada language features which enable these advances are discussed.

N89-16361\*# Package Architects, Inc., La Jolla, CA.
PARANOIA.ADA: A DIAGNOSTIC PROGRAM TO EVALUATE
ADA FLOATING-POINT ARITHMETIC

CHRIS HJERMSTAD In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center,

### 12 INFORMATION AND DATA MANAGEMENT

First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 13 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

Many essential software functions in the mission critical computer resource application domain depend on floating point arithmetic. Numerically intensive functions associated with the Space Station project, such as emphemeris generation or the implementation of Kalman filters, are likely to employ the floating point facilities of Ada. Paranoia.Ada appears to be a valuabe program to insure that Ada environments and their underlying hardware exhibit the precision and correctness required to satisfy mission computational requirements. As a diagnostic tool, Paranoia.Ada reveals many essential characteristics of an Ada floating point implementation. Equipped with such knowledge, programmers need not tremble before the complex task of floating point computation.

## N89-16366\*# Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Burbank, CA. THE TAVERNS EMULATOR: AN ADA SIMULATION OF THE SPACE STATION DATA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK AND SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

NORMAN R. HOWES *In* NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 10 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The Space Station DMS (Data Management System) is the onboard component of the Space Station Information System (SSIS) that includes the computers, networks and software that support the various core and payload subsystems of the Space Station. TAVERNS (Test And Validation Environment for Remote Networked Systems) is a distributed approach for development and validation of application software for Space Station. The TAVERNS concept assumes that the different subsystems will be developed by different contractors who may be geographically separated. The TAVERNS Emulator is an Ada simulation of a TAVERNS on the ASD VAX. The software services described in the DMS Test Bed User's Manual are being emulated on the VAX together with simulations of some of the core subsystems and a simulation of the DCN. The TAVERNS Emulator will be accessible remotely from any VAX that can communicate with the ASD VAX. Author

## N89-16372\*# Softech, Inc., Alexandria, VA. A STUDY OF MAPSE EXTENSIONS

DAVID AUTY, ROBERT CHARETTE, and CHARLES W. MCKAY (Houston Univ., Clear Lake, TX.) In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 11 p 1986

Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The technical issues of extending the Minimal Ada Programming Support Environment (MAPSE) to support the life cycle of large, complex distributed systems such as the Space Station Program (SSP) are studied. The work has been divided into two phases, Phase one, covered herein, identifies a list of advanced technical tools needed to extend the MAPSE to meet the needs believed to be inherent in the Software Support Environment (SSE). The description of SSE requirements are given, and a list of the tools are identified. An outline is also given of the principle requirements for a MAPSE, along with a description of the life cycle model.

Author

**N89-16373\*#** Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Applied Technology Div.

### ADA STRUCTURE DESIGN LANGUAGE (ASDL)

LUTFI CHEDRAWI In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 10 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

An artist acquires all the necessary tools before painting a scene. In the same analogy, a software engineer needs the necessary tools to provide their design with the proper means for

implementation. Ada provide these tools. Yet, as an artist's painting needs a brochure to accompany it for further explanation of the scene, an Ada design also needs a document along with it to show the design in its detailed structure and hierarchical order. Ada could be self-explanatory in small programs not exceeding fifty lines of code in length. But, in a large environment, ranging from thousands of lines and above, Ada programs need to be well documented to be preserved and maintained. The language used to specify an Ada document is called Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL). This language sets some rules to help derive a well formatted Ada detailed design document. The rules are defined to meet the needs of a project manager, a maintenance team, a programmer and a systems designer. The design document templates, the document extractor, and the rules set forth by the ASDL are explained in detail.

## N89-16374\*# Rockwell Shuttle Operations Co., Houston, TX. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE SPACE STATION SOFTWARE SUPPORT ENVIRONMENT

GILBERT MARLOWE //n NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 11 p 1986 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

In a software system the size of the Space Station Software Support Environment (SSE), no one software development or implementation methodology is presently powerful enough to provide safe, reliable, maintainable, cost effective real time or near real time software. In an environment that must survive one of the most harsh and long life times, software must be produced that will perform as predicted, from the first time it is executed to the last. Many of the software challenges that will be faced will require strategies borrowed from Artificial Intelligence (Al). Al is the only development area mentioned as an example of a legitimate reason for a waiver from the overall requirement to use the Ada programming language for software development. The limits are defined of the applicability of the Ada language Ada Programming Support Environment (of which the SSE is a special case), and software engineering to Al solutions by describing a scenario that involves many facets of Al methodologies.

N89-16375\*# McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Houston, TX.

## SPACE STATION ADA RUNTIME SUPPORT FOR NESTED ATOMIC TRANSACTIONS Abstract Only

EDWARD J. MONTEIRO In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Volume 2 1 p 1986

Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The Space Station Data Management System (DMS), associated computing subsystems, and applications have varying degrees of reliability associated with their operation. A model has been developed (McKay '86) which allows the DMS runtime environment to appear as an Ada virtual machine to applications executing within it. This model is modular, flexible, and dynamically configurable to allow for evolution and growth over time. Support for Fault-tolerant computing is included within this model. The basic primitive involved in this support is based on atomic actions (Grey '78). An atomic action possesses two fundamental properties: (1) it is indivisible with respect to concurrent actions, and (2) it is indivisible with respect to failure. A transaction is a collection of atomic actions which collectively appear to be one action. Transactions may be nested, providing even more powerful support for reliability. A proposed approach is described for providing support for nested atomic transactions within the Ada runtime model developed for the Space Station environment. The level of support is modular, flexible and dynamically configurable just like the overall runtime support environment. Author

N89-18403\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

DATA SYSTEMS

PAUL H. SMITH In its NASA Information Sciences and Human Factors Program p 127-145 Sep. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 05/2

The Data Systems Program consists of research and technology devoted to controlling, processing, storing, manipulating, and analyzing space-derived data. The objectives are to provide the technology advancements needed to enable affordable utilization of space-derived data, to increase substantially the capability for future missions of on-board processing and recording and to provide high speed and high volume computational systems anticipated for missions such as the evolutionary Space Station and Earth Observing System. The Data Systems Program supports fundamental research in such areas as laser diodes, supports work to select and provide the appropriate on-board processor technology for future NASA missions, and also supports the development of two flight processors with special architectures.

Autho

N89-18758# Colorado Univ., Boulder. Lab. for Atmospheric and Space Physics.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR THE SPACE STATION ERA

G. H. LUDWIG /n ESA, Proceedings of the 1988 International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium (IGARSS) '88 on Remote Sensing: Moving Towards the 21st Century, Volume 3 p 1497-1499 Aug. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF A01; ESA Publications Division, ESTEC, Noordwijk, Netherlands, \$120 US or 250 Dutch guilders

Space Station research user requirements are discussed. Users will need more discriminating measurements, require higher data rates, and conduct new kinds of interdisciplinary studies. Widely dispersed collaborators will employ data from multiple instruments in studies of global scale, which will necessitate more investigator involvement in planning, control, and use of their data. A user environment must be designed to meet these challenges, and the design concepts should include: a distributed, cohesive system architecture; a homogeneous, stable set of user interfaces; structured systems that can, in many respects, be transparent to users; and easy transfer of data among collaborators. Investigators must take an active role in the development of the systems.

ESA

N89-19336# Iowa Univ., Iowa City. Center for Computer Aided Design.

A RECURSIVE METHOD FOR PARALLEL PROCESSOR MULTIFLEXIBLE BODY DYNAMIC SIMULATION

EDWARD J. HAUG In Virginia Univ., Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures p 13-17 11 Dec. 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

The purpose of this note is to outline a recently developed method for formulating and solving equations of motion of multibody dynamic systems that is well suited for high speed dynamic simulation using parallel processors. An outline of the approach is given here, with references to papers that develop the mathematical foundations. Examples involving a rigid body vehicle system real-time simulation, a geometrically nonlinear rotating blade, and a space manipulator are used to illustrate application of the method and to indicate computational efficiency that can be gained.

Author

N89-19833\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

VALIDATION OF HIGHLY RELIABLE, REAL-TIME KNOWLEDGE-BASED SYSTEMS

SALLY C. JOHNSON In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 123-129 Nov. 1988
Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

Knowledge-based systems have the potential to greatly increase the capabilities of future aircraft and spacecraft and to significantly reduce support manpower needed for the space station and other space missions. However, a credible validation methodology must be developed before knowledge-based systems can be used for life- or mission-critical applications. Experience

with conventional software has shown that the use of good software engineering techniques and static analysis tools can greatly reduce the time needed for testing and simulation of a system. Since exhaustive testing is infeasible, reliability must be built into the software during the design and implementation phases. Unfortunately, many of the software engineering techniques and tools used for conventional software are of little use in the development of knowledge-based systems. Therefore, research at Langley is focused on developing a set of guidelines, methods, and prototype validation tools for building highly reliable, knowledge-based systems. The use of a comprehensive methodology for building highly reliable, knowledge-based systems should significantly decrease the time needed for testing and simulation. A proven record of delivering reliable systems at the beginning of the highly visible testing and simulation phases is crucial to the acceptance of knowledge-based systems in critical applications.

N89-19838\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

## SPACEBORNE VHSIC MULTIPROCESSOR SYSTEM FOR AI APPLICATIONS

HENRY LUM, JR., HOWARD E. SHROBE, and JOHN G. ASPINALL (Symbolics, Inc., Cambridge, MA.) /n NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 153-160 Nov. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

A multiprocessor system, under design for space-station applications, makes use of the latest generation symbolic processor and packaging technology. The result will be a compact, space-qualified system two to three orders of magnitude more powerful than present-day symbolic processing systems. Author

## N89-19844\*# Intellicorp, Mountain View, CA. BROWSING SCHEMATICS: QUERY-FILTERED GRAPHS WITH CONTEXT NODES

EUGENE C. CICCARELLI and BONNIE A. NARDI In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 193-204 Nov. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

The early results of a research project to create tools for building interfaces to intelligent systems on the NASA Space Station are reported. One such tool is the Schematic Browser which helps users engaged in engineering problem solving find and select schematics from among a large set. Users query for schematics with certain components, and the Schematic Browser presents a graph whose nodes represent the schematics with those components. The query greatly reduces the number of choices presented to the user, filtering the graph to a manageable size. Users can reformulate and refine the query serially until they locate the schematics of interest. To help users maintain orientation as they navigate a large body of data, the graph also includes nodes that are not matches but provide global and local context for the matching nodes. Context nodes include landmarks, ancestors, siblings, children and previous matches. Author

N89-19867\*# Washington Univ., Seattle. Dept. of Electrical Engineering.

CAD-MODEL-BASED VISION FOR SPACE APPLICATIONS

LINDA G. SHAPIRO In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 361-367 Nov. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

A pose acquisition system operating in space must be able to perform well in a variety of different applications including automated guidance and inspections tasks with many different, but known objects. Since the space station is being designed with automation in mind, there will be CAD models of all the objects, including the station itself. The construction of vision models and procedures directly from the CAD models is the goal of this project. The system that is being designed and implementing must convert CAD models to vision models, predict visible features

from a given view point from the vision models, construct view classes representing views of the objects, and use the view class model thus derived to rapidly determine the pose of the object from single images and/or stereo pairs. Author

N89-20084\*# Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical Coll., TX. Dept. of Electrical Engineering.

#### **TIME-DOMAIN IMAGING Final Report**

C. L. TOLLIVER In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, Volume 2 16 p Feb. 1989 Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 17/2

The quest for the highest resolution microwave imaging and principle of time-domain imaging has been the primary motivation for recent developments in time-domain techniques. With the present technology, fast time varying signals can now be measured and recorded both in magnitude and in-phase. It has also enhanced our ability to extract relevant details concerning the scattering object. In the past, the interface of object geometry or shape for scattered signals has received substantial attention in radar technology. Various scattering theories were proposed to develop analytical solutions to this problem. Furthermore, the random inversion, frequency swept holography, and the synthetic radar imaging, have two things in common: (1) the physical optic far-field approximation, and (2) the utilization of channels as an extra physical dimension, were also advanced. Despite the inherent vectorial nature of electromagnetic waves, these scalar treatments have brought forth some promising results in practice with notable examples in subsurface and structure sounding. The development of time-domain techniques are studied through the theoretical aspects as well as experimental verification. The use of time-domain imaging for space robotic vision applications has been suggested. Author

## N89-25362# Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA. TIME DOMAIN MODELING OF ELECTROMAGNETIC

R. R. MCLEOD, R. L. BERGER, and L. D. BACON (Sandia National Labs., Albuquerque, NM.) 23 Mar. 1989 10 p Presented at the 4th National Conference on High Power Microwave (HPM) Technology for Defense Applications, Monterey, CA, 9 May 1988 (Contract W-7405-ENG-48)

(DE89-010240; UCRL-97831; CONF-8805132-14) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01

Time-Domain Electromagnetic (EM) codes are increasingly being applied to coupling problems in order to supplement and complement the experimental efforts in this area. Both Time-Domain (FDTD) and Finite-Element Finite-Difference Time-Domain (FETD) techniques are employed to calculate the fields and currents inside of a shielding body. The size of the relevant detail in realistic systems, however, currently limits the usefulness of these codes. This detail problem is investigated, and a number of proposed solutions to it are evaluated. Finally, some example problems, representative of current modeling capabilities, are presented.

### 13

#### **ACCOMMODATIONS**

Includes descriptions of simulations, analyses, trade studies, and requirements for safe efficient procedures, facilities, and support equipment on the ground and in space for processing, servicing, maintenance, reliability, commonality, verification and checkout of cargo and equipment.

### A89-11812 SENSOR INTEGRATION BY SYSTEM AND OPERATOR

DEWEY RUNDUS (South Florida, University, Tampa, FL) IN:

Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1987, p. 64-68. refs

Maintenance of proper functioning of the Space Station will require monitoring of a large number of sensors. This task will include not only state monitoring, but also the need to recognize trends which might lead to fault states. Both types of monitoring would be aided if groups of sensor values could be reduced to a single value which preserved their important characteristics. Multidimensional scaling is proposed as a technique to achieve such a goal. This approach, in addition to being useful in the creation of aids to a human operator, would also have characteristics which would make it a useful sensor integration approach for automated systems. Author

Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., A89-15344\* Pasadena.

#### **AUTOMATED WORKSTATION FOR THE OPERATION OF** SPACECRAFT ENGINEERING SUBSYSTEMS

K. A. BAHRAMI, K. L. ATKINS (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena), R. SAXON, and N. KAUFMAN (Cypher Master, Inc., Los Angeles, CA) IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 367-375.

This paper addresses the development of a workstation that exploits automated tools to enable an operator to monitor concurrently several engineering subsystems and/or several space missions. The use of artificial intelligence and advanced graphics capabilities to achieve fast prototypes is discussed. The monitoring of engineering telemetry data from the Power and Pyro Subsystem of the Galileo spacecraft is emphasized.

### A89-16523#

### SPACECRAFT MODULE BERTHING USING TODAY'S TECHNOLOGY

STEWART W. JACKSON, ANTHONY P. MATTHEWS, and OSVALDO L. REGALADO (General Electric Co., Astro-Space Div., Princeton, NJ) AIAA, Space Programs and Technologies Conference, Houston, TX, June 21-24, 1988. 7 p. (AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A)

An interface device, the intermodule connector (IMC), which will facilitate the on-orbit berthing and assembly of spacecraft modules using the remote manipulator system (RMS), has been developed. An IMC proof-of-concept test was carried out at the Johnson Space Center Manipulator Development Facility to validate the IMC concept and its compatibility with the RMS. The enhanced berthing latch IMC with the Y guide and trunnion alignment system was found to be the most promising near-term configuration for the IMC.

#### A89-17103

### MAKING ACCELERATION DATA MORE ACCESSIBLE AND **USEFUL TO MICROGRAVITY INVESTIGATORS**

ANTHONY P. ARROTT (Payload Systems, Inc., Wellesley, MA) Metallurgical Transactions A - Physical Metallurgy and Materials Science (ISSN 0360-2133), vol. 19A, Nov. 1988, p. 2631-2637.

Concepts and algorithms for condensing, processing, and presenting portions of acceleration data records are discussed. The on-line data reduction and analysis techniques can reduce the total data storage requirements. By considering the nature of the acceleration measurements in relation to the needs of the microgravity experiments, the present methods can provide more compact and accessible information about the gravitoinertial environment of space experiments. R.R.

#### A89-17677#

### ZERO-GRAVITY MASSMETER FOR ASTRONAUTS AND SPACE STATION EXPERIMENTS

JEROME PEARSON (USAF, Wright Aeronautical Laboratories,

Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 6 p. (IAF PAPER 88-100)

A new device is described for measuring the mass of weightless objects in space vehicles, based on new techniques. The zero-gravity massmeter measures the mass of an unknown object by measuring the change in center of mass between the object and a connected known mass. The new device has advantages over past techniques that depended on the frequency of an unknown mass on a spring. The device can be used over a large range of unknown masses, making it applicable to measuring bone loss in astronauts and the mass of small specimens such as crystal growth experiments. This zero-gravity massmeter technique can also be applied to measure the mass of fuel tanks and other objects tethered to a Space Station, as well as the mass of the station itself.

**A89-17709\*#** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

## EARTH TRANSPORTATION NODE REQUIREMENTS AND DESIGN

W. RAY HOOK (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA), J. KIRK AYERS, and WILLIAM M. CIRILLO (Planning Research Corp., Hampton, VA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 9 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-182)

The objective of this paper is to establish the requirements for an inhabited earth orbiting transportation node and to develop design concepts for such a facility. The use of an earth orbiting transportation node is required to support many of the space flight projects proposed for the beginning of the 21st century. The requirements for such an orbiting facility are derived from the missions which they support. Future missions investigated include automated and human exploration of the solar system, support of a lunar base, and missions to planet earth. Design concepts are presented for transportation nodes based on a variation of the current Space Station Freedom design. Designs accommodate a variety of earth-to-orbit, orbit-to-orbit, and deep-space probe transportation systems. Finally, the technology needed to develop such a transportation node is summarized.

### A89-18289

### AIAA/SOLE SPACE LOGISTICS SYMPOSIUM, 2ND, COSTA MESA, CA, OCT. 3-5, 1988, PROCEEDINGS

Symposium sponsored by the Society of Logistics Engineers and AIAA. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 316 p. For individual items see A89-18290 to A89-18331.

The present conference discusses topics in SDI space logistics concepts and challenges, the influence of logistical considerations on space hardware design, logistical support of ground operations, Space Shuttle logistics concepts, logistical support of orbital systems, and the AI, system-modeling, and computer aids developed for orbital system support. Attention is given to an integrated effectiveness/supportability analysis capability for SDI, new avenues in space logistics, Space Station organization, future civil space systems logistics, the Columbus logistics program, Space Station maintenance concepts, increased autonomy through satellite expert system scheduling, and applications of queuing theory to on-orbit logistics modeling.

#### A89-18293# SOME NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR SPACE LOGISTICS MODELS

ROBERT L. ABRAMSON, NELSON E. KING, and PHILIP H. YOUNG (Aerospace Corp., El Segundo, CA) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 4 p. USAF-supported research. refs (AIAA PAPER 88-4708)

A set of requirements to which all logical or mathematical evaluation models for the possible cost savings and operational advantages of a specific spacecraft support infrastructure

configuration's implementation should conform is presented. Necessary conditions are formulated for ensuring concept neutrality and model credibility; it is stressed that concept neutrality alone insures proper model output interpretation. Illustrative examples are given, and a categorization is made of the type of model biases encountered.

O.C.

#### A89-18298#

## THE IMPACT OF VERY HIGH SPEED INTEGRATED CIRCUIT TECHNOLOGY ON SPACE STATION LOGISTICS

LINCOLN HALLEN (Executive Resource Associates, Inc., Alexandria VA) IN: AlAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 8 p. refs

(AIAA PAPER 88-4714)

The DOD's VHSIC program has generated an electronics technology base that is expected to revolutionize spacecraft on-orbit logistics support processes. It is anticipated that systems will be able to test and recalibrate themselves, as well as repair and reprogram themselves through the active determination of alternative electrical paths. An evaluation is presently made of the maintenance and resupply consequences of these performance capabilities for the NASA Space Station.

#### A89-18300#

## THE ROLE OF LSAR IN LONG TERM SPACE OPERATIONS AND SPACE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT

STANFORD E. HOFFMAN IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 7 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 88-4718)

In order to ensure the adequate and timely support required by its Space Station, NASA has undertaken the development, concurrently with Space Station design and development efforts, of the Logistic Support Analysis Record (LSAR) support data-base for planning. MIL-STD-1388-2A is the DOD specification document for SLAR, and will be the point of reference for all contractors involved in the four 'Work Packages' through which the Space Station will be acquired and integrated at the Kennedy Space Center.

A89-18317\*# McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Houston,

## SPACE STATION CORE RESUPPLY AND RETURN REQUIREMENTS ESTIMATION

D. B. WISSINGER (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Houston, TX) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 11 p. (Contract NAS9-17885)

(AIAA PAPER 88-4741)

A modular methodology has been developed to model both NASA Space Station onboard resupply/return requirements and Space Shuttle delivery/return capabilities. This approach divides nonpayload Space Station logistics into seven independent categories, each of which is a function of several rates multiplied by user-definable onboard usage scenarios and Shuttle resupply profiles. The categories are summed to arrive at an overall resupply or return requirement. Unused Shuttle resupply and return capacities are also evaluated. The method allows an engineer to evaluate the transportation requirements for a candidate Space Station operational scenario.

#### A89-18320#

## U.S. SPACE STATION READY SPARES INVENTORY AS DETERMINED FROM PROJECTION OF SPACE SHUTTLE DATA - HOW MUCH IS ENOUGH?

WILLIAM C. LEWIS (Grand Valley State University, Allendale; Research and Technology Institute, Grand Rapids, MI) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute

of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 10 p. Research supported by the Grand Valley State University and Research and Technology Institute. refs

(AIAA PAPER 88-4744)

A subset of the Shuttle Orbiter maintenance records is used as an analog to the Freedom Station. Estimated ready spares inventory size and terrestrial low-earth-orbit replacement module transport burden are determined for a hypothetical 90-day Shuttle Orbiter mission. These are scaled to describe the Freedom, the U.S. Space Station. Effect of four logistics support policies (unaugmented module replacement, module replacement augmented by repair, augmented by on-demand resupply, and augmented by both) is calculated. Effect of decreased repair time, increased commonality, increased reliability, and all three combined is also calculated for the augmented policy. Comments on calculation of logistics implications of module number reduction and mission length reduction are made.

#### A89-18324#

## SPACE STATION MAINTAINABILITY DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR LIFE CYCLE COSTS (COMMONALITY AND STANDARDIZATION)

J. A. CRITES and P. G. TREMBLAY (United Technologies Corp., Hamilton Standard Div., Windsor Locks, CT) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 4 p. (AIAA PAPER 88-4749)

The design features required to render the NASA Space Station a highly standardized and high-commonality system in both hardware and software are discussed, giving attention to the maximization of crew safety and minimization of total life cycle cost. It is assumed that the ECLSS is a critical Space Station system; its 15 functions possess an average MTBF of 15,000 hours. High inherent reliability, coupled with a carefully designed capability for controlled cannibalization, will ensure Space Station crew survivability.

## A89-19917\*# Calgary Univ. (Alberta). ROSS-STIRLING SPACECRAFT REFRIGERATOR

G. WALKER (Calgary, University, Canada), M. SCOTT, and S. ZYLSTRA (General Pneumatics Corp., Scottsdale, AZ) (IECEC '87; Proceedings of the Twenty-second Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Philadelphia, PA, Aug. 10-14, 1987. Volume 4, p. 1870-1874) Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets (ISSN 0022-4650), vol. 25, Sept.-Oct. 1988, p. 341, 342. Abridged. NASA-supported research. Previously cited in issue 02, p. 158, Accession no. A88-11983.

# A89-25331\*# Grumman Technical Services, Inc., Reston, VA. A STRATEGY FOR SPACE STATION USER INTEGRATION PAUL A. LEVITT (Grumman Corp., Grumman Space Station Program Support Div., Reston, VA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 9 p. refs (Contract NASW-4300) (AIAA PAPER 89-0394)

An approach for the development of a flexible end-to-end user integration process for the Space Station is proposed. Users are assigned to an integration class based on the integration complexity of their payloads. The user, user sponsor, and payload accomodations manager develop an integration timeline for the user. The development of techniques to manage multiple payloads and increments over the life of the Space Station, while minimizing interactions between the integration flows of individual users is considered. The integration classes are defined and the strategic, tactical, and execution planning phases of the process are described.

A89-26378\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.
U.S. LABORATORY MODULE - ITS CAPABILITIES AND
ACCOMMODATIONS TO SUPPORT USER PAYLOADS
LUTHER E. POWELL, WALTER V. WOOD, and CHARLES R.

BAUGHER, II (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) IN: Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei, Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1988, p. 16-33.

The U.S. Laboratory Module of the Space Station is discussed, focusing on user accommodations. The configuration and subsystems capabilities of the module are described, including the power, thermal, environmental control, and data management subsystems, the vacuum system, process materials management, and laboratory support equipment. The experimental facilities included in the laboratory are listed. The experiment operations planned for the laboratory are examined and compared with the experimental activities in other manned space laboratories. R.B.

A89-27805\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

PROCESS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT IN THE SPACE

## STATION ENVIRONMENT

J. L. PERRY and W. R. HUMPHRIES (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 12 p. refs

(SAE PAPER 880996)

The Space Station will provide a unique facility for conducting material-processing and life-science experiments under microgravity conditions. These conditions place special requirements on the U.S. Laboratory for storing and transporting chemicals and process fluids, reclaiming water from selected experiments, treating and storing experiment wastes, and providing vacuum utilities. To meet these needs and provide a safe laboratory environment, the Process Material Management System (PMMS) is being developed. Preliminary design requirements and concepts related to the PMMS are addressed, and the MSFC PMMS breadboard test facility and a preliminary plan for validating the overall system design are discussed.

## A89-27844 DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEM FOR A REFRIGERATOR HEAT PUMP FOR SPACECRAFT ENVIRONMENT

D. PARNITZKI (Swiss Federal Aircraft Factory, Emmen, Switzerland) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 15 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881044)

This paper describes the development of a microcomputer based control system for a heat pump containing an electrical variable speed compressor drive and a motorized expansion valve. It is designed to operate under very much varying load conditions with minimum power consumption. Difficulties that were encountered during engineering tests could finally be overcome by a relatively simple, practical regulator configuration. It operates near optimum efficiency by regulating a certain temperature difference in the evaporator. Experimental data on operating characteristics and performance are included in the paper.

Author

## A89-27857\* Rockwell International Corp., Downey, CA. SPACE STATION EVA TEST BED OVERVIEW

RICHARD G. STINSON (Rockwell International Corp., Downey, CA) and MICHAEL E. MONTZ (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 19 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881060)

Current testing activities, testbed design goals, and future plans to support extravehicular activities (EVAs) of the Space Station are discussed. Developments include: (1) regenerative systems for carbon dioxide provision and removal; (2) increased space suit pressure to minimize prebreathe time; and (3) improved operational efficiencies for the extravehicular mobility units. Much novel technology will undergo integration to constitute the Space Station EVA System.

A.A.F.

### A89-27911

### RESOURCE NODES OUTFITTING

JOHN F. DAILY, FRANK T. EICHSTADT, and JOHN B. LAUGER (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Space Station Div., Huntington Beach, CA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988.

(SAE PAPER 881120)

This paper discusses designs for outfitting NASA Space Station Resource Nodes. It briefly summarizes the evolution of Resource Nodes to their current configuration and discusses functional and design requirements driving their overall configuration and internal outfitting. Significant features of Resource Node internal architecture, distributed system packaging, crew accommodations, and utility distribution are described. This approach to Resource Node outfitting meets current requirements for crew operations, on-orbit maintainability, and growth for the projected 30-year life of the Space Station.

A89-27914\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE SPACE STATION LIFE SCIENCE GLOVEBOX

DARYL N. RASMUSSEN (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA), JOHN J. BOSLEY, KRISTOFER VOGELSONG (NASA, Ames Research Center; Bionetics Corp., Moffett Field, CA), TERY A. SCHNEPP (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, CA), and ROBERT W. PHILLIPS (Colorado State University, Fort Collins) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 9 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881123)

The U.S. Laboratory (USL) module on Space Station will house a biological research facility for multidisciplinary research using living plant and animal specimens. Environmentally closed chambers isolate the specimen habitats, but specimens must be removed from these chambers during research procedures as well as while the chambers are being cleaned. An enclosed, sealed Life Science Glovebox (LSG) is the only locale in the USL where specimens can be accessed by crew members. This paper discusses the key science, engineering and operational considerations and constraints involving the LSG, such as bioisolation, accessibility, and functional versatility.

**A89-27915\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

SPACE STATION CUPOLA DEFINITION

LAURIE A. WEAVER (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 12 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881124)

The concept of a Space Station cupola has evolved from a small bubble-type viewport into the primary location for proximity operations requiring direct unobstructed viewing. Derived from a viewing analysis conducted by the Man-Systems Division at the Johnson Space Center, the cupola represents a solution for out-of-plane viewing which cannot be provided by windows placed in the shell of the habitation and/or laboratory modules. An extended Man-Systems design study resulted in several cupola configurations, each illustrating an alternate solution to the required balance between viewing, projected Space Station operations, and human/machine interface issues.

A89-28421\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

THE MODULAR COMBUSTION FACILITY FOR THE SPACE STATION LABORATORY - A REQUIREMENTS AND CAPABILITIES STUDY

K. R. SACKSTEDER, R. J. CHUCKSA, and R. C. OEFTERING (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 6 p. (AIAA PAPER 89-0505)

This paper describes a modular combustion facility for the Space Station, designed to provide facility-level services to

interchangeable experiment modules, each of which designed specifically for the needs of a particular combustion experiment. The facility-level services are to include computer devices for the data acquisition, experimental control, and data reduction and analysis; the electrical power conversion and control; video cameras and recordings; the cooling-loop supply; waste management; gas supply; precision gas-mixing; and the combustion diagnostics support. Summarized categories of the data base are provided, which were developed to assimilate and to process the responses from the investigators.

A89-30816\*# NASA Space Station Program Office, Reston, VA. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE STRUCTURAL DYNAMIC EFFECTS ON THE MICROGRAVITY ENVIRONMENT OF A REFERENCE SPACE STATION

STEVE DEL BASSO (Grumman Corp., Space Station Program Support Div., Reston, VA) and ALAN J. LINDENMOYER (NASA, Space Station Freedom Program Office, Reston, VA) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 4. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1576-1590. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1341)

An interim 'Permanently Manned Capability' Space Station configuration and one designated 'Assembly Complete' are modeled by FEM techniques in order to select forcing functions for modal transient response analysis and illustrate sample waveforms. In all, 114 applied-force cases have been executed to simulate such expected operational disturbances as crewmembers' treadmill exercises and EVAs. The present discussion of the results obtained give attention to the acceleration-response environment of the U.S. Laboratory's center grid-point. The magnitude of the acceleration responses obtained indicate that attenuation systems must be incorporated, or operational constraints must be instituted.

N89-14254# Sener S.A., Madrid (Spain).

TRANSFER AIRLOCK REQUIREMENTS Final Report

E. ROMERO, C. COMPOSTIZO, J. ESCOBAR, L. SANCHEZ, E. CABRERA, A. I. SKOOG, R. VAETH, and S. LUCK (Dornier-Werke G.m.b.H., Friedrichshafen, Germany, F.R. ) Paris, France ESA Jul. 1987 109 p

(Contract ESTEC-7079/87-NL-PH(SC))

(TAL-RP-SN-003; ESA-CR(P)-2637; ETN-89-93167) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01

A study on the airlock for transfer of crewmen from the future European spacecraft Hermes is presented. A comprehensive set of requirements for each airlock subsystem is derived from literature, mainly from American sources. The comparison among different concepts of airlocks leads to the selection of a preferred concept, or baseline airlock. Important functions, such as hyperbaric chamber or safe haven, though possible with the present concept are, on ESA's directive, not included in the baseline configuration.

N89-19442\*# California Univ., Irvine.

## EXPERIMENT PLANS TO STUDY PREIGNITION PROCESSES OF A POOL FIRE IN LOW GRAVITY M.S. Thesis - 1988 Final Report

DAVID N. SCHILLER Mar. 1989 128 p (Contract NAG3-627)

(NASA-CR-182256; NAS 1.26:182256) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

Science requirements are specified to guide experimental studies of transient heat transfer and fluid flow in an enclosure containing a two-layer gas-and-liquid system heated unevenly from above. Specifications are provided for experiments in three separate settings: (1) a normal gravity laboratory, (2) the NASA-LeRC Drop towers, and (3) a space-based laboratory (e.g., Shuttle, Space Station). A rationale is developed for both minimum and desired requirement levels. The principal objective of the experimental effort is to validate a computational model of the enclosed liquid fuel pool during the preignition phase and to

determine via measurement the role of gravity on the behavior of the system. Preliminary results of single-phase normal gravity experiments and simulations are also presented. Author

#### 14

#### **GROWTH**

Includes descriptions of scenarios, analyses and system technology requirements for the evolutionary growth of the Space Station system.

# A89-10487 PLANNING FRAMEWORK FOR HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE FLIGHT - PROPULSION SYSTEMS [ORIENTIERUNGSRAHMEN HOCHTECHNOLOGIE RAUMFAHRT - ANTRIEBE]

H. KREBS (MBB-ERNO Raumfahrttechnik GmbH, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 15-22. In German. (DGLR PAPER 87-073)

Plans for the development of space propulsion systems in the FRG are outlined, with reference to the Planning Framework for High Technology and Space Flight (OHR). The engines considered primary goals in the OHR are 350-400-kN air-breathing or hybrid main engines; high-performance 500-700-kN upper-stage main engines; 20-80-kN chemical or cryogenic engines for OTVs; and small chemical, cryogenic, or electric propulsion systems for AOCS and fine-maneuver applications. The capabilities required of these systems are listed and briefly characterized, and six specific technology-development programs are recommended, focusing on component technology, internal aerodynamics and thermodynamics, new materials and structures, subsystems with variable configurations, engine control and sensor technology, and integrated engine-diagnostics and life-monitoring systems. Also discussed are the new research and test facilities called for by T.K.

## A89-10488 ENERGY SUPPLY [ENERGIEVERSORGUNG]

J. RATH (AEG AG, Wedel, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 23-31. In German. refs (DGLR PAPER 87-074)

The recommendations of the Planning Framework for High Technology and Space Flight (OHR) with regard to electric-power systems for future FRG space activities are summarized. It is pointed out that the missions envisioned in the OHR will require significant improvements over present energy systems, including greater production (in excess of 100 kW), greater storage capacity, compatibility with complex onboard equipment and the presence of humans, longer service life, and lower operating costs. Among the systems discussed for use on orbiting platforms are photovoltaic systems; Brayton, Rankine, and Stirling solar-dynamic systems; nuclear systems; and integrated H2/O2 power, life-support, and AOCS propulsion systems. Particular attention is given to the power-supply requirements of space transportation systems. Tables indicating critical technologies and specific OHR recommendations are provided.

A89-10638\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

## NEAR TERM SPACE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS FOR EARTH ORBIT AND PLANETARY APPLICATIONS

SIDNEY SAUCIER (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) IN: International Pacific Air and Space Technology Conference, Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 13-17, 1987, Proceedings.

Warrendale, PA, Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 149-165. refs (SAE PAPER 872414)

With the resumption of Space Shuttle flights in mid-1988, many of the initial flights will include a mix of upper stage propulsion systems for geosynchronous orbit and planetary mission applications. This paper presents a system definition and the modifications required to the Inertial Upper Stage and the Transfer Orbit Stage for the near term Space Shuttle missions, namely the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite, Magellan, Galileo, Ulysses, Mars Observer, and the Advanced Communications Technology Satellite. The definition and capabilities of the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle, currently being developed by NASA to perform a wide range of on-orbit missions and services in support of orbiting spacecraft, are also included.

**A89-10673\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

## SPACE STATION UTILIZATION

SHERWIM BECK and RICHARD E. HALPERN (NASA, Office of Space Station, Washington, D.C.) IN: International Pacific Air and Space Technology Conference, Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 13-17, 1987, Proceedings. Warrendale, PA, Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 519-528. (SAE PAPER 872462)

This paper focuses on the emphasis NASA has placed on Space Station utilization and the approach used to develop informed user communities in science, technology, and space commercialization. A major program objective continues to be the identification of potential Space Station users, assimilation of user requirements, and the use of those requirements both to drive the Station's design and to guide the Station's evolution. NASA's goal is the creation of a user friendly, multipurpose, multidiscipline research facility that will evolve on-orbit and maintain the position of a premiere space laboratory during its projected 30-year useful life.

### A89-11354

## HIGH-TEMPERATURE SILICON-ON-INSULATOR ELECTRONICS FOR SPACE NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS - REQUIREMENTS AND FEASIBILITY

D. M. FLEETWOOD, F. V. THOME, S. S. TSAO, P. V. DRESSENDORFER, V. J. DANDINI (Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM) et al. IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science (ISSN 0018-9499), vol. 35, Oct. 1988, p. 1099-1112. refs (Contract DE-AC04-76DP-00789)

The authors performed a study to determine whether silicon very large-scale integrated circuits (VLSICs) can survive the high temperature (up to 300 C) and total-dose radiation environments (up to 10 Mrad over a 7-10-y system life) projected for a very-high-power space nuclear reactor platform. It is shown that circuits built on bulk epitaxial silicon cannot meet the temperature requirement because of excessive junction leakage currents. However, circuits built on silicon-on-insulator (SOI) material can meet both the radiation and temperature requirements. It is also found that the temperature dependence of the threshold voltage of the SOI transistors is less than that of bulk transistors. Survivability of high-temperature SOI VLSICs in space, including immunity to transient and single-event upset, is also addressed.

I.E.

#### A89-11810 SYSTEM AUTONOMY HOOKS AND SCARS FOR SPACE STATION

S. A. STARKS and D. W. ELIZANDRO (East Texas State University, Commerce, TX) IN: Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1987, p. 48-52. refs

Some of the more critical hooks and scars which must be inncorporated into the initial operational capability Space Station are addressed. The possible scars required to anticipate implementation of Space Station robots can be characterized into

the following areas: locomotion, vision, and manipulation. In a discussion of software hooks for automation and robotics, particular attention is given to: intelligent system access to sensor, actuator, and control data; allowance for processors with parallel or other architectures; synchronization mechanisms cooperating intelligent systems; object-oriented design; and the modular approach.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-12305\* Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

### PROGRESS TOWARD THE EVOLUTION OF A STIRLING SPACE ENGINE

DONALD L. ALGER (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, SAE, International Congress and Exposition, Detroit, MI, Feb. 29-Mar. 4, 1988. 9 p. Previously announced in STAR as N88-14046.

(SAE PAPER 880545)

Following the successful testing of the 25 kWe Space Power Demonstrator (SPD) engine in 1985, a Stirling Space Engine (SSE) technology advancement program was initiated. The program's objective was to advance free-piston Stirling engine/linear alternator technology sufficiently so that a Stirling engine system may become a viable candidate for space power applications. Evolution of the SSE technology is planned to occur at three different engine heater temperature levels: 650, 1050, and 1300 K. These temperatures define three phases of technology development with the first phase involving the 650 K SPD engine. Technology development of the 650 K engine and preliminary design of the 1050 K engine will be discussed.

#### A89-12570 PRELIMINARY DESIGN STUDY OF A 1 MWE SPACE **NUCLEAR POWER PLANT**

M. MISAWA (Tokyo, University, Japan) and S. KONDO (Tokyo, University, Tokai, Japan) Space Power (ISSN 0951-5089), vol. 7, no. 2, 1988, p. 157-174. refs

The results of a preliminary design study performed on a 1 MWe heat pipe based space nuclear power system capable of being launched in the Space Shuttle are described. Consideration is given to two basic power conversion technologies: thermionic conversion and the Rankine cycle with potassium working fluid. The specific masses for the Rankine and thermionic systems were 9.7 and 5.6 kg/kW, respectively. This preliminary study reveals the feasibility of a 1 MWe nuclear power system for Shuttle launch and suggests that thermionic conversion is preferable to the Rankine cycle.

Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., A89-12627\* Pasadena.

### ADVANCED TRANSPORTATION CONCEPT FOR ROUND-TRIP SPACE TRAVEL

CHEN-WAN L. YEN (California Institute of Technology, Jet IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 3-16.

(AAS PAPER 87-404)

A departure from the conventional concept of round-trip space travel is introduced. It is shown that a substantial reduction in the initial load required of the Shuttle or other launch vehicle can be achieved by staging the ascent orbit and leaving fuel for the return trip at each stage of the orbit. Examples of round trips from a low-inclination LEO to a high-inclination LEO and from an LEO to a GEO are used to show the merits of the new concept. Potential problem areas and research needed for the development of an efficient space transportation network are discussed. Author

### A89-12629

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS FOR LUNAR MATERIALS DELIVERY TO LEO

STEPHEN HOFFMAN, ALAN FRIEDLANDER, and JOHN NIEHOFF (Science Applications International Corp., Schaumburg, IL) Astrodynamics 1987: Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 33-44. refs (AAS PAPER 87-406)

The return of lunar material to LEO using lunar-produced liquid oxygen to support space based transportation elements is discussed. A computer-based spreadsheet was used to evaluate parameters affecting system performance, including specific impulse, mixture ratio, structural mass, and aerobraking shield mass. The impact of providing lunar base support from earth is examined and the transportation system is analyzed at three production levels: 100, 500, and 2500 metric tons/yr. It is concluded that additional research is necessary before the performance exceeds the break-even point.

Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., A89-12654\* Pasadena.

### A MARS ROVER MISSION CONCEPT

J. E. RANDOLPH and P. R. TURNER (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 491-509. refs (AAS PAPER 87-440)

This paper discusses the design concept of the Mars Rover/Sample Return (MRSR) mission. Special consideration is given to the issues of the power source, the scale and performance of the mobility subsystem, the requirements of the sampling subsystem, and the degree of automation, as well as to the features and the orbit design of a Mars orbiting vehicle (MOV) supporting the landed operations. The details of the integrated aeroshell configuration, that includes the rover, the lander, and the MOV during the Mars orbit insertion phase are described, and the diagrams of the MRSR mission and its elements are presented.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-12696\* Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY SPACE STATION STUDIES AT LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER

MELVIN J. FEREBEE, JR. (NASA, Langley Research Center, IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the Hampton, VA) AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 2. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 1325-1344. refs

(AAS PAPER 87-525)

The paper describes the Advanced Technology Space Station systems studies at Langley Research Center, which were initiated to identify the technologies required for the construction of a high-performance station in the first quarter of the 21st century. Technologies which would maximize the synergistic effects between the subsystems and structural configurations were selected. The ECLSS and propulsion systems show promising synergistic relationships in the areas of oxygen and hydrogen production and attitude control.

#### A89-12872

### INTERBOARD ENERGY SUPPLY AND TRANSFER

K. B. SERAFIMOV (B'Igarska Akademiia na Naukite, Tsentralna Laboratoriia po Vissha Geodeziia, Sofia, Bulgaria) Bolgarskaia Akademiia Nauk, Doklady (ISSN 0366-8681), vol. 41, no. 8, 1988,

Transfer of electrical power by SHF transmission between satellites is discussed. It is pointed out that such a technique could decrease satellite mass and complexity and greatly increase satellite useful lifetimes, since battery lifetime would no longer be a limiting factor. Fixed antennas could be used for (1) transfer between GEO satellites (from sunlit satellite to eclipsed satellite), (2) transfer from GEO to satellites at higher orbits, and (3) transfer from solar power satellites to communications or remote-sensing satellites; mobile antennas would be required for transmission to T.K. or among LEO satellites.

#### A89-14966

#### ARTIFICIAL GRAVITY NEEDED FOR MISSION TO MARS?

Aerospace Engineering (ISSN 0736-2536), vol. 8, Oct. 1988, p. 10-13.

The possibility of providing artificial gravity for a mission to Mars is discussed. The requirements for constructing a Variable Gravity Research Facility are examined. Various approaches to artificial gravity are considered, including intermittent artificial gravity, spinning the spacecraft about its center, and dividing the spacecraft into separable modules connected by a thin structure which would carry the spin-induced mechanical loads. R.B.

#### A89-15222

## THERMIONIC CONVERSION AND ALLOYS FOR HIGH-TEMPERATURE NUCLEAR SPACE POWER

JAMES F. MORRIS and DEAN L. JACOBSON (Arizona State University, Tempe) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 1. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 607-611. SDIO-DOE-supported research. refs

Critical future space missions demand near-gigawatt bursts above multimegawatt maintenance levels. These requirements favor space nuclear reactors feeding thermionic energy conversion. With such power systems very high operating temperatures facilitate radiated waste-heat rejection. Operation at thermal maxima also enables utilization of collisionless and oscillating thermionic conversion as well as the conventional arc mode. For all this, advanced-technology ultralloys based on the maximetal tungsten are essential. And in that vein a promising ultralloy approach combines multipurpose modifiers in eutectics that activate tungsten sintering. Resulting ultralloys comprise tungsten and lowconcentration dissolved, reacted, precipitated and/or dispersed refractory additives. Appropriate alloy combinations improve not only tungsten performance but also its processing ease, control and effectiveness. Description of these ultralloys and of the improvements they allow in high-temperature thermionic conversion for nuclear space power comprises this presentation.

#### A89-15291

## SPACE POWER TECHNOLOGY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (SPT21)

WILLIAM U. BORGER and LOWELL D. MASSIE (USAF, Aero Propulsion Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 1-7. refs

A brief overview is given of planning studies for military space power technology development, undertaken under USAF sponsorship during 1987. Consideration is given to the planning process itself, the planning drivers, and the primary options identified, which include hardened solar photovoltaic systems, hardened compact space nuclear reactors, hardened solar thermal-dynamic systems, and very lightweight minimally hard solar or nuclear systems. Also discussed are critical electrical and thermal support technologies and advanced concepts. The major aspects addressed are listed in extensive charts and graphs.

#### T.K.

### A89-15311

## DYNAMIC ISOTOPE POWER SYSTEM COMPONENT DEMONSTRATIONS

RICHARD J. PEARSON (Grumman Corp., Space System Div., Bethpage, NY) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 137-143. (Contract F04701-85-C-0090)

Results are reported from tests on critical components of the closed-Brayton-cycle and organic-Rankine-cycle power-conversion systems being developed for the DOE/DOD Dynamic Isotope Power System (DIPS) program for future military and civilian space

missions. Particular attention is given to the test procedures for management of two-phase flow in the Rankine system (test-fluid selection, shear-controlled condenser, and rotary fluid-management device) and the rig and procedure for endurance testing of foil gas bearings for the Brayton system. Diagrams, drawings, graphs, photographs, and tables of numerical data are provided.

T.K.

#### A89-15330

## GROUND TESTING OF AN SP-100 PROTOTYPIC REACTOR

K. MOTWANI, G. R. PFLASTERER, H. UPTON, J. D. LAZARUS, and R. GLUCK (General Electric Co., Astro-Space Div., San Jose, CA) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 275-279.

The SP-100 space power system's prototype reactor will be tested to demonstrate the performance of the integrated nuclear reactor, flight shield, and control system; the test methodology will simulate flight operating conditions while meeting all necessary nuclear safety requirements in a gravity environment. The confidence thus established in the design maturity of the SP-100 will expedite flight mission design efforts.

**A89-15392\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

EXTENDED SP-100 REACTOR POWER SYSTEMS CAPABILITY H. S. BLOOMFIELD, J. M. WINTER, B. I. MCKISSOCK, and R. J. SOVIE (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 671, 672.

The SP-100 space nuclear power system development program and the NASA Civil Space Technology Initiative (CSTI) are discussed. The advanced technologies being developed for the CSTI high capacity nuclear reactor power system are outlined. The relationship between the CSTI and the Pathfinder project is considered.

**A89-16195\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

## A TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FOR ROUTINE VISITS TO MARS

BARNEY B. ROBERTS (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) IN: The NASA Mars Conference. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 433-453. (AAS PAPER 86-174)

A conceptual transportation system designed for routing visits to Mars is described. The system is planned to provide routine support for a base population of roughly 20 people on Mars. The system utilizes in situ resource production to support Mars missions and generates artificial gravity while delivering additional consumables. The system uses cycling space stations for support. Possible lunar resource capabilities, taxi vehicles, and technology and human issues are examined.

**A89-16506\***# McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntington Beach, CA.

## ADAPTION OF SPACE STATION TECHNOLOGY FOR LUNAR OPERATIONS

J. M. GARVEY (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Space Station Div., Huntington Beach, CA) Lunar and Planetary Institute, Symposium on Lunar Bases and Space Activities of the 21st Century, Houston, TX, Apr. 5-7, 1988, Paper. 20 p. refs (Contract NAS9-17367)

The possible use of Space Station technology in a lunar base program is discussed, focusing on the lunar lander/ascent vehicles and surface modules. The application of the Space Station data management system, software, and communications, tracking, guidance, navigation, control, and power technologies is examined. The benefits of utilizing this technology for lunar operations are considered.

### A89-17711#

### SPACE TRANSFER SYSTEM EVOLUTION TO SUPPORT LUNAR AND MARS MISSIONS

MARK WILLIAM HENLEY (General Dynamics Corp., Space Systems Div., San Diego, CA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 9 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-184)

Space transfer vehicles and supporting orbital facilities, to be developed for initial application in earth orbit, can be adaptable for use in manned exploration of the moon and Mars. An initial system with modular construction will allow easy modification to meet additional requirements of future missions. System modifications for early missions to the moon and Mars include man-rating, increased mission duration and velocity, and vehicle derivatives for landing. Continuing system evolution may involve adaptation for new propulsion systems and use of extraterrestrial resources. Near-term development of an initial system is necessary to allow time for the system to mature for manned exploration of the moon and Mars early in the next century.

#### A89-17726# ORBITAL CRYOGENIC DEPOT FOR SUPPORT OF SPACE TRANSFER VEHICLE OPERATIONS

JOHN R. SCHUSTER (General Dynamics Corp., Space Systems Div., San Diego, CA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 7 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-205)

An ongoing study has examined the requirements for a low-earth-orbit (LEO) cryogenic propellant storage depot to support projected future space transportation missions. A reusable space transportation vehicle (STV) based in LEO will require a depot with a 90,000-kg storage capacity for LO2/LH2, which can best be met with two tank sets of 45,000 kg capacity. The tank sets employ many advanced features to provide for microgravity fluid management and to limit cryogen boiloff. Basing the depot on a coorbiting platform is attractive compared with basing it at the manned Space Station due to concerns over Space Station crew safety, contamination, and microgravity environment. A platform should permit venting of boiloff, while basing on the Space Station may require the use of active cryogenic refrigeration to reliquefy boiloff. Depot on-orbit buildup and maintenance estimates are modest, but there could be a substantial need for robotics. An earth-to-orbit propellant resupply tanker capacity of 73,000 kg provides the best match for the depot, thus defining a mission for a future heavy-lift launch vehicle.

#### National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-17730\*# Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

## PHOTOVOLTAICS FOR HIGH CAPACITY SPACE POWER

DENNIS J. FLOOD (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 10 p. Previously announced in STAR as N89-10122. refs

(IAF PAPER 88-221)

The anticipated energy requirements of future space missions will grow by factors approaching 100 or more, particularly as a permanent manned presence is established in space. The advances that can be expected in solar array performance and lifetime, when coupled with advanced, high energy density storage batteries and/or fuel cells, will continue to make photovoltaic energy conversion a viable power generating option for the large systems of the future. The specific technologies required to satisfy any particular set of power requirements will vary from mission to mission. Nonetheless, in almost all cases the technology push will be toward lighter weight and higher efficiency, whether of solar arrays of storage devices. This paper will describe the content and direction of the current NASA program in space photovoltaic technology. The paper will also discuss projected system level capabilities of photovoltaic power systems in the context of some of the new mission opportunities under study by NASA, such as a manned lunar base, and a manned visit to Mars. Author

### A89-17845\*# NASA Space Station Program Office, Reston, VA. A SPACE STATION CREW RESCUE AND EQUIPMENT RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

RUDOLPH J. ADORNATO and RONALD A. BO (NASA, Space Station Freedom Program Office, Reston, VA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. (IAF PAPER 88-516)

This paper studies the possible use of a Space Station crew rescue and equipment retrieval system as a safeguard against the inadvertent separation of crew or equipment from the Space Station. The time to effect rescue and retrieval and the problem of crew separation are discussed. Alternate rescue/retrieval systems are evaluated. It is concluded that telerobotic vehicles provide the lowest cost rescue capability.

## A89-17861\*# General Dynamics Corp., San Diego, CA. AN ANALYSIS OF POSSIBLE ADVANCED SPACE STRATEGIES FEATURING THE ROLE OF SPACE RESOURCE UTILIZATION

BRUCE CORDELL and OTTO STEINBRONN (General Dynamics Corp., Space Systems Div., San Diego, CA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 10 p. refs

(Contract NAS3-24564) (IAF PAPER 88-587)

Unresolved issues in space planning in the U.S. are examined, focusing on space resource utilization. The role of the Space Station, determining the most profitable space exploration strategies, and space resource use are discussed. Performance modeling suggests that lunar oxygen is useful on the moon and economical in LEO if lunar hydrogen is available. It is found that the use of volatile materials from Phobos and Deimos might be undertaken if lunar hydrogen is unavailable. It is suggested that resource synergisms between operations in the Mars system and in earth-moon space have important commercial possibilities.

R.B.

#### A89-17877#

### MALEO - STRATEGY FOR LUNAR BASE BUILD-UP

M. THANGAVELU and G. E. DORRINGTON (MIT, Boston, MA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 8 p. refs (IAF PAPER ST-88-15)

Module Assembly at Low Earth Orbit (MALEO) is a strategy for building a lunar base. An assembly of four modules are integrated near the Space Station 'Freedom', tested and shipped to low lunar orbit by a large orbital transfer vehicle. A lander stage is sent to dock with the MALEO and the entire spacecraft/base descended to the lunar surface. A superstructure is an integral part of the MALEO strategy and helps to uniformly distribute loads encountered during the touchdown. The base is operational shortly after landing with minimum EVA operations which is considered as undesirable on the lunar surface. Some major advantages of the MALEO strategy are pointed out.

Author

## A89-18325\*# Martin Marietta Corp., Denver, CO. MIXED FLEET ASSESSMENT FOR ON-ORBIT CONSUMABLES

RALPH N. EBERHARDT and SAM M. DOMINICK (Martin Marietta Corp., Denver, CO) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 9 p. Research supported by Martin Marietta Internal Research and Development Funds. refs

(Contract NAS9-17585; NAS9-17854)

(AIAA PAPER 88-4750)

Significant increases in the cost effectiveness and operational flexibility of in-space systems can be realized when the capability to replenish consumable fluids and propellants is incorporated into the designs of spacecraft, satellites, and orbiting platforms and laboratories. Reusable tankers are currently being designed for

#### 14 GROWTH

transporting fluids to space. A number of options exist for transporting the fluids and propellants to the space-based user systems. The fluids can be transported to space either in the Shuttle cargo bay or using Expendable Launch Vehicles (ELVs). Resupply can thus be accomplished either from the Shuttle bay, or the tanker can be removed from an ELV and attached to a carrier such as the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle (OMV) or Orbital Transfer Vehicle (OTV) for transport to the user to be serviced. A third option involves locating the tanker at the Space Station or an unmanned platform as a quasi-permanent servicing facility which returns to the ground for recycling once its tanks have been depleted. This paper documents the impacts of a mixed fleet approach to consumables logistics to orbit. Both storable fluids and propellants, and superfluid helium, are considered. Current modular tanker designs for monopropellants, bipropellants and water for Space Station propulsion are discussed. Trade-offs in superfluid helium tanker sizes, shapes to fit the range of ELVs currently available, and boil-off losses associated with longer-term (greater than 6 months) space-basing, are addressed.

#### A89-19922#

### MODULAR, ION-PROPELLED, ORBIT-TRANSFER VEHICLE

J. HERMEL, R. A. MEESE, W. P. ROGERS, R. O. KUSHIDA (Hughes Aircraft Co., Los Angeles, CA), J. R. BEATTIE (Hughes Research Laboratories, Malibu, CA) et al. Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets (ISSN 0022-4650), vol. 25, Sept.-Oct. 1988, p. 368-374. Previously cited in issue 07, p. 864, Accession no. A87-21502. refs

A89-19923\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

## NUCLEAR-ELECTRIC REUSABLE ORBITAL TRANSFER VEHICLE

LEONARD D. JAFFE (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets (ISSN 0022-4650), vol. 25, Sept.-Oct. 1988, p. 375-381. DOD-DOE-sponsored research. refs

To help determine the systems requirements for a 300-kWe space nuclear reactor power system, a mission and spacecraft have been examined that utilize electric propulsion supported by the nuclear reactor's power for multiple transfers of cargo between low earth orbit (LEO) and geosynchronous earth orbit (GEO). A propulsion system employing ion thrusters and xenon propellant was selected. Propellant and thrusters are replaced after each sortie to GEO. The mass of the orbital transfer vehicle (OTV), empty and dry, is 11,000 kg; nominal propellant load is 5000 kg. The OTV operates between a circular orbit at 925-km altitude, 28.5-deg inclination, and GEO. Cargo is brought to the OTV by Shuttle and an orbital maneuvering vehicle (OMV); the OTV then takes it to GEO. The OTV can also bring cargo back from GEO for transfer by OMV to the Shuttle. OTV propellant is resupplied, and the ion thrusters are replaced, by the OMV before each sortie to GEO. At the end of mission life, the OTV's electric propulsion is used to place it in a heliocentric orbit so that the reactor will not return to earth. The nominal cargo capability to GEO is 6000 kg, with a transit time of 120 days; 1350 kg can be transferred in 90 days, and 14,300 kg in 240 days. These capabilities can be considerably increased by using separate Shuttle launches to bring up propellant and cargo or by changing to mercury propellant.

Author

**A89-20016\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

### A NEW SPACE STATION POWER SYSTEM

GEOFFREY A. LANDIS (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH; Brown University, Providence, RI) Acta Astronautica (ISSN 0094-5765), vol. 17, Sept. 1988, p. 975-977. refs

A new concept for a Space Station power system is proposed which reduces the drag effect of the solar panels and eliminates eclipsing by the Earth. The solar generator is physically separated from the Space Station, and power transmitted to the station by a microwave beam. The power station can thus be placed high enough that drag is not a significant factor. For a resonant orbit

where the ratio of periods s:p is a ratio of odd integers, and the orbital planes nearly perpendicular, an orbit can be chosen such that the line of sight is never blocked if the lower orbit has an altitude greater than calculatable mininum. For the 1:3 resonance, this minimum altitude is 0.5 r(e). Finally, by placing the power station into a sun-synchronous orbit, it can be made to avoid shadowing by the Earth, thus providing continuous power.

Author

**A89-25290\***# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

## PLANETARY MISSION DEPARTURES FROM SPACE STATION ORBIT

ANDREY B. SERGEYEVSKY (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 13 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-0345)

The concept of orbital assembly and launch of oversized planetary (or lunar) spacecraft from a Space Station is rapidly coming of age. This prospect raises a host of new problems demanding timely resolution. The one most serious issue involved in launch from a rapidly precessing Space Station orbit (about -7.2 deg/day) is the need to cope with the generally out-of-plane orientation of the V-infinity departure vector. Methods dealing with single or multiple injection maneuvers, deep space plane changes, nodal shift caused by reboost strategy modifications, and departure window duration analysis are discussed.

## A89-25332# GARAGE IN THE SKY - A SERVICE CENTER FOR SPACE STATION

CHRISTOPHER J. SPITZER (Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Arlington, VA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 11 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-0397)

A service center is being developed for equipment replacement, refueling, general maintenance, and cryogenic resupply on the Space Station. The advantages of on-orbit spacecraft servicing and the servicing center requirements are reviewed. The service center configuration and equipment are described and illustrated. The possible use of the center and its orbit maneuvering vehicle to service the Hubble Space Telescope, the process for delivering the center to the Space Station on the Space Shuttle, and the possible growth of the service center into an independent spaceport facility are discussed.

A89-25503\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

#### ASCENT, ABORT, AND ENTRY CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT OF A SPACE STATION RESCUE AND PERSONNEL/LOGISTICS VEHICLE

J. C. NAFTEL, R. W. POWELL, and T. A. TALAY (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 12 p. (AIAA PAPER 89-0635)

The ascent, abort, and entry capability of a vehicle for rescue of the Space Station crew or ferry of personnel and supplies to and from the Space Station are analyzed. The configurations of the Space Station rescue vehicle and the Space Station personnel/logistics vehicle (SSPLV) are discussed and illustrated. The nominal ascent trajectory for the SSPLV delivered to orbit on a Titan II is presented. The ascent abort modes from launch to orbital injection are evaluated. It is shown that five landing sites with runways longer than 10,000 ft could provide a landing opportunity from every orbit of the Space Station in a 220-nmi circular orbit with a 28.5 deg inclination.

#### A89-26403# LIGHT WEIGHT ELECTROSTATIC GENERATOR FOR AEROSPACE AND OTHER USES - CYLINDRICAL PARAMETRIC GENERATOR

F. CAP (Innsbruck, Universitaet, Austria) IN: Commercial

opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei, Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1988, p. 475-488. refs

Using a time-varying capacity, a principle to convert mechanic energy into electric energy is described. Arbitrary and sinusoidal time varying high-voltages can be produced. The generator consists of rotating slotted hollow cylinders. On the basis of the solution of the boundary problem of these cylinders, the parametric pump function of the device is derived. Using a nonlinear mechanism. stability of the device is guaranteed.

### A89-29116\*# Garrett Corp., Torrance, CA. ADVANCED SOLAR RECEIVERS FOR SPACE POWER

H. J. STRUMPF, M. G. COOMBS (Garrett Corp., Garrett AiResearch Div., Torrance, CA), and D. E. LACY (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) IN: Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 343-352.

A study has been conducted to generate and evaluate advanced solar heat receiver concepts suitable for orbital application with Brayton and Stirling engine cycles in the 7-kW size range. The generated receiver designs have thermal storage capability and, when implemented, will be lighter, smaller, and/or more efficient than baseline systems such as the configuration used for the Brayton solar receiver under development by Garrett AiResearch for the NASA Space Station. In addition to the baseline designs, four other receiver concepts were designed and evaluated with respect to Brayton and Stirling engines. These concepts include a higher temperature version of the baseline receiver, a packed bed receiver, a plate-fin receiver, and a heat pipe receiver. The thermal storage for all designs is provided by the melting and freezing of Author a salt.

### A89-29407 THE RE-ENTRY ENVIRONMENT OF THE MULTI-ROLE **CAPSULE**

I. WALTERS and C. M. HEMPSELL (British Aerospace, PLC, Space and Communications Div., Stevenage, England) Interplanetary Society, Journal (ISSN 0007-084X), vol. 42, Feb. 1989, p. 88-91.

This paper describes the structural loading and the thermodynamic environment experienced by the baseline Multi-Role Capsule during reentry from orbit and for a proposed asymmetric alternative configuration. The baseline Multi-Role Capsule follows the same reentry philosophy as the American Gemini and Apollo capsules. To explore the possibility of a more benign reentry, an alternative capsule shape was analyzed, which can be trimmed to fly at higher angles of incidence giving a higher L/D ratio. This was achieved by a asymmetric conical body which produces an offset C(g) and at the same time allow higher angles of incidence. The alternative shape can fly at 39 deg incidence giving a lift-to-drag ratio of 0.55. This lowers the peak g levels experienced to 1.6 and significantly improves the achievable cross range.

#### A89-31748

### STATUS OF THE RITA - EXPERIMENT ON EURECA

H. BASSNER, H.-P. BERG, W. BIRNER (Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm GmbH, Ottobrunn, Federal Republic of Germany), C. BARTOLI, and A. TRIPPI (ESA, European Space Research and Technology Centre, Noordwijk, Netherlands) British Interplanetary Society, Journal (ISSN 0007-084X), vol. 42, March 1989, p. 121-126.

The development of the Radio-frequency Ion Thruster Assembly for the European Retrievable Carrier, Eureca I, is discussed. The Eureca I spacecraft and mission configurations are reviewed. The Eureca spacecraft is expected to be launched and recovered by the Space Shuttle in the early 1990s. The RITA-10 operation and design are described, including the use of Xenon gas as the propellant, and the automatic operation of the experiment with an onboard microcomputer system. The mission is planned to verify the use of the RITA electric propulsion system in space.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. N89-11780\*# Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### GROWTH REQUIREMENTS FOR MULTIDISCIPLINE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE EVOLUTIONARY SPACE STATION

BARRY MEREDITH, PETER AHLF, RUDY SAUCILLO, and DAVID EAKMAN (McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Rockville, Md.) Sep. 1988 146 p (NASA-TM-101497; NAS 1.15:101497) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF

A01 CSCL 22/1

The NASA Space Station Freedom is being designed to facilitate on-orbit evolution and growth to accommodate changing user needs and future options for U.S. space exploration. In support of the Space Station Freedom Program Preliminary Requirements Review, The Langley Space Station Office has identified a set of resource requirements for Station growth which is deemed adequate for the various evolution options. As part of that effort, analysis was performed to scope requirements for Space Station as an expanding, multidiscipline facility for scientific research, technology development and commercial production. This report describes the assumptions, approach and results of the study.

N89-11807\*# Arizona State Univ., Tempe. Dept. of Electronics and Computer Technology

IDENTIFICATION OF HIGH PERFORMANCE AND COMPONENT TECHNOLOGY FOR SPACE ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS FOR USE BEYOND THE YEAR 2000 Final Technical Report, 16 May 1986 - 15 Dec. 1988

JAMES E. MAISEL 5 Dec. 1988 227 p

(Contract NAG3-714)

(NASA-CR-183003; NAS 1.26:183003) Avail: NTIS HC A11/MF A01 CSCL 10/2

Addressed are some of the space electrical power system technologies that should be developed for the U.S. space program to remain competitive in the 21st century. A brief historical overview of some U.S. manned/unmanned spacecraft power systems is discussed to establish the fact that electrical systems are and will continue to become more sophisticated as the power levels appoach those on the ground. Adaptive/Expert power systems that can function in an extraterrestrial environment will be required to take an appropriate action during electrical faults so that the impact is minimal. Manhours can be reduced significantly by relinquishing tedious routine system component maintenance to the adaptive/expert system. By cataloging component signatures over time this system can set a flag for a premature component failure and thus possibly avoid a major fault. High frequency operation is important if the electrical power system mass is to be cut significantly. High power semiconductor or vacuum switching components will be required to meet future power demands. System mass tradeoffs have been investigated in terms of operating at high temperature, efficiency, voltage regulation, and system reliability. High temperature semiconductors will be required. Silicon carbide materials will operate at a temperature around 1000 K and the diamond material up to 1300 K. The driver for elevated temperature operation is that radiator mass is reduced significantly because of inverse temperature to the fourth power. Author

### N89-11809\*# Wisconsin Univ., Madison.

### STUDY OF THE GENERATOR/MOTOR OPERATION OF INDUCTION MACHINES IN A HIGH FREQUENCY LINK SPACE **POWER SYSTEM Final Report**

THOMAS A. LIPO and PRADEEP K. SOOD Mar. 1987 185 p (Contract NAG3-631)

(NASA-CR-179600; NAS 1.26:179600) Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 10/2

Static power conversion systems have traditionally utilized dc current or voltage source links for converting power from one ac or dc form to another since it readily achieves the temporary energy storage required to decouple the input from the output. Such links, however, result in bulky dc capacitors and/or inductors and lead to relatively high losses in the converters due to stresses on the semiconductor switches. The feasibility of utilizing a high frequency sinusoidal voltage link to accomplish the energy storage and decoupling function is examined. In particular, a type of resonant six pulse bridge interface converter is proposed which utilizes zero voltage switching principles to minimize switching losses and uses an easy to implement technique for pulse density modulation to control the amplitude, frequency, and the waveshape of the synthesized low frequency voltage or current. Adaptation of the proposed topology for power conversion to single-phase ac and dc voltage or current outputs is shown to be straight forward. The feasibility of the proposed power circuit and control technique for both active and passive loads are verified by means of simulation and experiment.

N89-13482\*# Bionetics Corp., Hampton, VA.
SYSTEM DESIGN ANALYSES OF A ROTATING
ADVANCED-TECHNOLOGY SPACE STATION FOR THE YEAR
2025 Interim Report, Nov. 1987 - May 1988
M. J. QUEIJO, A. J. BUTTERFIELD, W. F. CUDDIHY, R. W. STONE,

M. J. QUEIJO, A. J. BUTTERFIELD, W. F. CUDDIHY, R. W. STONE, J. R. WROBEL, P. A. GARN, and C. B. KING Dec. 1988 250 p

(Contract NAS1-18267)

(NASA-CR-181668; NÁS 1.26:181668) Avail: NTIS HC A11/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Studies of an advanced technology space station configured to implement subsystem technologies projected for availability in the time period 2000 to 2025 is documented. These studies have examined the practical synergies in operational performance available through subsystem technology selection and identified the needs for technology development. Further analyses are performed on power system alternates, momentum management and stabilization, electrothermal propulsion, composite materials and structures, launch vehicle alternates, and lunar and planetary missions. Concluding remarks are made regarding the advanced technology space station concept, its intersubsystem synergies, and its system operational subsystem advanced technology development needs.

N89-13492\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

### POWER CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN EARLY MANNED MARS MISSION UTILIZING THE SPACE STATION

MARTIN E. VALGORA 1987 15 p Presented at Case for Mars 3, Boulder, Colo., 18-22 Jul. 1987; sponsored by American Aeronautical Society, JPL, Los Alamos National Lab., Ames Research Center, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Planetary Society

(NASA-TM-101436; E-4472; NAS 1.15:101436) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 10/2

Power requirements and candidate electrical power sources were examined for the supporting space infrastructure for an early (2004) manned Mars mission. This two-year mission (60-day stay time) assumed a single six crew piloted vehicle with a Mars lander for four of the crew. The transportation vehicle was assumed to be a hydrogen/oxygen propulsion design with or without large aerobrakes and assembled and checked out on the LEO Space Station. The long transit time necessitated artificial gravity of the crew by rotating the crew compartments. This rotation complicates power source selection. Candidate power sources were examined for the Lander, Mars Orbiter, supporting Space Station, co-orbiting Propellant Storage Depot, and alternatively, a co-orbiting Propellant Generation (water electrolysis) Depot. Candidates considered were photovoltaics with regenerative fuel cells or batteries, solar dynamics, isotope dynamics, and nuclear power. Author

N89-14251\*# Boeing Aerospace Co., Huntsville, AL. SPACE STATION COMMONALITY ANALYSIS

1988 205 p

(Contract NAS8-36413)

(NASA-CR-179422; NAS 1.26:179422) Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

This study was conducted on the basis of a modification to Contract NAS8-36413, Space Station Commonality Analysis, which was initiated in December, 1987 and completed in July, 1988. The objective was to investigate the commonality aspects of

subsystems and mission support hardware while technology experiments are accommodated on board the Space Station in the mid-to-late 1990s. Two types of mission are considered: (1) Advanced solar arrays and their storage; and (2) Satellite servicing. The point of departure for definition of the technology development missions was a set of missions described in the Space Station Mission Requirements Data Base. (MRDB): TDMX 2151 Solar Array/Energy Storage Technology; TDMX 2561 Satellite Servicing and Refurbishment; TDMX 2562 Satellite Maintenance and Repair; TDMX 2563 Materials Resupply (to a free-flyer materials processing platform); TDMX 2564 Coatings Maintenance Technology; and TDMX 2565 Thermal Interface Technology, Issues to be addressed according to the Statement of Work included modularity of programs, data base analysis interactions, user interfaces, and commonality. The study was to consider State-of-the-art advances through the 1990s and to select an appropriate scale for the technology experiments, considering hardware commonality, user interfaces, and mission support requirements. The study was to develop evolutionary plans for the technology advancement missions.

N89-15043\*# Arizona Univ., Tucson. Dept. of Planetary Sciences, Lunar and Planetary Lab.

### EXPERIMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ON THE ORIGIN OF CHONDRULES Abstract Only

W. V. BOYNTON, DRAKE, HILDEBRAND, JONES, LEWIS, TREIMAN, and WARK *In* NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 2 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

Chrondule formation was an important (perhaps ubiguitous) process in the early solar system, yet their origins remain elusive. Some points, however, are clear. The precursor material of chondules (dust) was rapidly heated at rates of perhaps thousands of degrees per second and was cooled more slowly. It was proposed to investigate chondrule formation in the Space Station environment via a dust-box (a chamber in which dust can be suspended, heated, and cooled. A microgravity environment is conducive to this kind of experiment because of the significant retardation of settling rates compared with a terrestrial laboratory environment. These long-duration experiments might require the development of technologies to counteract even the small, but finite and permanent gravitation field of the Space Station. Simple, but interesting experiments on dust suspensions immediately present themselves.

## N89-15149\*# Battelle Columbus Labs., OH. SPACE STATION LONG-TERM LUBRICATION ANALYSIS Monthly Progress Report, 1-30 Sep. 1985

K. F. DUFRANE and E. E. MONTGOMERY 15 Oct. 1985 7 p Prepared in cooperation with Spectra Research Systems, Inc., Huntsville, AL

(Contract NAS8-36655)

(NASA-CR-178882; NAS 1.26:178882) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 \_ CSCL 22/2

The objectives of this program are: (1) to perform a complete tribology survey of every point of contact in the space station subject to relative motion regarding the materials, environment, and operation characteristics, (2) to review each point of relative motion regarding the selected materials and lubricants from the standpoint of the required operating characteristics and environmental conditions, (3) to make recommendations for improvements where the lubricants and/or materials are not considered optimum, and (4) to perform or recommend simulated or full-scale tests on components where problems are possible or likely because of new designs, significant design extensions beyond current practice, or sensitivity of other components to problems with a particular point of contact. The project is to be conducted over a 3-year time frame in two phases. Phase 1 will be a preliminary analysis conducted during the preliminary design phases of the Space Station. Phase 2 will be a more detailed analysis conducted during the period when the design becomes more established Author

N89-15933\*# Houston Univ., TX. Coll. of Architecture.
ANTARCTIC PLANETARY TESTBED (APT): A FACILITY IN
THE ANTARCTIC FOR RESEARCH, PLANNING AND
SIMULATION OF MANNED PLANETARY MISSIONS AND TO
PROVIDE A TESTBED FOR TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT
MASHID AHMADI, ALEJANDRO HORACIO BOTTELLI,
FERNANDO LUIS BRAVE, and MUHAMMAD ALI SIDDIQUI 16
May 1988 41 p

(Contract NGT-21-002-080)

(NASA-CR-184735; NAS 1.26:184735) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 14/2

The notion of using Antarctica as a planetary analog is not new. Ever since the manned space program gained serious respect in the 1950's, futurists have envisioned manned exploration and ultimate colonization of the moon and other extraterrestrial bodies. In recent years, much attention has been focused on a permanently manned U.S. space station, a manned Lunar outpost and a manned mission to Mars and its vicinity. When such lofty goals are set, it is only prudent to research, plan and rehearse as many aspects of such a mission as possible. The concept of the Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT) project is intended to be a facility that will provide a location to train and observe potential mission crews under conditions of isolation and severity, attempting to simulate an extraterrestrial environment. Antarctica has been considered as an analog by NASA for Lunar missions and has also been considered by many experts to be an excellent Mars analog. Antarctica contains areas where the environment and terrain are more similar to regions on the Moon and Mars than any other place on Earth. These features offer opportunities for simulations to determine performance capabilities of people and machines in harsh, isolated environments. The initial APT facility, conceived to be operational by the year 1991, will be constructed during the summer months by a crew of approximately twelve. Between six and eight of these people will remain through the winter. As in space, structures and equipment systems will be modular to facilitate efficient transport to the site, assembly, and evolutionary expansion. State of the art waste recovery/recycling systems are also emphasized due to their importance in space.

## N89-15968\*# Texas Univ., Austin. The Mars Company. DESIGN OF A FAST CREW TRANSFER VEHICLE TO MARS Final Report

6 May 1988 127 p Prepared in cooperation with Universities Space Research Association, Houston, TX

(Contract NGT-21-002-080)

(NASA-CR-184713; NAS 1.26:184713; RFP-ASE274L) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

A final report is made on the trajectory and vehicle requirements for a fast crew transfer vehicle to Mars which will complete an Earth to Mars (and Mars to Earth) transfer in 150 days and will have a stay time at Mars of 40 days. This vehicle will maximize the crew's effectiveness on Mars by minimizing detrimental physiological effects such as bone demineralization and loss of muscle tone caused by long period exposure to zero gravity and radiation from cosmic rays and solar flares. The crew transfer vehicle discussed will complete the second half of a Split Mission to Mars. In the Split Mission, a slow, unmanned cargo vehicle, nicknamed the Barge, is sent to Mars ahead of the crew vehicle. Once the Barge is in orbit around Mars, the fast crew vehicle will be launched to rendezvous with the Barge in Mars orbit. The vehicle presented is designed to carry six astronauts for a mission duration of one year. The vehicle uses a chemical propulsion system and a nuclear power system. Four crew modules, similar to the proposed Space Station Common Modules, are used to house the crew and support equipment during the mission. The final design also includes a command module that is shielded to Author protect the crew during radiation events.

## N89-15972\*# Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. TRANSPORTATION NODE SPACE STATION CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

30 Sep. 1988 211 p

(Contract NAS9-17878) (NASA-CR-172090; NAS 1.26:172090; EEI-88-207) Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

A number of recent studies have addressed the problem of a transportation node space station. How things would change or what addition facilities would be needed to support a major lunar or Mars initiative is a much often asked question. The support of a lunar base, requiring stacks on the order of 200 metric tons each to land 25 m tons on the lunar surface with reusable vehicles is addressed. The problem of maintaining and reusing large single stage Orbit Transfer Vehicles (OTVs) and single stage lander/launchers in space are examined. The required people and equipment needed, to maintain these vehicles are only vaguely known at present. The people and equipment needed depend on how well the OTV and lander/launcher can be designed for easy reuse. Since the OTV and lander/launcher are only conceptually defined at present, the real maintenance and refurbishment requirements are unobtainable. An estimate of what is needed, based on previous studies and obvious requirements was therefore made. An attempt was made to err on the conservative side.

Author

N89-16707\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.
OFFICE OF EXPLORATION: EXPLORATION STUDIES
TECHNICAL REPORT. VOLUME 2: STUDIES APPROACH AND RESULTS Status Report, FY 1988

BARNEY B. ROBERTS and DAN BLAND Dec. 1988 356 p (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2; NAS 1.15:4075-VOL-2) Avail: NTIS HC A16/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

The NASA Office of Exploration has been tasked with defining and recommending alternatives for an early 1990's national decision on a focused program of human exploration of the solar system. The Mission Analysis and System Engineering (MASE) group, which is managed by the Exploration Studies Office at the Johnson Space Center, is responsible for coordinating the technical studies necessary for accomplishing such a task. This technical report describes the process that has been developed in a case study approach. The four case studies that were developed in FY88 include: (1) human expedition to Phobos; (2) human expeditions to Mars; (3) lunar observatory; and (4) lunar outpost to early Mars evolution. The final outcome of this effort is a set of programmatic and technical conclusions and recommendations for the following year's work. Volume 2 describes the case study process, the technical results of each of the case studies, and opportunities for additional study. Included in the discussion of each case study is a description of the mission key features and profile. Mission definition and manifesting are detailed, followed by a description of the mission architecture and infrastructure. Systems concepts for the required orbital nodes, transportation systems, and planetary surface systems are discussed. Prerequisite implementation plans resulting from the synthesized case studies are described and in-depth assessments are presented.

# N89-17612\*# Texas Univ., Austin. GATEWAY: AN EARTH ORBITING TRANSPORTATION NODE 6 May 1988 124 p (Contract NGT-21-002-080) (NASA-CR-184751; NAS 1.26:184751; DR-2) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

University of Texas Mission Design (UTMD) has outlined the components that a space based transportation facility must include in order to support the first decade of Lunar base buildup. After studying anticipated traffic flow to and from the hub, and taking into account crew manhour considerations, propellant storage, orbital transfer vehicle maintenance requirements, and orbital mechanics, UTMD arrived at a design for the facility. The amount of activity directly related to supporting Lunar base traffic is too high to allow the transportation hub to be part of the NASA Space Station. Instead, a separate structure should be constructed and dedicated to handling all transportation-related duties. UTMD found that the structure (named Gateway) would need a permanent crew of four to perform maintenance tasks on the orbital transfer and

orbital maneuvering vehicles and to transfer payload from launch vehicles to the orbital transfer vehicles. In addition, quarters for 4 more persons should be allocated for temporary accommodation of Lunar base crew passing through Gateway. UTMD was careful to recommend an expendable structure that can adapt to meet the growing needs of the American space program.

## N89-18507\*# Texas Univ., Austin. Space Port Systems. MOONPORT: TRANSPORTATION NODE IN LUNAR ORBIT Final Report

May 1987 182 p

(Contract NGT-21-002-080)

(NASA-CR-184733; NAS 1.26:184733) Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

An orbital transporation system between the Earth and Moon was designed. The design work focused on the requirements and configuration of an orbiting lunar base. The design utilized current Space Station technologies, but also focused on the specific requirements involved with a permanently manned, orbiting lunar station. A model of the recommended configuration was constructed. In order to analyze Moonport activity and requirements, a traffic model was designed, defining traffic between the lunar port, or Moonport and low Earth orbit. Also, a lunar base model was used to estimate requirements of the surface base on Moonport traffic and operations. A study was conducted to compare Moonport traffic and operations based in low lunar orbit and the L (sub 2) equilibrium point, behind the Moon. The study compared delta-V requirements to each location and possible payload deliveries to low Earth orbit from each location. Products of the Moonport location study included number of flights annually to Moonport, net payload delivery to low Earth orbit, and Moonport storage requirement.

### N89-18510\*# Utah State Univ., Logan. LUNAR ORBITING PROSPECTOR Final Report

1988 310 p

(Contract NGT-21-002-080)

(NASA-CR-184755; NAS 1.26:184755) Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

One of the prime reasons for establishing a manned lunar presence is the possibility of using the potential lunar resources. The Lunar Orbital Prospector (LOP) is a lunar orbiting platform whose mission is to prospect and explore the Moon from orbit in support of early lunar colonization and exploitation efforts. The LOP mission is divided into three primary phases: transport from Earth to low lunar orbit (LLO), operation in lunar orbit, and platform servicing in lunar orbit. The platform alters its orbit to obtain the desired surface viewing, and the orbit can be changed periodically as needed. After completion of the inital remote sensing mission, more ambitious and/or complicated prospecting and exploration missions can be contemplated. A refueled propulsion module, updated instruments, or additional remote sensing packages can be flown up from the lunar base to the platform.

B.G.

N89-18511\*# Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Dept. of Aerospace Engineering.

### **CAMELOT 2 Final Report**

1988 263 p

(Contract NGT-21-002-080)

(NASA-CR-184731; NAS 1.26:184731) Avail: NTIS HC A12/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The design parameters of a space vehicle resulting from studies conducted at the University of Michigan are presented. The vehicle is identified as a Circulating Autonomous Mars-Earth Luxury Orbital Transport (CAMELOT). This report documents the results of the current study based on several key changes in the spacecraft systems and layout. Subjects discussed are propulsion, docking, power systems, habitat design, and orbital assembly.

N89-19323# Technische Univ., Berlin (Germany, F.R.). Inst. fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt.

A MODEL FOR THE GEOSTATIONARY ORBITAL

### INFRASTRUCTURE, SYSTEM ANALYSIS

H. H. KOELLE and N. MILLIN 1 Aug. 1988 35 p (ILR-MITT-205; ETN-89-93978) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

The functions and architecture of an infrastructure in the geostationary orbit (GEO) are discussed. A case study of a typical GEO infrastructure as it may develop during the next century was carried out, emphasizing conceptual design and analysis of a subsystem of this GEO infrastructure: the GEO Regional Transportation Company (GRET) envisaged as a commercial enterprise serving the 39 routes within the GEO complex by 10 different types of robots, taxis, and tugs. Results of simulation runs over a 110 yr life cycle produce timelines of several system performance parameters including prices for services within the market scenario assumed, which includes the acquisition and operation of a solar power system with 500 GW output.

### 15

### MISSIONS, TETHERS, AND PLATFORMS

Includes descriptions and requirements of missions and tethers onboard the Space Station and platforms that are either co-orbiting with the Space Station, in polar orbit, or in geosynchronous orbit and which are part of the Space Station system.

# A89-10964# OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INSTRUMENTATION PROPOSED BY NOAA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR THE NASA AND ESA POLAR ORBITING

**PLATFORMS** 

BRUCE H. NEEDHAM (NOAA, Washington, DC) IN: International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment, 21st, Ann Arbor, MI, Oct. 26-30, 1987, Proceedings. Volume 1. Ann Arbor, MI, Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1987, p. 551-559.

In the mid-1990's the National Aeronautics and Space Aministration (NASA) and the European Space Agency (ESA) each plan to launch serviceable polar orbiting platforms as part of the International Space Station program. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is planign to utilize the NASA and ESA polar orbiting platforms to carry its' operational instruments for environmental remote sensing as a follow-on to the NOAA K, L, M series of operational polar orbiting satellites.

## A89-11125\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD. SCIENTIFIC MISSIONS FOR EARTH ORBITAL TETHER SYSTEMS

WILLIAM J. WEBSTER, JR. (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) (NASA, AIAA, and PSN, International Conference on Tethers in Space, Arlington, VA, Sept. 17-19, 1986) Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets (ISSN 0022-4650), vol. 25, July-Aug. 1988, p. 299-303. Previously cited in issue 03, p. 304, Accession no. A87-14081. refs

**A89-11823\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

### U.S. SPACE STATION PLATFORM - CONFIGURATION TECHNOLOGY FOR CUSTOMER SERVICING

JOSEPH A. DEZIO and BARBARA A. WALTON (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) IN: Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1987, p. 152-157.

Features of the Space Station coorbiting and polar orbiting platforms (COP and POP, respectively) are described that will allow them to be configured optimally to meet mission requirements and to be assembled, serviced, and modified on-orbit. Both of these platforms were designed to permit servicing at the Shuttle using the remote manipulator system with teleoperated end

effectors; EVA was planned as a backup and for unplanned payload failure modes. Station-based servicing is discussed as well as expendable launch vehicle-based servicing concepts.

#### A89-11890

## HOSTILE HIGH ENERGY VISIBLE LASER ENVIRONMENT PROVIDING DESTRUCTION OF OPTICAL SIGNAL IN IMAGING SYSTEMS

J. R. PALMER (Alabama, University, Huntsville) IN: Optical devices in adverse environments; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cannes, France, Nov. 19, 20, 1987. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1988, p. 130-174. refs

The amounts of pulsed or CW laser radiation sufficient to permanently damage various types of optical imaging systems are calculated theoretically, with an emphasis on systems designed to operate in the IR. The general physical principles on which the estimates are based are reviewed; the formulations for the individual computations are described in detail; and results are presented in extensive tables for metallic surfaces (Cu, Au, and Ag), thin-film-coated optics, MTF analyses, and thermal shock in coated and metallic reflective optics. The sensitivity of many optical systems to relatively low light levels is indicated, and it is pointed out that collection-system optics can also be affected if the collection system itself (rather than the detector) is damage-prone.

## A89-12649 COUPLING OF TETHER MODES WITH SUB-SATELLITE ATTITUDE MOTION

A. H. VON FLOTOW and N. M. WERELEY (MIT, Cambridge, MA) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 411-424. refs (AAS PAPER 87-433)

The attitude oscillations of a tethered subsatellite are considered as well as the oscillation of an internal fuel slosh mode, uniform tether stretch, and lateral tether motion discretized by a sequence of assumed modes. It is shown that tether-aligned thrusting is nonconservative and may lead to dynamic instability. This instability was demonstrated using simple models with reasonable parameter values.

## A89-12650 MAGNETICALLY INDUCED LIBRATIONS IN CONDUCTING TETHERS

S. BERGAMASCHI and B. QUADRELLI (Padova, Universita, Padua, Italy) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 441-453. refs (Contract CNR-86,022) (AAS PAPER 87-435)

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the motion of a conducting tether, caused by the interaction of the electric current flowing in it with the Earth magnetic field. Two different models are used. In the first, orbital effects are taken into account and the tether is rigid; in the second, the orbit is neglected and elastic vibrations are investigated. The equations of motion are integrated and results are given for different current intensities and frequencies, as well as for different orbits.

A89-12651\* Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

### A LOW EARTH ORBIT SKYHOOK TETHER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

PAUL A. PENZO (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 455-468. refs

(AAS PAPER 87-436)

This paper discusses the design concept of a structure, called the Skyhook Tether Transportation System (STTS) which may be used to transport mass to higher or lower orbits or to capture

objects from higher or lower orbits. An analysis is presented for the possibility of the STTS to perform the function of transporting masses suborbitally, capturing the objects, and then releasing them to a higher orbit, the GEO, the moon, or for an escape. It is shown that, although the possibility of such a system is limited by the tether strength, even a modest system can yield considerable benefits in propellant savings if it is used in combination with chemical propulsion.

### A89-13419

### **COLUMBUS ON-BOARD SOFTWARE**

M. IRVING and J. LEE (Logica Space and Defence Systems, Ltd., London, England) British Interplanetary Society, Journal (ISSN 0007-084X), vol. 41, Oct. 1988, p. 483-488. Research supported by MBB-Erno Raumfahrttechnik GmbH.

The Columbus on-board software and hardware system design is described, considering the Man Tended Free Flyer (MTFF) subsystems and payloads. The payloads that the MTFF will contain are designed to perform experiments in material science, fluid physics, life sciences, and other related areas. The system mission management (SMM) and software are outlined. SMM requirements fall into the following categories: system supervision, mission management, system monitoring, and fault management. K.K.

## A89-14762 DYNAMICS OF TETHERED SPACE SYSTEMS [DINAMIKA KOSMICHESKIKH TROSOVYKH SISTEM]

V. V. BELETSKII IN: Mechanics and scientific-technological progress. Volume 1. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 1987, p. 226-241. In Russian. refs

The history and the current status of theoretical and applied research in the field of tethered space systems are briefly reviewed. In particular, attention is given to equations of motion of an orbital tethered system, stationary configurations in a gravitational field, systems with weightless and ponderable tethers, and a tethered system deployment model. The discussion also covers pendulum motions of a tethered system, modes and frequencies of small vibrations of a radial tethered system, stationary motion and stability of an atmospheric probe, and an electromagnetic orbital tethered system.

V.L.

### A89-15150#

## TETHERS - A KEY TECHNOLOGY FOR FUTURE SPACE FLIGHT? [TETHERS - EEN SLEUTELTECHNOLOGIE IN DE RUIMTEVAART VAN MORGEN?]

M. P. M. VAN ROOZENDAAL (Centrale Organisatie voor Toegepast-Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek, Instituut voor Produktonwikkeling TNO, Netherlands) Ruimtevaart, vol. 37, Aug. 1988, p. 16-24. In Dutch.

The current development status of tethered spacecraft is surveyed, with an emphasis on projects related to the International Space Station. The history of tether concepts is briefly recalled, and consideration is given to the use of tethers to release payloads for reentry or orbital transport, power generation with electrodynamic tethers, tether-spacecraft dynamics, the selection of high-strength lightweight materials for the tether itself, and the planned scientific missions of the Shuttle-deployable TSS-1 and TSS-2 tethered ionosphere probes. In the Space Station context, it is estimated that the use of tethers to release the Space Shuttle and waste containers for reentry and to release OTVs for flight to higher altitudes could yield savings of up to 89,000 kg of fuel per year (for a cost savings of \$1.1-2.1 billion over an 11-year period).

A89-15848\* Fairchild Space and Electronics Co., Germantown,

### DUAL KEEL SPACE STATION PAYLOAD POINTING SYSTEM DESIGN AND ANALYSIS FEASIBILITY STUDY

TOM SMAGALA, BRIAN F. CLASS (Fairchild Space Co. Germantown, MD), FRANK H. BAUER, and DEBORAH A. LEBAIR (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) IN: Acquisition, tracking, and pointing II; Proceedings of the Meeting,

Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 14, 15, 1988. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1988, p. 2-10. refs

A Space Station attached Payload Pointing System (PPS) has been designed and analyzed. The PPS is responsible for maintaining fixed payload pointing in the presence of disturbance applied to the Space Station. The payload considered in this analysis is the Solar Optical Telescope. System performance is evaluated via digital time simulations by applying various disturbance forces to the Space Station. The PPS meets the Space Station articulated pointing requirement for all disturbances except Shuttle docking and some centrifuge cases.

#### A89-16167#

### EXTENSIONAL OSCILLATIONS OF TETHERED SATELLITE SYSTEMS

A. K. MISRA (McGill University, Montreal, Canada) and V. J. MODI (British Columbia, University, Vancouver, Canada) Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 11, Nov.-Dec. 1988, p. 594-597. Previously cited in issue 23, p. 3420, Accession no. A86-47942. refs (Contract NSERC-A-0967; NSERC-A-2181)

## A89-16504\*# Martin Marietta Corp., Denver, CO. TETHERED VERSUS ATTACHED CRYOGENIC PROPELLANT STORAGE AT SPACE STATION

DALE A. FESTER, L. KEVIN RUDOLPH, and ERLINDA R. KIEFEL (Martin Marietta Corp., Astronautics Group, Denver, CO) International Symposium on Space Technology and Science, 16th, Sapporo, Japan, May 22-27, 1988, Paper. 19 p. refs (Contract NAS9-17422)

The space-based orbital transfer vehicle will require a large cryogenic fuel storage facility at the Space Station. An alternative to fuel storage on-board the Space Station is on a tethered orbital refueling facility (TORF) which is separated from the Space Station by a sufficient distance to induce a gravity gradient to settle the propellants. Overall costs and benefits of a particular tethered facility design have been defined relative to a representative zero-gravity facility on the Space Station. Results indicate that the TORF hardware and operations costs are roughly 40 percent higher than the comparable zero-g facility costs. The cost difference is negligible when compared to the launch cost of the fuel over the facility 10-year lifetime.

A89-17682\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

### THE EARTH OBSERVING SYSTEM

GERALD A. SOFFEN (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 9 p. (IAF PAPER 88-114)

NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) is a prospective program for earth observation from space using various unmanned, sun-synchronous polar orbit sensor platforms in conjunction with the Space Station to conduct measurements over a period of 15 years. The most important instruments will be the Moderate-Resolution Imaging Spectrometer, the High-Resolution Imaging Spectrometer, a large-area coverage SAR, the Laser Atmospheric Wind Sounder, the Atmospheric IR Sounder, and a Geodynamics and Laser-Ranging System.

### A89-17684#

### THREE-DIMENSIONAL OBSERVATION BY MEANS OF TETHERED ANTENNAE

A. MOCCIA and S. VETRELLA (Napoli, Universita, Naples, Italy) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 14 p. Research supported by the Italian Space Agency and MPI. refs

(IAF PAPER 88-118)

A digital simulation is conducted for a SAR interferometric system of novel configuration, in which two antennae are respectively held at different orbital altitudes by a main space station and a tether-connected subsatellite. The station transmits radar pulses, and both antennas receive return signals. Attention

is given to a specific mission specification that illustrates the accuracy thus achievable in terrain mapping tasks, with a view to the development of future real-time space cartographic services able to operate in adverse weather and nocturnally as well as diurnally.

O.C.

#### A89-17771#

### AUTONOMOUS GEOSTATIONARY STATIONKEEPING SYSTEM OPTIMIZATION AND VALIDATION

P. MAUTE, B. BLANCKE, J. PH. JAHIER (Aerospatiale, Cannes, France), and F. ALBY (CNES, Toulouse, France) | IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 10 p. (IAF PAPER 88-327)

The results of an on-going joint CNES-Aerospatiale study designed to optimize and qualify a geostationary station keeping system using earth, sun, and Polaris sensor measurements are presented. The main system features and the optimization process are considered. The validation method, based on the implementation of the on-board software on a microprocessor interfaced with a computer in charge of a system environment simulation, is described.

### A89-18314# COLUMBUS LOGISTICS PROGRAM

MIKE C. ATTWOOD and STEFANOS MELISSOPOULOS (MBB-ERNO Raumfahrttechnik GmbH, Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 11 p. (AIAA PAPER 88-4737)

An account is given of the logistics scenario envisioned by ESA for the Man-Tended Free Flyer and Attached Pressurized Module elements of Columbus, in light of current Columbus configuration concepts and the planned interface of Columbus with Hermes. The resupply infrastructure identified covers the spectrum from provision of off-line repair of units at a manufacturing facility via ground/orbit transport to on-orbit storage until utilization is called for. A Centralized Logistics Facility will coordinate and control all required logistics support activities.

O.C.

A89-19916\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

### SPACE VEHICLE GLOW AND ITS IMPACT ON SPACECRAFT SYSTEMS

H. B. GARRETT, A. CHUTJIAN, and S. GABRIEL (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets (ISSN 0022-4650), vol. 25, Sept.-Oct. 1988, p. 321-340. refs

Spacecraft glow poses a contamination threat to low orbital altitude optical sensor systems. The complexity of the phenomena entails a multifaceted approach to system design for vehicle glow minimization. In the case of Space Shuttle cloud glow, which involves line and band emission, filtering and careful optical sensor wavelength selection may also prove useful; Space Shuttle thruster glow mitigation entails the limitation of thruster firings during sensor operations. Careful selection of instrument baffle materials and coatings, as well as control of surface temperatures, are recommended as ways of limiting glow impact for instruments directed in the direction of vehicle movement.

## A89-21769\* California Univ., Los Angeles. BEAM-PLASMA INTERACTIONS IN SPACE EXPERIMENTS - A SIMULATION STUDY

P. L. PRITCHETT (California, University, Los Angeles) and R. M. WINGLEE (Colorado, University, Boulder) (Society of Geomagnetism and Earth, Planetary and Space Sciences, Inoue Foundation for Science and the Telecommunications Advancement, and URSI, Workshop on Active Experiments in Space, Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 19, 20, 1987) Journal of Geomagnetism and Geoelectricity (ISSN 0022-1392), vol. 40, no. 10, 1988, p. 1235-1256. refs

(Contract NAGW-78; NAGW-91; NSG-7287; NSF ATM-85-21125; F19628-88-K-0022; F19628-85-K-0027)

The plasma environment in the vicinity of a spacecraft during the injection of dense electron beams is studied using a two-dimensional, isolated-system electrostatic simulation model. The dependence of the beam stagnation time on the beam width and energy is examined. It is found that the relative size of the beam stagnation time and the ambient-plasma response time determines the environment of the spacecraft. The case of cross-field injection with beam stagnation time greater than plasma response time is discussed in detail. Also, the nature of the beam properties, plasma response, and wave spectra are considered.

R.B.

### A89-23255

### **EMPLOYING SPACE TETHERS**

IAN PARKER Space (ISSN 0267-954X), vol. 4, Mar.-Apr. 1988, p. 28, 29, 31.

Research concerning the development and applications of space tethers is reviewed. The TSS-1 mission to study tether dynamics by deploying a satellite 20 km above the Space Shuttle using a 2-mm thick tether and the TSS-2 mission to study the upper atmosphere are discussed. The possible uses of tethers with the Space Station are examined, including reentry, boosting, and energy applications. Also, the creation of artificial gravity by rotating a spacecraft tethered to a mass and the possibility of using tethers to launch satellites from orbital towers are considered.

### A89-23540 MOTION STEREO AND EGO-MOTION COMPLEX LOGARITHMIC MAPPING (ECLM)

SANDRA L. BARTLETT and RAMESH JAIN (Michigan, University, Ann Arbor) IN: Digital and optical shape representation and pattern recognition; Proceedings of the Meeting, Orlando, FL, Apr. 4-6, 1988. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1988, p. 138-145. refs (Contract NSF MCS-82-19739; F49620-82-C-0089)

Ego-motion Complex Logarithmic Mapping (ECLM) employs approximate ego-motion information obtainable in such applications (which require object-recognition, depth-determination, and dynamic scene-segmentation) as autonomous-navigation vehicles, space station construction, and robot arm control, to choose the origin of the mapping. This choice facilitates the use of important characteristics of optical flow without the onerous requirement to calculate the flow. An evaluation is made of the performance of point-, line-, and region algorithms in ECLM space, as well as of the ways in which they can be used for depth determination.

O.C

### A89-24674

### CONCEPTS FOR CRYSTALLIZATION OF ORGANIC MATERIAL UNDER MICROGRAVITY

A. PLAAS-LINK (Intospace GmbH, Hanover, Federal Republic of Germany) and J. CORNIER Applied Microgravity Technology (ISSN 0931-9530), vol. 1, July 1988, p. 123-132. refs

Methods for growing crystals of organic material in microgravity are discussed. Methods for protein crystal growth on earth are reviewed, including the vapor diffusion, dialysis, liquid/liquid diffusion, and temperature gradient techniques. The advantages of protein crystal growth in microgravity are considered and the experiments performed during Spacelab I (Littke and John, 1986) and on the Space Shuttle (De Lucase et al., 1986) are described. Plans for future research are examined, including the Spacelab and the ESA Eureca platform. The Crystallization of Organic Substances in Microgravity for Applied research concept, which makes it possible to use all of the major crystallization techniques in a microgravity environment, is discussed in detail.

### A89-24708

### THE FIGURE-OF-8 LIBRATIONS OF THE GRAVITY GRADIENT PENDULUM AND MODES OF AN ORBITING TETHER

PETER J. MELVIN (U.S. Navy, Naval Research Laboratory,

Washington, DC) Quarterly of Applied Mathematics (ISSN 0033-569X), vol. 46, Dec. 1988, p. 637-663. Research supported by the U.S. Navy and SDIO. refs

An algorithm is presented for the Hill-Poincare analytical continuation of the out-of-plane normal mode of the gravity gradient pendulum. The Poincare-Lindstedt solution employs 17 Poisson series and 24 recursion relations; it was evaluated to the 50th order on a CRAY. The trajectories of the nonlinear normal modes are figures-of-8 on the unit sphere which can be computed nearly to the orbit normal. Numerical integrations indicate further that initial conditions computed at the nadir can be used to generate figures-of-8 over the pole, that the single hemispherical figures-of-8 appear to be stable at large amplitudes, and that the gravity gradient pendulum has chaotic solutions. A theory is developed for the linear normal modes of a tethered satellite, and the eigenvalues are found for the rosary tether.

**A89-25088\***# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

### DESIGN OPTIONS AND ANALYSIS OF VARIABLE GRAVITY SYSTEMS IN SPACE

PAUL A. PENZO and RODICA IONASESCU (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 11 p. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-0100)

Design options for tethered systems which can produce a variable gravity living environment in space are discussed. Parameters of rotating systems are reviewed, and early studies of rotating systems are recalled. Artificial gravity configurations are shown and their individual advantages and disadvantages are examined.

C.D.

A89-25094\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

### ENHANCING AEROSPACE SYSTEMS AUTONOMY THROUGH PREDICTIVE MONITORING

RICHARD J. DOYLE, SUZANNE M. SELLERS, and DAVID J. ATKINSON (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 12 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-0107)

The quick and reliable detection of anomalous behavior in aerospace systems is addressed. Ways to adjust nominal sensor value expectations dynamically, taking into account the changing operating context of the system, are considered. How to utilize sensors selectively, determining which subset of the available sensors to use at any given time to verify nominal operation efficiently without processing a prohibitive amount of data, is examined.

## A89-25211\*# NASA Space Station Program Office, Reston, VA. SPACE STATION FREEDOM AS AN EARTH OBSERVING PLATFORM

RICHARD E. SNYDER and VINCENT J. BILARDO, JR. (NASA, Space Station Freedom Program Office, Reston, VA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 13 p. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-0251)

The Space Station manned base is discussed, focusing on the use of the base as a science platform for earth observation. The program elements of the Space Station are described, including the manned base, the international elements, the Polar Platform, and the Man-tended Frequent Flyer. The accommodation and operational requirements for the earth observation payloads are examined. Candidate missions for the manned base earth observation program are presented, including observations of tropical regions, the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission, the tropical regions imaging spectrometer, the Earth Radiation Budget Experiment, and commercial remote sensing.

### A89-25408# UTILIZATION OF THE U.S. LABORATORY

### 15 MISSIONS, TETHERS, AND PLATFORMS

EUGENE G. COWART (Boeing Aerospace, Huntsville, AL) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 7 p.

(AIAA PAPER 89-0507)

The U.S. Laboratory, which is being developed for the Space Station is examined. The processes for the development, integration, and construction of payloads for the laboratory are discussed. The customer utilization program to work with customers in the development and integration of payloads is outlined. Also, the laboratory support equipment, customer resources, payloads, and experiments under consideration are listed.

**A89-25409\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

### SPACE STATION UTILIZATION FOR THE ASTROMETRIC TELESCOPE FACILITY

KENJI NISHIOKA, DAVID C. BLACK, GEORGE D. GATEWOOD, and EUGENE H. LEVY (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA) AlAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 7 p. refs (AlAA PAPER 89-0510)

It is shown how it is possible for the Astrometric Telescope Facility (ATF) to utilize the Space Station Freedom as an attached payload by complying with changes in the Station concept and schedule. The ability of the station to accommodate ATF's firm requirements is also addressed. The main factors that led the ATF to utilize the Space Station Freedom are the Station's relative orbital stability and longevity, the availability of maintenance and repair services, and the provision of utilities.

## A89-27221 DESIGN OF THE ST DATA MANAGEMENT FACILITY CATALOG

STEPHEN H. LUBOW (Space Telescope Science Institute; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD) IN: Astronomy from large databases: Scientific objectives and methodological approaches; Proceedings of the Conference, Garching, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 12-14, 1987. Garching, Federal Republic of Germany, European Southern Observatory, 1988, p. 373-378. refs

The Space Telescope (ST) Data Management Facility (DMF) is an interim data archive for ST data. The DMF catalog consists of summary information about ST observations and associated data. The catalog contains an observation index which is used to provide information about successfully proposed, uninitiated observations, as well as information about completed observations. In the latter case, the observation index includes information sufficient to locate the actual data on optical disk. The catalog will also contain information about calibration and engineering parameters. Potential catalog users include archival researchers, ST proposers and users, instrument scientists, and engineers. Several design issues and decisions are discussed. These include the use of a commercial relational database system, the choice among existing relational systems, use of standard interfaces, the structure of the observation index, and the flow of data into the catalog. Author

### A89-27830 SPACEHAB - A MULTIPURPOSE FACILITY FOR LIFE SCIENCES

CHESTER M. LEE (Spacehab, Inc., Seattle, WA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 7 p. (SAE PAPER 881028)

Spacehab, a pressurized habitable living compartment designed to be mounted in the Shuttle Orbiter cargo bay, is described and illustrated with drawings. Spacehab is a metal cylinder facility that can accomodate and support additional life-science experiments, since both Spacehab and Spacelab could be flown on the same mission. Using Spacehab could reduce costs and lead time for payload integration, mission planning, and preparation. The facility could also be used as a Space Station safe haven/infirmary, an

advanced-systems testbed, or a permanent isolated X-ray facility.

A.A.F.

A89-28125\* Stanford Univ., CA.

### HIGH-ENERGY FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ARTHUR B. C. WALKER, JR. (Stanford University, CA), W. T. ROBERTS, and J. R. DABBS (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) Solar Physics (ISSN 0038-0938), vol. 118, no. 1-2, 1988, p. 365-371. refs (Contract NSG-5131)

Approaches to the deployment of instruments for the study of high-energy solar emissions alone or in conjunction with other solar instruments are considered. The Space Station has been identified as the preferred mode for the deployment of the Advanced Solar Observatory, and it is suggested that a proposed High-Energy Facility could be on a coorbiting platform. The implementation plan for the High-Energy Facility involves the definition of the interface structures required to mount the facility instruments to the Space Station and the development of hard X-ray and gamma-ray imaging, spectroscopic, and polarimetric instruments.

A89-28950\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

### PROSPECTS FOR A CONTAMINATION-FREE ULTRAVACUUM FACILITY IN LOW-EARTH ORBIT

ROBERT J. NAUMANN (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) Journal of Vacuum Science and Technology A (ISSN 0734-2101), vol. 7, Jan.-Feb. 1989, p. 90-99. refs

The old concept of using the wake of a spacecraft to obtain an ultrahigh vacuum is revisited. A wakeshield can be configured so that a surface of interest does not subtend any walls that could become contaminated, thus it should be possible to achieve a contamination-free, ultrahigh vacuum capability with infinite pumping speed even in the presence of high heat loads and moderate gas loads. This papar analyzes the conceptual design for a Space Ultravacuum Research Facility (SURF), both in a shuttle-attached mode and as a free flyer. It is shown that even in the shuttle-attached mode, it should be possible to obtain vacuum levels equivalent to 10 to the -9th to 10 to the -10th Torr with O and N2 as the primary constituents. As a free flyer the SURF will be limited primarily by the gas load from the process being performed. For chemical beam epitaxy it is shown that equivalent vacuum levels of 10 to the -14th Torr should be possible at 300 km.

**A89-31876\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

### OUTER ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH USING TETHERED SYSTEMS

JOHN L. ANDERSON (NASA, Washington, DC) Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets (ISSN 0022-4650), vol. 26, Mar.-Apr. 1989, p. 66-71. Previously cited in issue 07, p. 1032, Accession no. A88-22512. refs

### A89-31877#

### TETHER SATELLITE POTENTIAL FOR RAREFIED GAS AERODYNAMIC RESEARCH

F. C. HURLBUT (California, University, Berkeley) Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets (ISSN 0022-4650), vol. 26, Mar.-Apr. 1989, p. 72-79. Previously cited in issue 07, p. 966, Accession no. A88-22513. refs

A89-31878\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

### ENGINEERING TETHERED PAYLOADS FOR MAGNETIC AND PLASMA OBSERVATIONS IN LOW ORBIT

WILLIAM J. WEBSTER, JR. (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets (ISSN 0022-4650), vol. 26, Mar.-Apr. 1989, p. 80-84. Previously cited in issue 07, p. 1052, Accession no. A88-22515. refs

### 15 MISSIONS, TETHERS, AND PLATFORMS

A89-31941\* Colorado Univ., Boulder. TOWARD A COMPLETE EOS DATA AND INFORMATION **SYSTEM** 

ROBERT R. P. CHASE (Colorado, University, Boulder) IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing (ISSN 0196-2892), vol. 27, March 1989, p. 125-131. refs (Contract NAGW-946; NAGW-1121; NAGW-1191)

Based on NASA EOS data panel analyses, an architectural concept is described in terms of elemental composition, top-level functions, and external and internal interfaces. This concept has been evaluated through the use of realistic user-generated scenarios consistent with existing plans for the 1990s and the Space Station. Developmental approaches for the requisite EOS data and information system are presented and a hybrid methodology for implementing this system is discussed.

N89-10264\*# Alabama Univ., Huntsville. Dept. of Physics. COMPACT IMAGING SPECTROMETER FOR INDUCED EMISSIONS Final Technical Report, 31 Mar. 1986 - 1 Feb. 1988

DOUGLAS G. TORR Sep. 1988 20 p (Contract NAG8-060) (NASA-CR-183187; NAS 1.26:183187) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 14B

On the basis of spectral measurements made from the Space Shuttle and on models of the possible Space Station external environment, it appears likely that, even at the planned altitudes of Space Station, photon emissions will be induced. These emissions will occur to some degree throughout the ultraviolet-visible-infrared spectrum. The emissions arise from a combination of processes including gas phase collisions between relatively energetic ambient and surface emitted or re-emitted atoms or molecules, where the surface raises some species to excited energy states. At the present time it is not possible to model these processes or the anticipated intensity levels with any accuracy, as a number of fundamental parameters needed for such calculations are still poorly known or unknown. However, it is possible that certain spectral line and band features will exceed the desired goal that concomitant emissions not exceed the natural zodiacal background. Also, in the near infrared and infrared, it appears that this level will be exceeded to a significant degree. Therefore it will be necessary to monitor emission levels in the vicinity of Space Station, both in order to establish the levels and to better model the environment. A small spectrometer is briefly described which is suitable for monitoring the spectrum from 1200 A to less than or equal to 12,000 A. The instrument uses focal plane array detectors to image this full spectral range simultaneously. The spectral resolution is 4 to 12 A, depending Author on the portion of the wavelength range.

Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., N89-10931\*# Pasadena.

SPACE SCIENCE/SPACE STATION ATTACHED PAYLOAD POINTING ACCOMMODATION STUDY: TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT WHITE PAPER

RICHARD Y. LIN, KENNETH E. MANN, ROBERT A. LASKIN, and SAMUEL W. SIRLIN 15 Dec. 1987 82 p

(Contract NAS7-918)

(NASA-CR-182735; NAS 1.26:182735; JPL-PUBL-87-43) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22B

Technology assessment is performed for pointing systems that accommodate payloads of large mass and large dimensions. Related technology areas are also examined. These related areas include active thermal lines or power cables across gimbals, new materials for increased passive damping, tethered pointing, and inertially reacting pointing systems. Conclusions, issues and concerns, and recommendations regarding the status and development of large pointing systems for space applications are Author made based on the performed assessments.

N89-10934\*# Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. **TETHER APPLICATIONS Interim Report** Nov. 1986 94 p

(Contract NAS8-35835)

(NASA-CR-179392; NAS 1.26:179392) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22B

For a range of tether lengths, end masses, and orbits, tether deployment concepts were defined and/or analyzed from the Orbiter for steady state/dynamic and up/down deployments and from circular/elliptical orbits. Orbits were defined and/or analyzed for end mass releasing concepts with steady state and dynamic releases taking into account tether and end mass motion before and after release. For a range of tether lengths, end masses, and orbits, tether retrieving or disposing concepts were defined and/or analyzed for both reusable and disposable tethers. Tether programs were installed or updated on the MSFC VAX 11/780 computer.

Los Alamos National Lab., NM. Chemistry and N89-11504# Laser Sciences Div.

HIGH ENERGY-INTENSITY ATOMIC OXYGEN BEAM SOURCE FOR LOW EARTH ORBIT MATERIALS DEGRADATION **STUDIES** 

J. B. CROSS and N. C. BLAIS 1988 14 p Presented at the 16th International Symposium on Rarefied Gas Dynamics, Pasadena, Calif., 11 Jul. 1988 (Contract W-7405-ENG-36)

(DE88-014316; LA-UR-88-2188; CONF-880781-1) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

A high intensity (10 to the 19th O-atoms/s-sr) high energy (5 eV) source of oxygen atoms has been developed that produces a total fluence of 10 to the 22d O-atoms/sq cm in less than 100 hours of continuous operation at a distance of 15 cm from the source. The source employs a CW CO2 laser sustained discharge to form a high temperature (15,000 K) plasma in the throat of a 0.3-mm diameter nozzle using 3 to 8 atmospheres of rare gas/O2 mixtures. Visible and infrared photon flux levels of 1 watt/sq cm have been measured 15 cm downstream of the source while vacuum UV (VUV) fluxes are comparable to that measured in low earth orbit. The reactions of atomic oxygen with kapton, Teflon, silver, and various coatings have been studied. The oxidation of kapton (reaction efficiency = 3x10 to the -24 cm + or - 50 percent) has an activation energy of 0.8 Kcal/mole over the temperature range of 25 to 100 C at a beam energy of 1.5 eV and produces low molecular weight gas phase reaction products (H2O, NO, CO2). Teflon reacts with approx 0.1 to 0.2 efficiency to that of kapton at 25 C and both surfaces show a ruglike texture after exposure to the O-atom beam. Angular scattering distribution measurements of O-atoms show a near cosine distribution from reactive surfaces indicating complete accommodation of the translational energy with the surface while a nonreactive surface (nickel oxide) shows specular-like scattering with 50 percent accommodation of the translational energy with the surface. A technique for simple on orbit chemical experiments using resistance measurements of coated silver strips is described.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. N89-12048\* Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

**GAS PARTICLE RADIATOR Patent** 

DONALD L. CHUBB, inventor (to NASA) 13 Sep. 1988 5 p Filed 9 Oct. 1986 Supersedes N87-15452 (25 - 07, p 905) (NASA-CASE-LEW-14297-1; US-PATENT-4,770,232; US-PATENT-APPL-SN-917125; US-PATENT-CLASS-165-41; US-PATENT-CLASS-165-904; US-PATENT-CLASS-126-443; US-PATENT-CLASS-126-901) Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 14/2

A gas particle radiator adapted to operate in a microgravity space environment having a transparent boundary which transmits energy in the infrared spectrum, and a gas particle mixture that yields high absorption and emittances are described.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N89-12396# National Aerospace Lab., Amsterdam (Netherlands). Space Div.

DEVELOPMENT OF AN OPTICAL DIAGNOSTIC INSTRUMENT. **PART 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY Final Report** 

D. VANDENASSEM and R. H. HUIJSER 15 Jun. 1987 43 p (Contract ESA-5188/82-NL-HP(SC); ESA-6533/85-NL-IW(SC); NIVR-423-02405-N)

(NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1; B8817853-PT-1; ETN-88-93383; AD-B122239L) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

An optical diagnostic instrument for fluid physics research in the microgravity environment of a space laboratory is presented. The instrument offers a whole field observation system with a Schlieren overlay combined with a local narrow field observation capability, the stake system. The latter allows for operation of a variety of optical instruments, of which two types were evaluated in a test setup: an equal path interferometer and a moire deflectometer. The development of the narrow field stake system with its accomodation capability of easily exchangeable optical diagnostics is described. The whole field Schlieren system and stake system performance were assessed experimentally. A design for a flight instrument suited for accomodation in a space laboratory is given.

**N89-12606\***# Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm G.m.b.H., Bremen (Germany, F.R.).

### CONTROL OF THE INDUCED MICROGRAVITY ENVIRONMENT OF THE MAN TENDED FREE FLYER (MTFF)

JUERGEN SCHLUND In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, 15th Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space Through Testing p 289-307 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

Induced disturbance sources have been identified on board the Man Tended Free Flyer (MTFF). Vibration responses at sensitive payload/spacecraft interfaces have been predicted by the application of an empirically found spacecraft dynamic transfer function. Vibrations from fluid loops (Freon, water) and of reaction wheels are assessed to be the main contributors to the induced microgravity environment. The expected payload acceleration response amplitudes presented here are more than one hundred times higher than the admissible values given by the MTFF system requirement, not considering the structural striction-friction effects which could be avoided by appropriate design. Real responses will be significantly lower because the derivation of excitation and transmission functions are based on worst case assumptions. The results indicate that future activities must be concentrated on equipment design improvement and the implementation of vibration reduction along the disturbance transmission path. The activities must be accompanied by early equipment and assembly development tests and transmissibility measurements with the integrated spacecraft engineering and structural models in order to improve the accuracy of payload response predictions. Author

N89-14902\*# Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg. Dept. of Aerospace Engineering. CONTROL OF THE FLEXIBLE MODES OF AN ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY GEOSTATIONARY PLATFORM Abstract Only DIANE V. DEWALT /// Hampton Inst., NASA/American Society

for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988 p 50 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

A controls analysis is conducted on an advanced technology geostationary platform. This spacecraft is a large flexible structure with a payload of Earth-sensing instruments which will collect data from Earth's oceans, land, and atmosphere as a part of the bold initiative mission to Planet Earth proposed by NASA. This program will provide a collection of data from a family of spacecraft in both low-Earth orbit and geostationary orbit, which will afford a global definition of the Earth as a system with the capability to predict future events resulting from human and natural forces. The platform concept studied here is a large flexible structure with a payload of eighteen instruments. Because the platform is in geostationary orbit, these instruments have sensitive pointing accuracy requirements, in the range of 0.1 to 0.0001 degrees, which must be satisfied. The structure housing the instruments is large and flexible with characteristic low natural frequencies, so active control is necessary for vibration suppression.

N89-15000\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

### PHYSICS OF WINDBLOWN PARTICLES

RONALD GREELEY, RODMAN LEACH, JOHN R. MARSHALL, BRUCE WHITE, JAMES D. IVERSEN, WILLIAM G. NICKLING, DALE GILLETTE, and MICHAEL SORENSEN (Aarhus Univ., Denmark) In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 29 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

A laboratory facility proposed for the Space Station to investigate fundamental aspects of windblown particles is described. The experiments would take advantage of the environment afforded in earth orbit and would be an extension of research currently being conducted on the geology and physics of windblown sediments on earth, Mars, and Venus. Aeolian (wind) processes are reviewed in the planetary context, the scientific rational is given for specific experiments to be conducted, the experiment apparatus (the Carousel Wind Tunnel, or CWT) is described, and a plan presented for implementing the proposed research program.

N89-15001\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

### PARTICLE FORMATION AND INTERACTION

STEVEN SQUYRES, GEORGE J. CORSO, LYNN D. GRIFFITHS, IAN D. R. MACKINNON, JOHN R. MARSHALL, JOSEPH A. NUTH, III, BRAD WERNER, and JOHN WOLFE (San Jose State Univ., Calif.) In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 4 p Nov. 1987 Previously announced as N86-27139 Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

A wide variety of experiments can be conducted on the Space Station that involve the physics of small particles of planetary significance. Processes of interest include nucleation and condensation of particles from a gas, aggregation of small particles into larger ones, and low velocity collisions of particles. All of these processes could be investigated with a general purpose facility on the Space Station. The microgravity environment would be necessary to perform many experiments, as they generally require that particles be suspended for periods substantially longer than are practical at 1 g. Only experiments relevant to planetary processes will be discussed in detail here, but it is important to stress that a particle facility will be useful to a wide variety of scientific disciplines, and can be used to address many scientific problems.

N89-15018\*# Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. Dept. of Earth, Atmospheric and Planetary Sciences.

### EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF CRYSTAL-MELT DIFFERENTIATION IN PLANETARY BASALT COMPOSITIONS

T. L. GROVE In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 3 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 20/12

An important process that controls the evolution of magmas on and within planetary bodies is crystal-melt differentiation. Experimental studies of silicate melt solidification were performed on several planetary and terrestrial melt compositions, and experiments on one of these compositions in the microgravity environment of the space station would provide an opportunity to understand the factors that control crystal growth and crystal-melt exchange processes at crystal-melt interfaces during solidification. Experimental requirements are presented.

N89-15019\*# Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. Dept. of Earth, Atmospheric and Planetary Sciences.

### KINETICS OF MINERAL CONDENSATION IN THE SOLAR NEBULA Abstract Only

T. L. GROVE In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 2 p. Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

A natural extension of the type of gas-mineral-melt condensation experiments is to study the gas-mineral-melt reaction process by controlling the reaction times of appropriate gas compositions with silicate materials. In a condensing and vaporizing gas-solid system, important processes that could influence the composition of and speciation in the gas phase are the kinetics of vaporization of components from silicate crystals and melts. The high vacuum attainable in the space station would provide an environment for studying these processes at gas pressures much lower than those obtainable in experimental devices operated at terrestrial conditions in which the gas phase and mineral or melt would be allowed to come to exchange equilibrium. Further experiments would be performed at variable gas flow rates to simulate disequilibrium vapor fractionation. In this type of experiment it is desirable to analyze directly the species in the gas phase in equilibrium with the condensed silicate material. This analytical method would provide a direct determination of the species present in the gas phase. Currently, the notion of gas speciation is based on calculations from thermodynamic data. The proposed experiments require similar furnace designs and use similar experimental starting compositions, pressures, and temperatures as those described by Mysen.

Author

N89-15046\*# Geological Survey, Flagstaff, AZ.

MAPPING EXPERIMENT WITH SPACE STATION Abstract Only
SHERMAN S. C. WU In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center,
Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space
Station 2 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 08/2

Mapping the earth from space stations can be approached in two areas. One is to collect gravity data for defining a new topographic datum using the earth's gravitational field in terms of spherical harmonics. The other, which should be considered as a very significant contribution of the Space Station, is to search and explore techniques of mapping the earth's topography using either optical or radar images with or without references to ground control points. Geodetic position of ground control points can be predetermined by the Global Positioning System (GPS) for the mapping experiment with the Space Station. It is proposed to establish four ground control points in North America or Africa (including the Sahara Desert). If this experiment should be successfully accomplished, it may also be applied to the defense charting service.

## N89-15162\*# Ball Corp., Boulder, CO. Space Systems Div. ELECTRODYNAMIC TETHER SYSTEM STUDY: EXTENDED STUDY Final Report

Sep. 1988 52 p (Contract NAS9-17666)

(NASA-CR-172115; NAS 1.26:172115) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

This document is the final report of a study performed by Ball Space Systems Division (BSSD) for the NASA Johnson Space Center under an extension to contract NAS9-17666. The tasks for the extended study were as follows: (1) Define an interface between the Electrodynamic Tether System (ETS) and the Space Station (SS); (2) Identify growth paths for the 100 kW ETS defined in the original study to a 200 kW level of performance; (3) Quantify orbit perturbations caused by cyclic day/night operations of a Plasma Motor/Generator (PMG) on the SS and explore methods of minimizing these effects; (4) Define the analyses, precursor technology, ground tests, and precursor demonstrations leading up to a demonstration mission for an electrodynamic tether system that would be capable of producing maneuvering thrust levels of 25 newtons; and (5) Propose a development schedule for the demonstration mission and preliminary cost estimates. Author

N89-15371\*# California Univ., San Diego. Center for Astrophysics and Space Sciences.

SCIENTIFIC TRADEOFFS IN PINHOLE/OCCULTER FACILITY ACCOMMODATION Final Report

HUGH S. HUDSON 16 Dec. 1988 24 p

(Contract NAG8-742)

(NASA-CR-184576; NAS 1.26:184576; SP-88-39) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 14/2

The Pinhole/Occulter Facility (P/OF) consists of state-of-the-art instruments for the study of particle acceleration in the solar corona, and uses a large structure to obtain very high angular resolution. P/OF has been studied in the past as an attached payload for the Space Shuttle, and has been the subject of study by a NASA Science Working Group (P/OFSWG). Appendix A lists various technical studies and reports carried out under the auspices of P/OFSWG and the Program Development Office of NASA Marshall Space Flight Center. Under the rationalization of NASA flight opportunities following the Challenger disaster, and the beginning of the Space Station Freedom program, the sortie-mode deployment of P/OF seemed less efficient and desirable. Thus, NASA decided to reconsider P/OF for deployment on the Space Station Freedom. The technical studies for this deployment continue at the present and will evolve as our knowledge of Space Station architecture and capabilities increase. MSFC contracted with Teledyne Brown Engineering for these technical studies

Author

N89-15517\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

SPACELAB 3 FLIGHT EXPERIMENT NO. 3AFT23: AUTOGENIC-FEEDBACK TRAINING AS A PREVENTIVE METHOD FOR SPACE ADAPTATION SYNDROME

PATRICIA S. COWINGS, WILLIAM B. TOSCANO, JOE KAMIYA, NEAL E. MILLER (Yale Univ., New Haven, CT.), and JOSEPH C. SHARP Oct. 1988 115 p

(NASA-TM-89412; A-87034; NAS 1.15:89412) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06/19

Space adaptation syndrome is a motion sickness-like disorder which affects up to 50 percent of all people exposed to microgravity in space. This experiment tested a physiological conditioning procedure (Autogenic-Feedback Training, AFT) as an alternative to pharmacological management. Four astronauts participated as subjects in this experiment. Crewmembers A and B served as treatment subjects. Both received preflight training for control of heart rate, respiration rate, peripheral blood volume, and skin conductance. Crewmembers C and D served as controls (i.e., did not receive training). Crewmember A showed reliable control of his own physiological responses, and a significant increase in motion sickness tolerance after training. Crewmember B, however, demonstrated much less control and only a moderate increase in motion sickness tolerance was observed after training. The inflight symptom reports and physiological data recordings revealed that Crewmember A did not experience any severe symptom episodes during the mission, while Crewmember B reported one severe symptom episode. Both control group subjects, C and D (who took antimotion sickness medication), reported multiple symptom episodes on mission day 0. Both inflight data and crew reports indicate that AFT may be an effective countermeasure. Additional data must be obtained inflight (a total of eight treatment and eight control subjects) before final evaluation of this treatment can be made.

N89-15797\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

### INFRARED MONITORING OF THE SPACE STATION ENVIRONMENT

THEODOR KOSTIUK, DONALD E. JENNINGS, and MICHAEL J. MUMMA /n NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Space Station Induced Monitoring p 39-46 Nov. 1988
Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The measurement and monitoring of infrared emission in the environment of the Space Station has a twofold importance - for the study of the phenomena itself and as an aid in planning and interpreting Station based infrared experiments. Spectral measurements of the infrared component of the spacecraft glow will, along with measurements in other spectral regions, provide data necessary to fully understand and model the physical and chemical processes producing these emissions. The monitoring of

### 15 MISSIONS, TETHERS, AND PLATFORMS

the intensity of these emissions will provide background limits for Space Station based infrared experiments and permit the determination of optimum instrument placement and pointing direction. Continuous monitoring of temporal changes in the background radiation (glow) will also permit better interpretation Station-based infrared earth sensing and astronomical observations. The primary processes producing infrared emissions in the Space Station environment are: (1) Gas phase excitations of Station generated molecules (e.g., CO2, H2O, organics...) by collisions with the ambient flux of mainly O and N2. Molecular excitations and generation of new species by collisions of ambient molecules with Station surfaces. They provide a list of resulting species, transition energies, excitation cross sections and relevant time constants. The modeled spectrum of the excited species occurs primarily at wavelengths shorter than 8 micrometer. Emissions at longer wavelengths may become important during rocket firing or in the presence of dust.

N89-19329# Technische Univ., Berlin (Germany, F.R.). Inst. fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt.

### MODEL OF A GEOSTATIONARY REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY (GRET): FLEET COMPOSITION AND FACILITY LAYOUT

U. WIRT, S. AL-KENANY, B. CANPOLAT, D. DALLMANN, A. ECKERT, KLAUS HEINEMANN, R. KLEESSEN, H. W. RENN, R. SCHMUDLACH, and CAREL STUURMAN 1 Aug. 1988 50 p (ILR-MITT-207; ETN-89-93979) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

A design and layout study of a commercial, geostationary regional transportation company and related fleet of service vehicles, part of a project for modeling the operation of an infrastructure in geostationary orbit, is summarized. Considering potential customers, orbital environmental conditions and operational procedures, facility and fleet elements characterized and defined. Based on the configuration of near-future space stations, the hardware was selected and two families of transport vehicles as well as a cluster of servicing vehicles were designed.

N89-19330# Technische Univ., Berlin (Germany, F.R.). Inst. fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt.

### PRELIMINARY COST MODEL FOR A COMMERCIAL GEOSTATIONARY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY (GRET)

H. KOELLE, Z. MATIJEVIC, J. CZARNITZKI, KLAUS HEINEMANN, HAKAN KAYAL, CLAUDIA LOTZE, JUERGEN MAYER, HATTO W. RENN, FRANK SCHNEIDER, CAREL STUURMAN et al. 1 Aug. 1988 34 p

(ILR-MITT-208; ETN-89-93980) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 The cost of one element of the geostationary orbital infrastructure was estimated. This element is a commercial transportation company to serve all other elements of the GEO infrastructure, offering passenger and cargo transportation within the local GEO regime. The estimates result in a figure of 30 billion dollars for the acquisition phase and annual expenses between 3 and 4 billion during the operational phase. Calculations show that it takes 20 yr before a positive cash flow can be expected and up to 40 yr before a (big) profit can be made.

### 16

#### **OPERATIONS SUPPORT**

Includes descriptions of models, analyses and trade studies of maneuvers, performance, Logistics support, and EVA and/or IVA servicing requirements of systems such as the OMV and OTV. and experiments.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-12069\*# Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX. **AUTOMATED ORBITAL RENDEZVOUS CONSIDERATIONS** ROBERT N. LEA (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX)

IN: 1988 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation, Philadelphia, PA, Apr. 24-29, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 3. Washington, DC, Computer Society Press, 1988, p. 1871, 1872. refs

The control of the rendezvous vehicle during proximity operations is considered. It is shown how fuzzy sets can be used for autonomous vehicle control to model the human capability of common sense reasoning. Such models are integrated with expert systems and engineering control systems technology to create a system that performs comparably to a manned system.

### A89-14986#

### ACHIEVING OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION

PETER R. KURZHALS and STEPHEN G. PADDOCK (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Space Station Div., Huntington Beach, CA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 9 p. (IAF PAPER 88-083)

The evolutionary development of flight operations for the Space Station Manned Base (SSMB) Freedom focuses on station efficiency during assembly, inflight verification, and continuous manned operations. Operations Engineering, the first stage of this evolution, will ensure operational safety and efficiency through a functional analysis that transforms operations requirements into system design drivers to minimize station housekeeping overhead and maximize user support. Operations Preparation, the second stage, will develop products for flight activities, operations integration, and ground support that reduce ground support overhead while maintaining flight safety. Operations Execution, the third and final stage, will implement the plans and procedures for on-orbit missions and ground support. Special emphasis is placed on incorporation of program commonality to minimize operations complexity, on integrated crew training and implementation concepts to assure effective use of crew resources, and on computer-aided processes to streamline operations data management. These efficiency features will enable major reductions in the size of support teams required for station operations and are expected to save billions of dollars over the SSMB lifetime.

Author

### A89-15854

### DOCKING/BERTHING SENSOR USING A LASER DIODE RANGEFINDER, CCD AND VIDEO TRACKER

G. STEPHEN MECHERLE (Hughes Aircraft Co., El Segundo, CA) IN: Acquisition, tracking, and pointing II; Proceedings of the Meeting, Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 14, 15, 1988. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1988, p. 88-95. Research supported by the Hughes Aircraft Co.

A laser docking sensor for STS orbiter satellite retrieval, Space Station rendezvous with the OMV and STS orbiter, and orbiter/lander docking for interplanetary missions is discussed. A laser docking sensor design is presented using a laser diode rangefinder, CCD array with active laser diode illumination and multitarget video tracker. Author

### A89-16522\*# Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Arlington, VA. SPACE STATION ASSEMBLY SEQUENCE PLANNING - AN **ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONAL CHALLENGE**

JAMES T. KAIDY and WILLIAM G. BASTEDO (Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Reston, VA) AIAA, Space Programs and Technologies Conference, Houston, TX, June 21-24, 1988, 10 p.

(Contract NASW-4300) (AIAA PAPER 88-3500)

This paper discusses the Space Station assembly sequence planning and development process. It presents the planning methodologies from both historial and current perspectives. It is shown that planning the assembly sequence is a new and unique challenge and its solution requires the simultaneous satisfaction of many diverse variables and constants. The considerations which influence the development of the assembly sequence include

launch vehicle integration and lift capabilities, on-orbit assembly

flight operations, vehicle flight dynamics, spacecraft system capabilities and resource availability. Many of these considerations are described in this paper. In addition, the examples presented demonstrate the current process for assembly sequence planning and show many of the complex trade-offs that must be performed.

A89-16542#

SPACE STATION - TOWARD STATION OPERABILITY

GREGORY R. BENNETT and STEPHEN G. PADDOCK (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Saint Louis, MO) Aerospace America (ISSN 0740-722X), vol. 26, Nov. 1988, p. 21, 22, 24.

Systematic operations engineering and the development of an automated operations management system (OMS) are presented as key elements of NASA's Space Station design development effort. The OMS software, which will take care of routine Space Station operations, encompasses on-board and ground-based components. Flight profiles, resource-utilization plans, crew training plans, flight-support operations, flight rules, and crew timelines all inform the OMS data base.

A89-16544#

SPACE STATION - GETTING MORE OUT OF EVA

FRED ABELES (Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, NY) Aerospace America (ISSN 0740-722X), vol. 26, Nov. 1988, p. 29, 30

The NASA Space Station's EVA System will encompass an Extravehicular Mobility Unit (EMU), comprising space suit, life support system, and communications system, and thruster-powered Manned Maneuvering Unit, mounted on the astronaut's back. An account is presently given of the differences between the Space Shuttle Orbiter and Space Station that have most significantly affected the design of the EMU.

A89-17859\*# NASA Space Station Program Office, Reston, VA. SPACE STATION FREEDOM OPERATIONS COSTS

ANNE L. ACCOLA and GREGORY J. WILLIAMS (NASA, Space Station Freedom Program Office, Reston, VA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988

(IAF PAPER 88-572)

Measures to reduce the operation costs of the Space Station which can be implemented in the design and development stages are discussed. Operational functions are described in the context of an overall operations concept. The provisions for operations cost responsibilities among the partners in the Space Station program are presented. Cost estimating methodologies and the way in which operations costs affect the design and development process are examined.

A89-18130\*# Sterling Software, Palo Alto, CA. AN EVALUATION OF INTERACTIVE DISPLAYS FOR TRAJECTORY PLANNING AND PROXIMITY OPERATIONS

ADAM R. BRODY (Sterling Software, Inc., Palo Alto, CA), STEPHEN R. ELLIS, ART GRUNWALD, and RICHARD F. HAINES (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA) IN: AIAA/IEEE Digital Avionics Systems Conference, 8th, San Jose, CA, Oct. 17-20, 1988, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 542-547.

(AIAA PAPER 88-3963)

Rendezvous, docking, and other Space Station proximity operations will be routine in nature in years to come. However, the specific parameters describing each maneuver, such as initial range and position, will vary from mission to mission so a means for depicting and interacting with graphic representations of proposed mission plans is necessary. Orbital operations are inherently non-intuitive due to non-linearities in the equations of motion of orbiting vehicles. Consequently, relative motion between two spacecraft cannot always be easily visualized. For these reasons, real time interactive visual aids and planning tools will be helpful, if not necessary, for future missions both in pre-flight training and on-orbit. Two such displays, Navie and eivaN, are currently available for examination and human factors testing. Since the docking tasks were fundamentally different with each device and because Navie imposed more constraints on the users than eivaN did, the orbital mechanics effects had a more pronounced effect on the Navie results.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-18168\*# Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

DEVELOPMENT OF A SPACE STATION OPERATIONS

### MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A. E. BRANDLI (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) and W. T. MCCANDLESS (Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co., Houston, TX) IN: AIAA/IEEE Digital Avionics Systems Conference, 8th, San Jose, CA, Oct. 17-20, 1988, Technical Papers. Part 2. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 775-779. (AIAA PAPER 88-3973)

To enhance the productivity of operations aboard the Space Station, a means must be provided to augment, and frequently to supplant, human effort in support of mission operations and management, both on the ground and onboard. The Operations Management System (OMS), under development at the Johnson Space Center, is one such means. OMS comprises the tools and procedures to facilitate automation of station monitoring, control, and mission planning tasks. OMS mechanizes, and hence rationalizes, execution of tasks traditionally performed by mission planners, the mission control center team, onboard System Management software, and the flight crew. Author

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-18309\*# Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

### OPSMODEL, AN OR-ORBIT OPERATIONS SIMULATION MODELING TOOL FOR SPACE STATION

WILLIAM T. DAVIS and ROBERT L. WRIGHT (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. American Institute of Aeronautics and Washington, DC, Astronautics, 1988, 10 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 88-4732)

operations-analysis and planning tool The 'OPSMODEL' simulates on-orbit crew operations for the NASA Space Station, furnishing a quantitative measure of the effectiveness of crew activities in various alternative Station configurations while supporting engineering and cost analyses. OPSMODEL is entirely data-driven; the top-down modeling structure of the software allows the user to control both the content and the complexity level of model definition during data base population. Illustrative simulation samples are given.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-18312\*# Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

FUTURE CIVIL SPACE PROGRAM LOGISTICS

JAMES W. STEINCAMP (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 8 p. (AIAA PAPER 88-4735)

The NASA Shuttle-C unmanned launch vehicle and the Shuttle/Space Station-based Orbital Maneuver Vehicle will be used in support of NASA Space Station assembly and logistics operations, as well as for the orbital servicing of the Hubble Space Telescope (1989), the Advanced X-ray Astrophysical Facility (1996), and the Space Infrared Telescope Facility (1998). Accounts are presently given of these observatories' configurations, capabilities, and mission scenarios, as well as of the Shuttle-C-based Space Station assembly sequence.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, A89-18315\*# Washington, DC.

### SPACE STATION RESUPPLY USING EXPENDABLE LAUNCH **VEHICLES**

ROBERT KEMPINSKI (Grumman Corp., Grumman Space Station Program Support Div., Reston, VA) and DONALD TEAGUE (NASA, Washington, DC) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington. DC. American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 11

(AIAA PAPER 88-4738)

The usefulness of the use of ELVs, including those of other nations, to supplement the Space Shuttle in resupplying the NASA Space Station is evaluated. Two reference ELV resupply missions are analyzed: the first uses a space-based transfer vehicle, such as the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle, for berthing and deberthing; the second relies on an active transfer vehicle to deliver the logistics element directly to the Space Station. An account is given of the program-management implications of the proposed use of ELVs.

#### A89-18316#

#### MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR ON SPACELAB

BYRON LICHTENBERG (Payload Systems, Inc., Wellesley, MA) and WILLIAM C. LEWIS (Grand Valley State University, Allendale; Research and Technology Institute, Grand Rapids, MI) AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 4 p. (AIAA PAPER 88-4739)

An effort is made to correct the paucity of basic and systematic consideration concerning the choice of spacecraft equipment that ought to be repaired, modified, or maintained in orbit; the choice of tools and astronaut training methods and goals hace also been neglected. The present discussion of the nature of maintenance and repair applies its conclusions to the various equipment classifications encompassed by Spacelab, in order to arrive at a systematic and rigorous first-principles approach. User, intermediate, and depot maintenance-categories are identified.

O.C.

A89-18321\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cocoa Beach, FL.

SPACE STATION MAINTENANCE CONCEPT STUDY

ERIC E. NELSON (NASA, Kennedy Space Center; McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Cocoa Beach, FL) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 3 p. (AIAA PAPER 88-4745)

The relationships among NASA Space Station operational constraints and logistical requirements are presently investigated. The concepts studied locate organizational, intermediate, and depot maintenance at the Space Station, at the Kennedy Space Center (KSC), and at a depot remote from the KSC. Measures of reliability, maintainability, and availability were selected; a life-cycle study was then conducted to ascertain the optimum Space Station system maintenance concept. The results obtained indicate that orbital replacement unit MTBFs should not be less than 36,000 hours.

O.C.

### A89-18322#

### **ON-ORBIT MAINTENANCE - A PERSPECTIVE**

WALBERT G. MCCOY (U.S. Space Command, Peterson AFB, IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 4 p. (AIAA PAPER 88-4746)

An evaluation is made of the requirements and events leading to the establishment of a space-based assembly/maintenance/ servicing capability. The aggregate analysis that has been conducted, which treats the space logistics infrastructure as one consolidated group of requirements in order to define an integrated space-based system, is expected to yield cost-savings in both the development and operation of such programs as SDI satellites and the NASA Hubble Space Telescope through the identification of common requirements and potential supportability overlaps.

### A89-18323\*# CACI, Inc., Arlington, VA. THE SUPPORT CONSTRAINTS FOR ORBITAL SYSTEMS -HOW TO MEASURE THE R&M EFFECTS

CARL S. WEISMAN (CACI International, Inc., Arlington, VA) and RICHARD E. STORM (NASA, Space Station Freedom Program Office, Reston, VA) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 4 p.

(AIAA PAPER 88-4748)

The loss of the space shuttle Challenger cast doubt on many issues of Space Station support. Modeling alternatives runs into theoretical difficulties. This paper reports on a modeling approach that accounts for a fixed resupply cycle in reliability estimates for a single orbital system. The emphasis in the single-system model is on ground-based support, rather than on orbital activities and constraints. The paper also provides a scheme in outline for a multi-system model that similarly reflects Space Station restorability concepts, but accounts for cross-system competition for on-orbit resources and access to launch vehicle space.

### A89-18326# ROGER B. CHAFFEE SPACE OPERATIONS LOGISTICS **ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER**

BRUCE A. CHUBB (Research and Technology Institute, Grand Rapids, MI) and WILLIAM C. LEWIS (Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 6 p.

(AIAA PAPER 88-4751)

A consortium of university research interests has conceived a NASA organization, to be designated the 'Roger B. Chaffee Space Operations Logistics Engineering Research Center', whose initial concerns will extend to the analysis of NASA Space Station ready-spares inventory, ground repair and reconditioning systems, automated inventory and configuration management, on-orbit component-level repair, and packaging. The results of Logistics Center studies would aid equipment suppliers in the optimization of logistics requirements and in the improvement of long term space operations' cost-effectiveness.

#### A89-18327# APPLICATION OF QUEUING THEORY TO ON-ORBIT LOGISTICS

DAVID P. MARTIN, II (Science Applications International Corp., Colorado Springs, CO) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 6 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 88-4752)

Models to analyze on-orbit maintenance and support of space vehicles have looked at only a portion of the overall problem of transportation, servicing and ground support of space-based assets. This has caused problems in understanding the complexity of on-orbit support and hindered studies into the cost-effectiveness of the benefits of on-orbit support versus current support methods. Using a technique previously applied to an analysis of the Space Shuttle, on-orbit modeling can be performed from a systems perspective with available queuing models to help answer critical questions on resource utilization, success rate, and time expenditure required to perform on-orbit logistics support. Benefits from greater flexibility and expandability are achieved using the queuing theory technique.

A89-18328\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cocoa Beach, FL

### A SIMULATION PROGRAM FOR THE ANALYSIS OF ON-ORBIT SPACE STATION MAINTENANCE AND LOGISTICS **OPERATIONS**

KELLY L. FURLONG and EDMUND T. DEJULIO (NASA, Kennedy Space Center; Boeing Co., Cocoa Beach, FL) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988,

Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 9 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 88-4753)

This paper describes the analysis approach adopted by NASA's Space Station Maintenance Planning and Analysis (MPA) Study and focuses on the development and use of a simulation program called Simulation of Manned Space System Logistics Support (SIMSYLS) for modeling the Space Station operations environment. The basic assumptions and groundrules used in the development of SIMSYLS are presented, including its capabilities, limitations and samples of analyses performed. Finally, a proposed simulation outgrowth entitled Space Applications System Simulation (SASS) is described. SIMSYLS will constitute the foundation for SASS which will provide a full system operational RAM analysis tool for Space Station and its logistics support environment.

A89-19913\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

### ON-ORBIT DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FOR LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES

JAY-CHUNG CHEN and JOHN A. GARBA (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) (Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Cenference, 28th, Monterey, CA, Apr. 6-8, 1987, Technical Papers. Part 1, p. 714-721) AIAA Journal (ISSN 0001-1452), vol. 26, Sept. 1988, p. 1119-1126. Previously cited in issue 14, p. 2169, Accession no. A87-33634. refs

## A89-19946# DEVELOPMENT OF EQUIPMENT EXCHANGE UNIT FOR JAPANESE EXPERIMENT MODULE OF SPACE STATION

Ishikawajima-Harima Engineering Review (ISSN 0578-7904), vol. 28, July 1988, p. 213-217. In Japanese, with abstract in English. Research supported by the National Space Development Agency of Japan.

This paper describes the research and development of the equipment exchange unit (EEU) to be attached to the exposed facility (EF) composing Japanese Experiment Module (JEM) of the Space Station to be launched in the latter half of the 1990s. The EEU is capable of attaching and detaching automatically an experimental apparatus transferred by the remote manipulator system aboard the JEM and at the same time connecting utilities such as electric power and control circuits, heat control fluids, etc. The EEU is indispensable for the servicing of the EF and tuture space equipment which defies the Extravehicular Activities. IHI initiated its research and development in 1983 which is now vigorously pursued under the EEU research and development project started under the sponsorship of NASDA.

## A89-20836\* TRW, Inc., Redondo Beach, CA. AUTOMATED LOW-THRUST GUIDANCE FOR THE ORBITAL MANEUVERING VEHICLE

RICHARD E. ROSE, HARRY SCHMEICHEL, CHARLES P. SHORTWELL, and RONALD A. WERNER (TRW, Inc., TRW Space and Defense Sector, Redondo Beach, CA) IN: Guidance and control 1988; Proceedings of the Annual Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Conference, Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 109-129. (Contract NAS8-36800)

(AAS PAPER 88-007)

This paper describes the highly autonomous OMV Guidance Navigation and Control system. Emphasis is placed on a key feature of the design, the low thrust guidance algorithm. The two guidance modes, orbit change guidance and rendezvous guidance, are discussed in detail. It is shown how OMV will automatically transfer from its initial orbit to an arbitrary target orbit and reach a specified rendezvous position relative to the target vehicle.

**A89-21804\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

AUTOMATED SPACE VEHICLE CONTROL FOR RENDEZVOUS PROXIMITY OPERATIONS

ROBERT N. LEA (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX)

(NASA, 1988 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence, Greenbelt, MD, May 24, 1988) Telematics and Informatics (ISSN 0736-5853), vol. 5, no. 3, 1988, p. 179-185. Previously announced in STAR as N88-30335. refs

Rendezvous during the unmanned space exploration missions, such as a Mars Rover/Sample Return will require a completely automatic system from liftoff to docking. A conceptual design of an automated rendezvous, proximity operations, and docking system is being implemented and validated at the Johnson Space Center (JSC). The emphasis is on the progress of the development and testing of a prototype system for control of the rendezvous vehicle during proximity operations that is currently being developed at JSC. Fuzzy sets are used to model the human capability of common sense reasoning in decision-making tasks and such models are integrated with the expert systems and engineering control system technology to create a system that performs comparably to a manned system.

**A89-25089\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

### THE REUSABLE REENTRY SATELLITE - A MISSION AND SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND OPERATIONAL CONCEPT

BYRON L. SWENSON, ALFRED C. MASCY, and ROBERT W. JACKSON (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 20 p. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-0101)

A significant need exists for a system which will provide the life science experimenter with relatively frequent and inexpensive access to the space environment. To fulfill this need, a project and spacecraft system described as the Reusable Reentry Satellite (RRS) or LifeSat has been proposed by NASA. The RRS provides a relatively inexpensive method of access to space for extended periods of time and eventual intact recovery of the experiments on the earth's surface. The payload support requirements, flight operations concept are reviewed and the mission and system of the RRS are described in detail.

### A89-25330\*# NASA Space Station Program Office, Reston, VA. SPACE STATION OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

KATHLEEN V. CANNON (NASA, Space Station Freedom Program Office, Reston, VA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 8 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-0393)

Space Station Freedom operations management concepts must be responsive to the unique challenges presented by the permanently manned international laboratory. Space Station Freedom will be assembled over a three year period where the operational environment will change as significant capability plateaus are reached. First Element Launch, Man-Tended Capability, and Permanent Manned Capability, represent milestones in operational capability that is increasing toward mature operations capability. Operations management concepts are being developed to accomodate the varying operational capabilities during assembly, as well as the mature operational environment. This paper describes operations management concepts designed to accomodate the uniqueness of Space Station Freedoom, utilizing tools and processes that seek to control operations costs.

Author

A89-25333\*# Ocean Systems Engineering, Inc., Falls Church, VA.

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPACE STATION ASSEMBLY OPERATIONS DURING CREW ABSENCE

JOSEPH C. PARRISH (Ocean Systems Engineering, Inc., Falls Church, VA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 10 p. Research supported by Ocean Systems Engineering, Inc. refs (Contract NASW-4300)

(AIAA PAPER 89-0398)

Prior to Permanently Manned Capability (to be achieved approximately 21 months after the First Element Launch), the Space Station will be manned for less than 10 percent of its total

#### 16 OPERATIONS SUPPORT

staytime on orbit. The most intensive and critical Station assembly operations will occur during these early flights. Some robotic resources may be available to perform assembly operations while the Station crew is absent; however, the use of robotic devices for assembly operations during unmanned phases has not yet been adopted by the Space Station program. This paper studies the relevant aspects of teleoperated and autonomous assembly activities, and presents candidate assembly operations that could be performed during crew absence. From this analysis, the potential benefits of remote control of robotic resources can be weighed against any associated increase in cost and complexity that would accompany implementation of this capability.

### A89-25334\*# Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Bethesda, MD. AUTOMATING SPACE STATION OPERATIONS PLANNING

KATHLEEN A. ZIEMER (Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Bethesda, MD) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 9 p. refs (Contract NASW-4300)

(AIAA PAPER 89-0399)

The development and implementation of the operations planning processes for the Space Station are discussed. A three level planning process, consisting of strategic, tactical, and execution level planning, is being developed. The integration of the planning procedures into a tactical planning system is examined and the planning phases are illustrated.

A89-25466\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cocoa Beach, FL.

### LAUNCH SITE PAYLOAD TEST CONFIGURATIONS FOR SPACE SHUTTLE SCIENTIFIC PAYLOADS

ROELOF L. SCHUILING and MAYNETTE S. MAYER (NASA, Kennedy Space Center, Cocoa Beach, FL) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 6 p. (AIAA PAPER 89-0581)

This paper provides an overview of the test configurations which are utilized in prelaunch testing at the John F. Kennedy Space Center (KSC) for those scientific payloads which are flown in the National Space Transportation System (NSTS) Space Shuttle. A generalized view of the payload prelaunch processing is provided and the major types of payload configurations are described. The majority of the prelaunch test activity involves the verification of experiment functions, compatibility of experiment-to-carrier interfaces and payload-to-orbiter interfaces. The Shuttle's avionics system is presented as it relates to payloads. The testing of Spacelab experiments and the experiment-to-Spacelab compatibility verification is described as is the test activity for partial payloads and their experiments. Test operations which involve simulated orbiter interface verification and actual payload-to-orbiter testing are discussed. An overview of the Space Station payload processing concept is presented. Author

### A89-25469#

### **OMV MISSION OPERATIONS**

JAMES SARINA (TRW, Inc., TRW Space and Technology Group, Redondo Beach, CA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 5 p. (AIAA PAPER 89-0587)

The OMV, a reusable remotely controlled free-flying space vehicle, is capable of performing a wide range of services to orbiting spacecraft. The Design, Development, Test, and Evaluation mission will demonstrate the OMV's capabilities and serve as a precursor for the operational program which will encompass Space Station and space-based mode operations in addition to orbiter-based operations. OMV ground operations include real-time, man-in-the-loop, and remote teleoperations.

A89-25625\*# Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD.

### MIL-C-38999 ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR APPLICABILITY TESTS FOR ON-ORBIT EVA SATELLITE SERVICING

THOMAS J. GRIFFIN (Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD) and RUTHAN LEWIS (NASA, Goddard Space Flight

Center, Greenbelt, MD) AlAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 10 p. refs (AlAA PAPER 89-0860)

MIL-C-38999 electrical connectors were tested for their applicability to the on-orbit EVA satellite servicing environment. The investigation provided a methodical approach to the evaluation of the human-machine interface of these connectors. The physical characteristics of thirty-five MIL-C-38999 connectors were tested in two simulated space environments, the NASA Johnson Space Center Weightless Environment Training Facility and an evacuated glovebox which incorporated the Extravehicular Maneuvering Unit series 3000 gloves. Physical characteristics of the connectors were documented, including operating torque and work profiles. STS crewmembers tested a select group of connectors in two WETF test and subjectively ranked the G&H PMM Wing-Tab connectors as most applicable to the on-orbit servicing environment. WETF performance times indicated that the G&H PMM Wing-Tab connector had the fastest operating time. The evacuated glovebox participants ranked the G&H 64600 Wing-Tab and the G&H PMM Wing-Tab connectors as those most applicable to the on-orbit servicing environment. During the evacuated glovebox tests, the G&H 64600 Wing-Tab connector had the fastest operating time.

Author

#### A89-26382#

### THE TECHNIQUES OF MANNED ON-ORBIT ASSEMBLY

LEON B. WEAVER (Weaver Enterprises, Aptos, CA) IN: Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei, Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1988, p. 85-95.

The activities required to design, test, place, and activate large space systems are discussed, focusing on the manned on-orbit assembly of space systems. The development of the assembly process, the selection of a specific design solution, and the use of EVA simulations and analysis are considered. The requirements for valid manned EVA simulations are outlined. The major simulation mediums are examined, including one-G, neutral buoyancy, zero-G, and reduced-G atmospheric flight.

#### A89-26383#

### ON THE ORBITER BASED CONSTRUCTION OF THE SPACE STATION AND ASSOCIATED DYNAMICS

V. J. MODI and A. M. IBRAHIM (British Columbia, University, Vancouver, Canada) IN: Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei, Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1988, p. 96-113. refs (Contract NSERC-67-1547)

The interactions between deployment, attitude dynamics, and flexural rigidity for two configurations representing beam and tether type deployment are examined using a relatively general formulation procedure. The results suggest that the flexibility, deployment velocity, initial conditions, and appendage orientation have substantial influence on the system response. It is shown that the system can become unstable under critical combinations of parameters. It is suggested that the research is relevant to the design of control systems for communications satellites, orbiter-based experiments, and the evolutionary transient and postconstruction operational phases of the Space Station. R.B.

### A89-27601

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL AND ENGINEERING APPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND EXPERT SYSTEMS, 1ST, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, TULLAHOMA, JUNE 1-3, 1988, PROCEEDINGS. VOLUMES 1 & 2

Conference sponsored by the University of Tennessee. Tullahoma, TN, University of Tennessee, 1988, p. Vol. 1, 654 p.; vol. 2, 566 p. For individual items see A89-27602 to A89-27630.

The conference presents papers on expert systems for fault diagnosis, expert system technology, expert systems applications, expert systems for design, and expert systems for process control.

Consideration is given to pattern-based fault diagnosis using neural networks, diagnosing multiple faults using knowledge about malfunctioning behavior, approximate spatial reasoning, and integrating causal reasoning at different levels of abstraction. Other topics include uncertainty management in intelligent design aiding systems, a representational language for qualitative process control, and a neural control element in a control systems application. K.K.

### A89-27832

OMV - AN ORBITAL LIFE SUPPORT TEST BED

WILLIAM L. SMITH and KENNETH H. ROUBKE (TRW, Inc., Federal Systems Div., Redondo Beach, CA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 10 p.

(SAE PAPER 881030)

This paper describes a new application of the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle (OMV) systems' capability as an orbital test bed to support life support experiments, as a deployer/retriever of life support experimental Lightsats, or as a servicer of life support experiments for platforms or spacecraft. As an experiment carrier or support vehicle, the OMV can remove the experiment or engineering test bed from the National Space Transportation System or Space Station environmental influences. Both the primary OMV capability to support short-term experiments as well as intermediate-duration evaluations of the life support system are explored.

A89-27860\* United Technologies Corp., Windsor Locks, CT. A NONVENTING COOLING SYSTEM FOR SPACE ENVIRONMENT EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY, USING RADIATION AND REGENERABLE THERMAL STORAGE

STEPHEN A. BAYES (United Technologies Corp., Hamilton Standard Div., Windsor Locks, CT), LUIS A. TREVINO (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX), and CRAIG E. DINSMORE (Rockwell International Corp., Pittsburgh, PA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 13 p. (SAE PAPER 881063)

This paper outlines the selection, design, and testing of a prototype nonventing regenerable astronaut cooling system for extravehicular activity space suit applications, for mission durations of four hours or greater. The selected system consists of the following key elements: a radiator assembly which serves as the exterior shell of the portable life support subsystem backpack; a layer of phase change thermal storage material, n-hexadecane paraffin, which acts as a regenerable thermal capacitor; a thermoelectric heat pump; and an automatic temperature control system. The capability for regeneration of thermal storage capacity with and without the aid of electric power is provided.

A89-27862\* Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, NY.
DEVELOPMENT OF AN AUTOMATED CHECKOUT, SERVICE
AND MAINTENANCE SYSTEM FOR A SPACE STATION EVAS

FRED J. ABELES (Grumman Corp., Space Station Program Support Div., Bethpage, NY), TERRY TRI (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX), and ROBERT BLASER (United Technologies Corp., Hamilton Standard Div., Windsor Locks, CT) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 11 p.

(SAE PAPER 881065)

The development of a new operational system for the Space Station will minimize the time normally spent on performing on-orbit checkout, servicing, and maintenance of an extravehicular activity system of the Space Station. This system, the Checkout, Servicing, and Maintenance System (COSM), is composed of interactive control software interfacing with software simulations of hardware components. The major elements covered in detail include the controller, the EMU simulator and the regenerative life support system. The operational requirements and interactions of the individual elements as well as the protocols are also discussed.

A.A.F.

A89-27885 EVA EQUIPMENT DESIGN - HUMAN ENGINEERING CONSIDERATIONS

H. T. FISHER (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc., Astronautics Div., Sunnyvale, CA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 9 p.

(SAE PAPER 881090)

The Space Station presents a plethora of human factors engineering opportunities. In particular, design for the space suited EVA crewperson is critical from aspects including: safety, ease of task conduct, timeline reductions, risk elimination, and productivity enhancement. This paper will address the human factors engineering effort undertaken to aid in the early-on design of the Space Station structure, with particular emphasis on structural assembly operations.

A89-28216\* Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, NY.
PLANNING FOR ORBITAL REPAIRS TO THE SPACE STATION
AND EQUIPMENT

HARRY S. HABER (Grumman Corp., Integrated Logistics Support Dept., Bethpage, NY) and ALBERTA QUINN (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) SAE, Aerospace Technology Conference and Exposition, Anaheim, CA, Oct. 3-6, 1988. 12 p. refs

(SAE PAPER 881446)

This paper summarizes an extensive study that was performed to establish a baseline for tools, materials, and repair techniques that will be needed for an astronaut to repair structures in an orbital environment, with a view towards future on-orbit repairs to the Space Station. The study program confirmed the premise that repairs must and can be made by astronauts while in an orbital environment. Scenarios for both welding repair and composite repair techniques are presented, along with a discussion of human factors considerations. A Space Station maintenance work station module is described, followed by a discussion of the Neutral Buoyancy Simulator test facility used to evaluate crew work performance in zero g conditions.

**A89-28231\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

SPACE STATION FREEDOM OPERATIONS PLANNING

KEVIN J. SMITH (NASA, Johnson Space Center; Barrios Technology, Inc., Houston, TX) SAE, Aerospace Technology Conference and Exposition, Anaheim, CA, Oct. 3-6, 1988. 10 p. (SAE PAPER 881493)

This paper addresses the development of new planning methodologies which will evolve to serve the Space Station Freedom program; these planning processes will focus on the complex task of effectively managing the resources provided by the Space Station Freedom and will be made available to the diverse international community of space station users in support of their ongoing investigative activities.

A89-28272

SPACE LOGISTICS - SWITZERLAND ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE [WELTRAUMLOGISTIK - AUCH DIE SCHWEIZ STELLT SICH DER HERAUSFORDERUNG]

JOSEF KAPOUN (Logistics Consulting, Fribourg, Switzerland) Astronautik (ISSN 0004-6221), vol. 25, Oct.-Dec. 1988, p. 111, 112. In German.

The Swiss ESA role in providing logistics for space flights is discussed. The nature of space logistics is summarized, and requirements for improving space logistics are outlined. The application of logistics to individual aspects of space flight are described, including launch and landing, rescue, space transport, payload, and manned activities.

A89-29406

MULTI-ROLE CAPSULE OPERATIONS

RUSSELL J. HANNIGAN (British Aerospace, PLC, Space and Communications Div., Stevenage, England) British Interplanetary Society, Journal (ISSN 0007-084X), vol. 42, Feb. 1989, p. 82-87.

### 16 OPERATIONS SUPPORT

The Multi-Role Capsule concept offers reliable, low cost and safe manned access to and from space for near future European low earth orbit activities. The operational aspects of performing a typical crew delivery to the Man-Tended Free-Flyer and International Space Station are described in outline. In addition, possible emergency contingency situations which could emerge during all phases of operation are also discussed, demonstrating the flexibility of the MRC system design.

#### A89-29654#

### PATCHING UP THE SPACE STATION

MARTIN N. GIBBINS and PAUL H. STERN (Boeing Aerospace, Aerospace America (ISSN 0740-722X), vol. 27, March 1989, p. 32, 33.

The emergency procedures for the repair of punctures in the Space Station pressure-wall seal are outlined. Several repair patch designs are described. Special repair tools with tether attachment ring and Velcro-lined handles are discussed. Also, the processes for cleaning and marking the repaired puncture are considered. Preliminary results from laboratory and simulation tests of these procedures are presented.

#### A89-31467#

### MISSION FUNCTION CONTROL FOR DEPLOYMENT AND RETRIEVAL OF A SUBSATELLITE

HIRONORI FUJII and SHINTARO ISHIJIMA (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology, Japan) Journal of Guidance, Control, and Dynamics (ISSN 0731-5090), vol. 12, Mar.-Apr. 1989, p. 243-247. Previously cited in issue 22, p. 3550, Accession no. A87-50447, refs

#### A89-31608

### THE HELMET-MOUNTED DISPLAY AS A TOOL TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY DURING SPACE STATION EXTRAVEHICULAR

C. K. SHEPHERD, JR. (Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co., Houston, TX) IN: Human Factors Society, Annual Meeting, 32nd, Anaheim, CA, Oct. 24-28, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 1. Santa Monica, CA, Human Factors Society, 1988, p. 40-43. refs

The human factors issues related to the helmet-mounted displays (HMDs) designed for the information system of the Space Station Extravehicular Mobility Unit are discussed. The amount and type of information that must be presented by the HMD and the physical capabilities of a suited astronaut are examined. A voice-interactive rapid prototyping system used to simulate and evaluate the use of the HMD in EVA is described. It is concluded that the HMD is safe for use in Space Station EVA.

### A89-31760

### **ABOVE THE PLANET - SALYUT EVA OPERATIONS**

NEVILLE KIDGER Spaceflight (ISSN 0038-6340), vol. 31, March 1989, p. 102-105.

EVA operations on the Salyut station between August 1979 and November 1983 are reviewed. The first unscheduled EVA on the station, the removal of a jammed radio telescope dish, is discussed. Other operations include the collection of samples of organic compounds and metals as part of external experiments and the installation of solar panels.

### A89-32126

### THE GAGARIN SCIENTIFIC LECTURES ON ASTRONAUTICS AND AVIATION 1987 [GAGARINSKIE NAUCHNYE CHTENIIA PO KOSMONAVTIKE I AVIATSII 1987 G.]

A. IU. ISHLINSKII, ED. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 1988, 168 p. In Russian. No individual items are abstracted in this volume.

Reports given at the 17th Gagarin Lectures (1987) and the 16th Lectures (1986) are presented. Works are presented on problems in flight mechanics, gas dynamics, and modern techniques for the automated design of flight vehicles. Attention is also given to space power systems, flight-vehicle structural strength, and flight-vehicle control systems.

N89-10078\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD.

### **AUTOMATION OF SPACECRAFT CONTROL CENTERS**

ROBERT DUTILLY In its Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics 9 p 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF E03 CSCL 05A

The objective is to describe the further automation of the Payload Operations Control Centers, specifically the Mission Operations Room, by using a series of expert systems interconnected together. The feasibility of using expert systems in the Mission Operations Room is presently being determined. The expert system under development is called the Communications Link Expert Assistance Resource (CLEAR) project. It is the first control center expert system being designed and implemented at Goddard. It will demonstrate the feasibility and practicality of expert systems in a real-time control center environment. There is a two-fold purpose. First is to briefly describe the present effort of the CLEAR expert system under development. The second is to describe how a series of interacting expert systems could be developed to almost totally automate the Mission Operations Room within the control center. How these expert systems would be put together and what functions they could perform in the control center is described. These efforts will provide a great deal of applicability toward the automation of the space station.

N89-10084\*# Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp., College Park, MD. Space Missions Div.

### MAINTAINING CONSISTENCY BETWEEN PLANNING HIERARCHIES: TECHNIQUES AND APPLICATIONS

DAVID R. ZOCH In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics 18 p Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF E03 CSCL 05A

In many planning and scheduling environments, it is desirable to be able to view and manipulate plans at different levels of abstraction, allowing the users the option of viewing and manipulating either a very detailed representation of the plan or a high-level more abstract version of the plan. Generating a detailed plan from a more abstract plan requires domain-specific planning/scheduling knowledge; the reverse process of generating a high-level plan from a detailed plan Reverse Plan Maintenance, or RPM) requires having the system remember the actions it took based on its domain-specific knowledge and its reasons for taking those actions. This reverse plan maintenance process is described as implemented in a specific planning and scheduling tool, The Mission Operations Planning Assistant (MOPA), as well as the applications of RPM to other planning and scheduling problems; emphasizing the knowledge that is needed to maintain the correspondence between the different hierarchical planning

### N89-12596\*# Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. SPACE STATION DOCKING MECHANISM DYNAMIC TESTING

THOMAS G. HOWSMAN and JOHN R. GLAESE Goddard Space Flight Center, 15th Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space Through Testing p 168-175

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

A prototype docking mechanism for the Space Station was designed and fabricated for NASA. This docking mechanism is actively controlled and uses a set of electromechanical actuators for alignment and load attenuation. Dynamic tests are planned using the Marshall Space Flight Center's 6-DOF Motion Simulator. The proposed tests call for basic functionality verification as well as complete hardware-in-the-loop docking dynamics simulations.

Author

N89-12842\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

### IMPROVED DOCKING ALIGNMENT SYSTEM Patent **Application**

LEO G. MONFORD, inventor (to NASA) 15 Sep. 1988 19 p

(NASA-CASE-MSC-21372-1; NAS 1.71:MSC-21372-1; US-PATENT-APPL-SN-246595) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 14/2

Improved techniques are provided for the alignment of two objects. The present invention is particularly suited for 3-D translation and 3-D rotational alignment of objects in outer space. A camera is affixed to one object, such as a remote manipulator arm of the spacecraft, while the planar reflective surface is affixed to the other object, such as a grapple fixture. A monitor displays in real-time images from the camera such that the monitor displays both the reflected image of the camera and visible marking on the planar reflective surface when the objects are in proper alignment. The monitor may thus be viewed by the operator and the arm manipulated so that the reflective surface is perpendicular to the optical axis of the camera, the roll of the reflective surface is at a selected angle with respect to the camera, and the camera is spaced a pre-selected distance from the reflective surface.

NASA

N89-13452\*# Martin Marietta Corp., Denver, CO. Astronautics Group.

ORBITAL TRANSFER VEHICLE CONCEPT DEFINITION AND SYSTEM ANALYSIS STUDY, 1985. VOLUME 2: OTV CONCEPT DEFINITION AND EVALUATION. BOOK 4: OPERATIONS Final Report, Jul. 1984 - Oct. 1985

JACK C. MITCHELL and J. T. KEELEY Aug. 1985 202 p Revised, July 1987

(Contract NAS8-36108)

(NASA-CR-183545; NAS 1.26:183545;

MCR-86-2601-VOL-2-BK-4-REV) Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The benefits of the reusable Space Shuttle and the advent of the new Space Station hold promise for increasingly effective utilization of space by the scientific and commercial as well as military communities. A high energy reusable oribital transfer vehicle (OTV) represents an additional capability which also exhibits potential for enhancing space access by allowing more ambitious missions and at the same time reducing launch costs when compared to existing upper stages. This section, Vol. 2: Book 4, covers launch operations and flight operations. The launch operations section covers analyses of ground based and space based vehicles, launch site facilities, logistics requirements, propellant loading, space based maintenance and aft cargo carrier access options. The flight operations sections contain summary descriptions of ground based and space based OTV missions, operations and support requirements, and a discussion of fleet Author implications.

N89-13483\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.

RESULTS OF EVA/MOBILE TRANSPORTER SPACE STATION
TRUSS ASSEMBLY TESTS

JUDITH J. WATSON, WALTER L. HEARD, JR., HAROLD G. BUSH, M. S. LAKE, J. K. JENSEN, R. E. WALLSOM, and J. E. PHELPS (PRC Kentron, Inc., Hampton, Va.) Nov. 1988 31 p (NASA-TM-100661; NAS 1.15:100661) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Underwater neutral buoyance tests were conducted to evaluate the use of a Mobile Transporter concept in conjunction with EVA astronauts to construct the Space Station Freedom truss structure. A three-bay orthogonal tetrahedral truss configuration with a 15 foot square cross section was repeatedly assembled by a single pair of pressure suited test subjects working from the Mobile Transporter astronaut positioning devices (mobile foot restraints). The average unit assembly time (which included integrated installation of utility trays) was 27.6 s/strut, or 6 min/bay. The results of these tests indicate that EVA assembly of space station size structures can be significantly enhanced when using a Mobile Transporter equipped with astronaut positioning devices. Rapid assembly time can be expected and are dependent primarily on the rate of translation permissible for on-orbit operations. The concept used to demonstate integrated installation of utility trays

requires minimal EVA handling and consequentially, as the results show, has little impact on overall assembly time.

N89-15140# National Aerospace Lab., Amsterdam (Netherlands). Space Div.

### INTRODUCTION TO POSSIBLE MEANS OF EXPERIMENT OPERATIONS ON THE SPACE STATION

J. P. B. VREEBURG 11 Jan. 1988 49 p Sponsored by the Netherlands Agency for Aerospace Programs, Delft (NLR-TR-88009-U; ETN-89-93890; AD-B127688L) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

Space station system design, components, and utilization characteristics are reviewed. A case study of a man-tended free flyer payload is discussed.

N89-16896\*# Sterling Federal Systems, Inc., Palo Alto, CA.
MODIFICATIONS TO THE NASA AMES SPACE STATION
PROXIMITY OPERATIONS (PROX OPS) SIMULATOR
ADAM BRODY Oct. 1988 10 p

(Contract NAS2-11555)

(NASA-CR-177510; NÁS 1.26:177510) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 14/2

As the United States is approaching an operational space station era, flight simulators are required to investigate human design and performance aspects associated with orbital operations. Among these are proximity operations (PROX OPS), those activities occurring within a 1-km sphere of Space Station including rendezvous, docking, rescue, and repair. The Space Station Proximity Operations Simulator at NASA Ames Research Center was modified to provide the capability for investigations into human performance aspects of proximity operations. Accurate flight equations of motion were installed to provide the appropriate visual scene to test subjects performing simulated missions. Also, the flight control system was enhanced by enabling pilot control over thruster acceleration values. Currently, research is under way to examine human performance in a variety of mission scenarios.

Autho

N89-17393\*# Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, NY. Space Systems.

EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITIES LIMITATIONS STUDY.
VOLUME 2: ESTABLISHMENT OF PHYSIOLOGICAL AND
PERFORMANCE CRITERIA FOR EVA GLOVES Final Report

JOHN M. OHARA, MICHAEL BRIGANTI, JOHN CLELAND, and DAN WINFIELD (Research Triangle Inst., Research Triangle Park, NC.) 1988 175 p

(Contract NAS9-17702)

(NASA-CR-172099; NAS 1.26:172099;

AS-EVALS-FR-8701-VOL-2) Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01 CSCL 06/19

One of the major probelms faced in Extravehicular Activity (EVA) glove development has been the absence of concise and reliable methods to measure the effects of EVA gloves on human hand capabilities. This report describes the development of a standardized set of tests designed to assess EVA-gloved hand capabilities in six measurement domains: Range of Motion, Strength, Tactile Perception, Dexterity, Fatigue, and Comfort. Based on an assessment of general human hand functioning and EVA task requirements several tests within each measurement domain were developed to provide a comprehensive evaluation. All tests were designed to be conducted in a glove box with the bare hand as a baseline and the EVA glove at operating pressure. A test program was conducted to evaluate the tests using a representative EVA glove. Eleven test subjects participated in a repeated-measures design. The report presents the results of the Author tests in each capability domain.

N89-18039\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

INTERACTIVE ORBITAL PROXIMITY OPERATIONS PLANNING SYSTEM

ARTHUR J. GRUNWALD and STEPHEN R. ELLIS Nov. 1988

48 p (NASA-TP-2839; A-88091; NAS 1.60:2839) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

An interactive graphical proximity operations planning system was developed, which allows on-site design of efficient, complex, multiburn maneuvers in a dynamic multispacecraft environment. Maneuvering takes place in and out of the orbital plane. The difficulty in planning such missions results from the unusual and counterintuitive character of orbital dynamics and complex time-varying operational constraints. This difficulty is greatly overcome by visualizing the relative trajectories and the relevant constraints in an easily interpretable graphical format, which provides the operator with immediate feedback on design actions. The display shows a perspective bird's-eye view of a Space Station and co-orbiting spacecraft on the background of the Station's orbital plane. The operator has control over the two modes of operation: a viewing system mode, which enables the exporation of the spatial situation about the Space Station and thus the ability to choose and zoom in on areas of interest; and a trajectory design mode, which allows the interactive editing of a series of way points and maneuvering burns to obtain a trajectory that complies with all operational constraints. A first version of this display was completed. An experimental program is planned in which operators will carry out a series of design missions which vary in complexity and constraints.

### N89-18516\*# Little (Arthur D.), Inc., Cambridge, MA. ADVANCED EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY SYSTEMS REQUIREMENTS DEFINITION STUDY Final Report

Aug. 1988 131 p (Contract NAS9-17894)

(NASA-CR-172111; NAS 1.26:172111) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF CSCL 22/2

A study to define the requirements for advanced extravehicular activities (AEVA) was conducted. The purpose of the study was to develop an understanding of the EVA technology requirements and to map a pathway from existing or developing technologies to an AEVA system capable of supporting long-duration missions on the lunar surface. The parameters of an AEVA system which must sustain the crewmembers and permit productive work for long periods in the lunar environment were examined. A design reference mission (DRM) was formulated and used as a tool to develop and analyze the EVA systems technology aspects. Many operational and infrastructure design issues which have a significant influence on the EVA system are identified. NASA

### N89-19809\*# Essex Corp., Huntsville, AL. ADVANCED EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY SYSTEMS REQUIREMENTS DEFINITION STUDY. PHASE 2: EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY AT A LUNAR BASE Final

VALERIE NEAL, NICHOLAS SHIELDS, JR., GERALD P. CARR, WILLIAM POGUE, HARRISON H. SCHMITT, and ARTHUR E. SCHULZE (Lovelace Scientific Resources, Inc., Albuquerque, NM.) Sep. 1988 160 p (Contract NAS9-17779)

(NASA-CR-172117; NAS 1.26:172117) Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01 CSCL 06/11

The focus is on Extravehicular Activity (EVA) systems requirements definition for an advanced space mission: remote-from-main base EVA on the Moon. The lunar environment, biomedical considerations, appropriate hardware design criteria. hardware and interface requirements, and key technical issues for advanced lunar EVA were examined. Six remote EVA scenarios (three nominal operations and three contingency situations) were developed in considerable detail.

N89-19819\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

SPACE STATION PAYLOAD OPERATIONS SCHEDULING WITH ESP2

KENNETH L. STACY and JOHN P. JAAP In NASA. Lyndon B.

Johnson Space Center, 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 7-13 Nov. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The Mission Analysis Division of the Systems Analysis and Integration Laboratory at the Marshall Space Flight Center is developing a system of programs to handle all aspects of scheduling payload operations for Space Station. The Expert Scheduling Program (ESP2) is the heart of this system. The task of payload operations scheduling can be simply stated as positioning the payload activities in a mission so that they collect their desired data without interfering with other activities or violating mission constraints. ESP2 is an advanced version of the Experiment Scheduling Program (ESP) which was developed by the Mission Integration Branch beginning in 1979 to schedule Spacelab payload activities. The automatic scheduler in ESP2 is an expert system that embodies the rules that expert planners would use to schedule payload operations by hand. This scheduler uses depth-first searching, backtracking, and forward chaining techniques to place an activity so that constraints (such as crew, resources, and orbit opportunities) are not violated. It has an explanation facility to show why an activity was or was not scheduled at a certain time. The ESP2 user can also place the activities in the schedule manually. The program offers graphical assistance to the user and will advise when constraints are being violated. ESP2 also has an option to identify conflict introduced into an existing schedule by changes to payload requirements, mission constraints, and orbit opportunities. Author

N89-20081\*# Southern Univ., Baton Rouge, LA. Dept. of Electronics Engineering Technology.

FEASIBILITY OF USING HIGH TEMPERATURE SUPERCONDUCTING MAGNETS AND CONVENTIONAL MAGNETIC LOOP ANTENNAS TO ATTRACT OR REPEL **OBJECTS AT THE SPACE STATION Final Report** 

MANJIT S. RANDHAWA In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, Volume 2 14 p

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 20/14

A study was undertaken to see if magnetic forces can be used at the Space Station to attract or repel spacecrafts such as the Orbital Manuevering Vehicle (OMV) or the Orbiter. A large magnet, in the form of a current loop, is assumed to be placed at the Space Station and another one on the spacecraft. The expression for the force between the two dipoles (loops) is obtained. Using a force of 15 Newtons (3.4 pounds) in order to move the spacecraft, the number of ampere-turn needed in the current loops was calculated at various distances between them. The expression for the force of attraction between a current loop and a soft magnetic material was also examined and the number of amp-turn needed to provide a force of one-tenth of a pound at various distances is also calculated. This one tenth of a pound force would be used in a life line system for the retrieval of an adrift crewman or tool at the Space Station. The feasibility of using conventional antenna on the Station and the incoming vehicle for attraction or repulsion was also examined.

### 17

### SPACE ENVIRONMENT

Includes description of the space environment and effects on Space Station subsystems. Includes requirements for Space Station to accommodate this environment.

### A89-10595

### SIMULATION FACILITIES COMPATIBILITY IN DESIGN FOR **COMPATIBILITY IN SPACE**

MURDOCH MCKINNON and LES WHITE (CAE Electronics, Ltd.,

Montreal, Canada) IN: Aerospace Behavioral Engineering Technology Conference, 6th, Long Beach, CA, Oct. 5-8, 1987, Proceedings. Warrendale, PA, Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 181-187. (SAE PAPER 871716)

This paper considers simulation facilities related to space development, with special attention given to the major design and performance features of the Canada's Aft Crew Station Simulation Facility SIMFAC (which was built to support the development of the Shuttle Remote Manipulator System) and those of EUROSIUM, which is the simulation facility being currently developed to support the European Space Program. Consideration is also given to the simulation facility of the Mobile Servicing System, which will be required to interact with other elements of the Space Station and which will have both autonomous and telerobotic modes. A parallel is drawn between these simulation facilities and the Crew Station Research and Development Facility developed recently as a design and evaluation tool for future helicopter designs, whose workload and task evaluation facilities and the technology used may serve as examples for space simulation design.

# A89-11197\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. White Sands Test Facility, NM. THE BEHAVIOR OF OUTGASSED MATERIALS IN THERMAL VACUUMS

WILLIAM MAHONE and RANDY KAYS (NASA, White Sands Test Facility; Lockheed Engineering and Management Services Co., Inc., Las Cruces, NM) Journal of Environmental Sciences (ISSN 0022-0906), vol. 31, Sept.-Oct. 1988, p. 28-32. refs

Scientists at the NASA White Sands Test Facility (WSTF) are investigating the relationship between outgassing and condensation for aerospace materials in space-like environments. The WSTF throughput test method was validated by previous testing at WSTF using palmitic acid. Data from these tests were compared with data from other preliminary tests by using adipic and behenic acids. The comparison indicates that surface forces between outgassed molecules and the condensing surfaces cause the condensation flux to be different from the incident flux. These forces can also cause the evaporative flux to be different from the expected value. These discrepancies are discussed in terms of both potential and dynamic interactions of outgassed molecules with surfaces. Although these surface forces are noticeable, their overall effect on the test is minimal.

## A89-12107# MAN-MADE SPACE DEBRIS - DATA NEEDED FOR RATIONAL DECISION

STEPHEN GOROVE (Mississippi, University, University; International Institute of Space Law, Paris, France) IN: Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space, 30th, Brighton, England, Oct. 10-17, 1987, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 135-137. refs

This article starts with an emphasis on the growing risks arising from man-made space debris. It calls for a comprehensive study and review of essential data required for informed decision. The data relates not only to the various types of debris but also to the damage that each category of debris may cause and the likelihood of the latter's occurrence. The study and continuous assessment of the debris situation may be undertaken by an appropriate body of scientists, engineers and other professionals under UN auspices.

#### A89-12108# SPACE POLLUTION

ALESIA MCCLOUD (Denver, University, CO) IN: Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space, 30th, Brighton, England, Oct. 10-17, 1987, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 142-146.

This article identifies chemical, biological, and radiological pollution sources incidental to current and contemplated outer space exploration. It discusses their negative and unforeseen environmental impact. Then, it surveys international agreements addressing space pollution issues and concludes that they lack

the specificity necessary to prevent such inadvertent environmental damage. It is recommended that the scope of these agreements be enlarged to encompass cumulative damage to the outer space environment, and to provide a means for seeking redress and reparation of harm to it. Also urged is the creation of an advisory board to monitor outer space pollution and establish international environmental standards and a separate international regulatory body to enforce those standards.

#### A89-12109# PREVENTION OF ORBITAL DEBRIS

DAVID ENRICO REIBEL (Institute for Security and Cooperation in Outer Space, Washington, D. C.) IN: Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space, 30th, Brighton, England, Oct. 10-17, 1987, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 147-154.

The sources of man-made orbital debris and the hazards it poses are reviewed, and technological and legal measures to reduce debris are recommended. Topics addressed include debris measurement and tracking, the high proportion of debris (50 percent of all orbiting objects) due to satellite fragmentations (especially ASAT tests and other military activities), the concentration of debris in LEO (where it is most hazardous to manned missions), the amount of debris from nonfunctioning satellites and from orbital operations, and current national and international regulations. Particular attention is given to GEO satellites, space commercialization, nuclear power sources, and space militarization. The recommendations focus on improved tracking and data dissemination, expanded research on debris removal, stronger regulations on payload design and orbital operations, and extending the ban on space weapons testing.

### A89-12110# ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION OF OUTER SPACE, IN PARTICULAR OF THE GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT

G. C. M. REIJNEN (Utrecht, Rijksuniversiteit, Netherlands) IN: Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space, 30th, Brighton, England, Oct. 10-17, 1987, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 155-162. refs

The factors contributing to the space pollution are reviewed, and the international agreements intended to limit pollution and regulate the use of GEO slots and radio frequencies by communication satellites are discussed from a legal perspective. Topics examined include atmospheric pollution by launch vehicles, the general problem of space debris, the special problems of GEO satellites, the claims of equatorial countries to rights over GEO slots above their territory (and UN treaty provisions clearly denying such rights), radio pollution from GEO (and the overlapping jurisdictions of COPUOS and ITU in regulating it), contamination of other celestial bodies with earth materials, and back-contamination of the earth with extraterrestrial biological materials. Particular attention is given to the provisions of UN space treaties and their specific applicability.

### A89-12111# CURRENT U.S. INITIATIVES TO CONTROL SPACE DEBRIS

F. KENNETH SCHWETJE (USAF, International Law Div., Washington, DC) IN: Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space, 30th, Brighton, England, Oct. 10-17, 1987, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 163-171. refs

The potential dangers posed by man-made space debris are reviewed, and U.S. efforts to limit debris are described. It is pointed out that the number of tracked and untracked objects is increasing rapidly and will continue to do so, with serious implications for manned missions in LEO; operation at high risk levels or redesign of spacecraft to withstand debris impact are considered unacceptable options. Accelerated decay, disposal orbits, or spacecraft retrieval are discussed as methods for reducing debris; the international legislation applying to such operations is outlined; DOD, USAF, and SDIO policy statements indicating an interest in limiting debris are cited; and the NORAD debris tracking and

cataloging program and the NASA 10-year debris-assessment plan are briefly characterized.

### A89-12576#

### SURFACE EFFECTS OF SATELLITE MATERIAL OUTGASSING PRODUCTS

B. E. WOOD, W. T. BERTRAND, R. J. BRYSON, B. L. SEIBER (Calspan Corp., Arnold Air Force Station, TN), PATRICK FALCO, M. (USAF, Wright Aeronautical Laboratories, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) et al. Journal of Thermophysics and Heat Transfer (ISSN 0887-8722), vol. 2, Oct. 1988, p. 289-295. USAF-sponsored research. Previously cited in issue 19, p. 2974, Accession no. A87-43090. refs

#### A89-12659

#### SPACE SURVEILLANCE - THE SMART CATALOG

DAVID G. COOKE (USAF, Space Surveillance Div., Peterson AFB, CO) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 569-575. (AAS PAPER 87-450)

The current satellite population includes about 6800 objects in both near earth and deep space, much of which is satellite debris or rocket bodies left in orbit after the deployment of a payload or an operational satellite. This paper discusses the concept of a facility (termed 'SMART Catalog') which would be tasked with the job of characterizing the space debris environment and would share data with the Space Surveillance Center. The SMART Catalog will be a hybrid data base unlike any in existence today; it will include such types of data as orbital elements, uncorrelated observations, and unknown objects. Data will be sampled from both optical and radar sensors of the Space Surveillance Network, a system of sensors which make an average of 40,000 satellite observations every day and which have the capacity to catalog three or four times more data than is the level of the current catalog.

### A89-12670

### MODELLING UNTRACKABLE ORBITAL DEBRIS ASSOCIATED WITH A TRACKED SPACE DEBRIS CLOUD

ROBERT D. CULP and RONALD A. MADLER (Colorado, University, Boulder) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 775-790. refs (AAS PAPER 87-472)

Untrackable satellite fragments in the 1-10 cm range associated with an individual tracked debris cloud are modeled using a computer in an attempt to obtain a more accurate estimate of their number and the hazard they represent for space operations. A sample application of the model to the calculation of the collision hazard for a typical Space Station orbit is used to illustrate the importance of accounting for the untrackable debris in evaluating the threat to large space structures.

#### A89-12671

### THE EFFECTS OF ECCENTRICITY ON THE EVOLUTION OF AN ORBITING DEBRIS CLOUD

DAVID B. SPENCER (Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, CA) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 1. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 791-807. refs (Contract F04701-85-C-0086)

(AAS PAPER 87-473)

Following an orbital break-up of a spacecraft, a cloud of debris is formed, and evolves into unique orbits with respect to the parent body. A formulation of the debris cloud motion and evolutionary characteristics are described for a disintegrating body that is in an initially elliptical orbit. Results for different values of eccentricity and event time of periapsis passage are presented, and are compared to the results for the circular orbit case. Additionally, the consequences of assuming a circular orbit instead of an elliptical orbit for the object breaking up are discussed. The actual cloud

size and collision hazard posed by the cloud on other spacecraft passing through it are also discussed.

Author

#### A89-13936

### APPLICATIONS OF HIGH TEMPERATURE CHEMISTRY TO SPACE RESEARCH

EDMOND MURAD (USAF, Geophysics Laboratory, Hanscom AFB, MA) IN: Symposium on High Temperature Materials Chemistry - IV, Honolulu, HI, Oct. 19-23, 1987, Proceedings. Pennington, NJ, Electrochemical Society, Inc., 1988, p. 375-381. refs

This paper discusses the effect of exposure of a spacecraft to the ambient atmosphere of low earth orbits (250-400 km) on the materials of the spacecraft surface. The results of intentional and unintentional material experiments on the Space Shuttle are presented, indicating that the interactions between the surfaces and the low-orbit atmosphere leads to effects resembling those of high-temperature vaporization and oxidation, which can lead to erosion or mass gain in the exposed surfaces and can change the physical properties of the materials. The specific effects that these changes might have on various instruments and sensors on low earth orbit stations are discussed.

#### A89-15408

### THE BREAKDOWN CHARACTERISTICS OF OUTGASSING DOMINATED VACUUM REGIONS

S. A. MERRYMAN, A. J. BANDY, and L. B. GORDON (Auburn University, AL) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 763-765. SDIO-supported research.

(Contract DNA001-85-C-0183)

The prospect of using the space vacuum as an electrical insulator for high power/high voltage applications makes it necessary to determine the electrical breakdown characteristics of this region. A dominating factor in the breakdown characterization is the effect of material outgassing on the insulating properties of a vacuum region. Outgassing properties are studied here for commonly used insulating materials such as G-10 fiberglass laminates, Teflon, and polyethylene. Preliminary measurements of the outgassing species, the effect of temperature on the rate of outgassing, and the electrical breakdown voltage as a result of outgassing are presented.

A89-17674\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

### THE INDUCED ENVIRONMENT AROUND SPACE STATION

MARSHA R. TORR (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) and D. G. TORR (Science and Engineering Associates, Inc., Huntsville, AL) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 23 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-095)

The potential impact of the International Space Station on its immediate environment is discussed, summarizing the results of recent investigations by NASA working groups. Consideration is given to the neutral-gas environment, induced photon emission, particulate contamination, the ionized environment, the Induced-environment Monitoring Package proposed for inclusion in the Space Station equipment, and recommendations for further research. Diagrams, drawings, graphs, and tables of numerical data are provided.

#### A89-17846#

### THE ORBITAL DEBRIS ISSUE - A STATUS REPORT

DARREN MCKNIGHT (U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO), MALCOLM WOLFE, VLADIMIR CHOBOTOV (Aerospace Corp., El Segundo, CA), DAVID COOKE (Canadian Forces, Canada), ROBERT CULP (Colorado, University, Boulder) et al. IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 11 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-519)

New analytical tools, computer models, and data-gathering modes have been developed to address the expanding menace

to spacecraft that is posed by the growth of orbital debris. The legal aspects of orbital debris have been discussed at international forums on space law since an international orbital debris workshop was held at NASA's Johnson Space Center in 1982; in addition, a USAF study was conducted in 1986-1987 that led to a DOD debris policy statement. Attention is given to the status of debris hazards in LEO and GEO. A Presidential Directive On Space Policy promulgated on February 11, 1988 has mandated the minimization of debris creation by future operations in orbit.

## A89-17847# COLLISION PROBABILITY OF SPACECRAFT WITH MAN-MADE DEBRIS

A. S. GANESHAN, S. C. RATHNAKARA, N. S. GOPINATH, and P. PADMANABHAN (ISRO, Flight Dynamics Div., Bangalore, India) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 9 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-522)

A probabilistic modeling has been conducted of the collision hazard probabilities faced by the Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite due to man-made debris. This Monte Carlo approach assumes collision to occur when both the operational spacecraft and the debris come within an a priori specified volume in orbital space. This approach is also applied to the collision probabilities between two collocated geostationary satellites. The IRS's probability of debris collision is about 7.34 x 10 to the -5th impacts/year; collocated geostationary satellites' collision probability is 6.3 x 10 to the -7th.

## A89-17860\*# Arizona Univ., Tucson. ECONOMICAL IN-SITU PROCESSING FOR ORBITAL DEBRIS REMOVAL

KUMAR RAMOHALLI (Arizona, University, Tucson) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 8 p. NASA-supported research. refs (IAF PAPER 88-576)

This paper proposes and develops the first description of a concept for the removal of large pieces of orbital debris. After a brief discussion of the growing importance of the general problem of orbital debris, the idea of utilizing local resources for clearing the debris is introduced. A description of the initial terrestrially working hardware and future projections for this Autonomous Space Processor for Orbital Debris concludes this paper.

## A89-17939\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH. THE EFFECT OF THE NEAR EARTH MICROMETEOROID

ENVIRONMENT ON A HIGHLY REFLECTIVE MIRROR SURFACE

MICHAEL J. MIRTICH, HERMAN MARK, and WILLIAM R. KERSLAKE (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 26th, Reno, NE, Jan. 11-14, 1988. 39 p. Previously announced in STAR as N88-29833. refs (AIAA PAPER 88-0026)

A resurgence of interest in placing large solar concentrator solar dynamic systems in space for power generation has brought up again a concern for maintaining the integrity of the optical properties of highly specular reflecting surfaces in the near earth space environment. One of the environmental hazards needing evaluation is the micrometeoroid environment. It has been shown that highly reflective polished metals and thin film coatings degrade when exposed to simulated micrometeoroids in the lab. At NASA-Lewis, a shock tube was used to simulate the phenomenon of micrometeoroid impact by accelerating micron sized particles to hypervelocities. Any changes in the optical properties of surfaces exposed to this impact were then evaluated. The degradation of optical properties of polished metals and thin metallic films after exposure to simulated micrometeoroids was determined as a function of impacting kinetic energy area of the particles. A calibrated sensor was developed to not only detect the micrometeoroid environment, but also to evaluate the degradation of the optical properties of thin aluminum films in space. Results of the simulation are presented and discussed.

#### A89-18439

MODELING THE EFFECTS CONNECTED WITH THE INFLUENCE OF THE MAGNETIC AND SOLAR SHADOW FROM SATELLITE STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS ON RESULTS OF MEASUREMENTS OF ELECTRIC FIELDS AND PARTICLE FLUXES [MODELIROVANIE EFFEKTOV, SVIAZANNYKH S VLIIANIEM MAGNITNOI I SOLNECHNOI TENI OT ELEMENTOV KONSTRUKTSII SPUTNIKA NA REZUL'TATY IZMERENII ELEKTRICHESKIKH POLEI I POTOKOV CHASTITS]

M. M. TSONEV and G. A. STANEV (B'lgarska Akademiia na Naukite, Tsentralna Laboratoriia za Kosmicheski Izsledvaniia, Sofia, Bulgaria) Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia (ISSN 0023-4206), vol. 26, Sept.-Oct. 1988, p. 731-737. In Russian. refs

#### A89-19945#

MAINTENANCE OF MICROGRAVITY ENVIRONMENT ON THE SPACE STATION - ON THE MICROGRAVITY ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS AND VIBRATION ISOLATION

KATSUHIDE KITAMURA, KENJI SAKANO, KOJI TANIDA, KOICHI SHOJI, MUNETAKA KURIBAYASHI et al. Ishikawajima-Harima Engineering Review (ISSN 0578-7904), vol. 28, July 1988, p. 207-212. In Japanese, with abstract in English.

In a space facility on circular orbit around the earth, a state of global nongravitation is realized but microgravity exists. In order to suppress microgravity force and maintain high quality microgravity level, various plans are examined. This paper describes: (1) analytical evaluation methods of microgravity level in the facility, and (2) control technique to restrain the level of machines by vibration-proof devices. The first part treats analysis of microgravity environment in a Space Station, examination of analysis program and mathematical models including gravity gradient, atmospheric drag, guidance navigation, and control simulation as well as low-frequency and high-frequency dynamics. The second part deals with vibration suppression method for microgravity, apparatus utilizing electromagnetic suspension, and control approach of three axes, six degrees of freedon. Author

### A89-21080 APPLICATION OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS TO SPACE STRUCTURES

D. G. ZIMCIK (CDC, Communications Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada) (Canadian Engineering Centennial Convention, Montreal, Canada, May 1987) Canadian Society for Mechanical Engineering, Transactions (ISSN 0315-8977), vol. 12, no. 2, 1988, p. 49-56. refs

Material requirements for space structures are reviewed with emphasis on composite applications. Specific examples of the use of both polymer and metallic matrix composite in space structures are examined, and problems associated with environmental effects are discussed. The discussion also covers future trends in space structures and their implications for composite materials, as well as examples of current work in polymer and metal matrix composites aimed at satisfying the requirements for future space structures.

#### A89-21941

### AN INTERSTELLAR DUST COMPONENT RICH IN C-12

R. D. ASH, M. M. GRADY, I. P. WRIGHT, C. T. PILLINGER (Open University, Milton Keynes, England), and J. W. ARDEN (Oxford University, England) Nature (ISSN 0028-0836), vol. 336, Nov. 17, 1988, p. 228-230. Research supported by SERC. refs

The results of an analysis of an acid-resistant residue from the Allende meteorite, extensively combusted in oxygen at low temperatures to remove isotopically normal carbon, is reported. The analysis reveals the presence of a small amount of carbon with a C-12/C-13 ratio close to 120, well above the value of 89 + or - 3 found in terrestrial samples or bulk meteorites. This component is denoted C-lambda. Stellar evolutionary processes favor lowering of the C-12/C13 ratio; hence C-lambda, which has a combustion temperature consistent with graphite, might be a primitive type of interstellar material.

#### A89-22775

### INTRODUCTION TO THE SPACE ENVIRONMENT

THOMAS F. TASCIONE Malabar, FL, Orbit Book Co., 1988, 125 p. refs

#### A89-23222

### A NOVA OUTBURST SCENARIO FOR GX 1 + 4 SPIN-DOWN EPISODE

R. K. MANCHANDA (University College, Canberra, Australia; Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, India) Astrophysics and Space Science (ISSN 0004-640X), vol. 150, no. 1, Dec. 1988, p. 31-41. refs

X-ray spectral data of the source during 1982-1987 suggest that the observed low state of the source intensity could have arisen due to additional absorption of the X-ray flux by material surrounding the X-ray source, which could have come from the companion star during a nova outburst. The accretion models do not explain the rapid spin-down of the pulsar. If the spin-down is caused by the nova outburst, it is suggested that period slow-down can occur due to mechanical braking of the pulsar generated by the increased moment of inertia.

#### A89-23448

#### IS THE SPACE ENVIRONMENT AT RISK?

G. B. FIELD (Harvard University, Cambridge, MA), M. J. REES (Cambridge University, England), and D. N. SPERGEL (Princeton University, NJ) Nature (ISSN 0028-0836), vol. 336, Dec. 29, 1988, p. 725, 726.

The problems posed by pollution of near-earth space are reviewed, and possible solutions are considered. Measures that need to be taken to monitor the space environment, restrict the growth of space debris and the use of nuclear reactors in space, and emphasize peaceful pursuits in space are discussed. The use of space to verify arms control treaties and the need to ban the development, testing, and deployment of ASAT systems is addressed.

#### A89-23809

### EXHAUST JET CONTAMINATION OF SPACECRAFT [STRAHLBEAUFSCHLAGUNG AN RAUMFAHRZEUGEN]

ROLF-D. BOETTCHER, CARL DANKERT, GEORG DETTLEFF, GEORG KOPPENWALLNER, and HUBERT LEGGE (DFVLR, Institut fuer experimentelle Stroemungsmechanik, Goettingen, Federal Republic of Germany) DFVLR-Nachrichten (ISSN 0011-4901), Nov. 1988, p. 8-11. In German.

The effects of exhaust jet contamination on spacecraft are studied, and methods of coping with them are considered. Models of the exhaust flow and of the contamination are described, and experimental investigations of such contamination are reviewed. Applications of the findings are addressed.

### A89-23976#

### PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS OF ATOMIC OXYGEN GENERATION FOR SPACE ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

MICHIO NISHIDA (Kyoto University, Japan) and YASUO WATANABE (National Aerospace Laboratory, Chofu, Japan) Japan Society for Aeronautical and Space Sciences, Transactions (ISSN 0549-3811), vol. 31, Nov. 1988, p. 123-133. refs

Preliminary experiments of producing atomic oxygen for space environmental testing were conducted. To confirm the generation of O-atoms and to examine possibility of forming a molecular beam from the supersonic freejet, population densities of the electronic excitation levels 3p3 P and 3p5 P of atomic oxygen were measured along the freejet centerline. The results show that the population densities satisfied the low earth orbit conditions.

#### A89-24245#

### MODEL FOR RADIATION CONTAMINATION BY OUTGASSING FROM SPACE PLATFORMS

STEPHEN J. YOUNG and RONALD R. HERM (Aerospace Corp., Infrared Sciences Dept., El Segundo, CA) Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets (ISSN 0022-4650), vol. 25, Nov.-Dec. 1988, p.

413-419. Previously cited in issue 08, p. 1059, Accession no. A87-22416. refs (Contract F04701-85-C-0086)

A89-25338\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

### CONTAMINATION CONCERNS IN THE MODULAR CONTAINERLESS PROCESSING FACILITY

P. K. SESHAN and E. H. TRINH (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 10 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-0403)

This paper describes the problems of the control and management of contamination in the Modular Containerless Processing Facility (MCPF), that is being currently developed at the JPL for the Space Station, and in the MCPF's precursor version, called the Drop Physics Module (DPM), which will be carried aboard one or more Space Shuttle missions. Attention is given to the identification of contamination sources, their mode of transport to the sample positioned within the chamber, and the protection of the sample, as well as to the mathematical simulatiom of the contaminant transport. It is emphasized that, in order to choose and implement the most appropriate contamination control strategy for each investigator, a number of simplified mathematical simulations will have to be developed, and ground-based contamination experiments will have to be carried out with identical materials.

#### A89-25372#

## A CAD METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF FREE MOLECULE AERODYNAMIC AND SOLAR RADIATION FORCES AND MOMENTS

C. A. SEDLUND (General Dynamics Corp., Space Systems Div., San Diego, CA) and L. H. SENTMAN (Illinois, University, Urbana) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 10 p. Research supported by Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc.

(AIAA PAPER 89-0455)

A CAD program to calculate free molecule and solar force and moment coefficients was developed and applied to the Space Station with three different approximations of the structural truss. The primary result is that the geometrical model of the spacecraft, rather than the parameters such as the temperature of the reflected molecules or reflectance of the surface, is the major factor in calculating accurate force and moment coefficients for a complicated spacecraft such as the Space Station. The effect of the truss approximation on the force coefficients is predictable, with the magnitudes of the coefficients ranked by the size of the truss approximation. The effect of the truss approximation on the moment coefficients is more complex and shading effects cause significant irregularities in the moment coefficients as the angle of attack varies.

## A89-25405\*# TRW, Inc., Redondo Beach, CA. LARGE STRUCTURE CURRENT COLLECTION IN PLASMA ENVIRONMENTS

N. JOHN STEVENS (TRW Power and Systems Integration Laboratory, Redondo Beach, CA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 7 p. refs (Contract NAS3-24659) (AIAA PAPER 89-0496)

The floating potential, relative to the space plasma, of large satellites proposed for future missions is an important factor in the current balance between the plasma particle collection of biased surfaces and exposed conductors. To solve this balance, a knowledge of the plasma current collection processes is required. One of the unknowns in these relationships is the current collection of large areas of conducting surfaces. Only limited experimental data is available on this collection process. Data from one of the few available tests is used herein to verify the applicability of a plasma collection model for large surfaces. The model is then applied to determine the floating potential of the NASA Space Station.

#### A89-25754

## USING LABORATORY X-RAY AND COBALT-60 IRRADIATIONS TO PREDICT CMOS DEVICE RESPONSE IN STRATEGIC AND SPACE ENVIRONMENTS

D. M. FLEETWOOD, P. S. WINOKUR, and J. R. SCHWANK (Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM) (IEEE, DNA, NASA, and DOE, Annual Conference on Nuclear and Space Radiation Effects, 25th, Portland, OR, July 12-15, 1988) IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science (ISSN 0018-9499), vol. 35, Dec. 1988, pt. 1, p. 1497-1505. Research supported by DNA. (Contract DE-AC04-76DP-00789)

The postirradiation response of CMOS transistors with 30-60-nm gate oxides is investigated as a function of radiation energy, total dose, dose rate, and annealing time. Measurements of threshold voltage, oxide-trapped charge, and interface traps are reported for times ranging from 10 ms to 4 months following LINAC, Co-60, Cs-137, and 10-keV X-ray irradiation. Exposure dose rates vary by 11 orders of magnitude: from 0.05 to 6 Grad(SiO2)/sec. To within the + or - 10 percent uncertainty in the overall dosimetry, no 'true' dose-rate effects on MOS device response are observed. Interface trap and oxide-trapped charge densities are linear with total dose. Preliminary recommendations are made for lot acceptance testing of hardened CMOS circuits and devices intended for use in space and strategic environments.

#### A89-25760

### DOSE-RATE EFFECTS ON THE TOTAL-DOSE THRESHOLD-VOLTAGE SHIFT OF POWER MOSFETS

R. D. SCHRIMPF, P. J. WAHLE, D. B. COOPER, K. F. GALLOWAY (Arizona, University, Tucson), and R. C. ANDREWS (Motorola, Inc., Government Electronics Group, Chandler, AZ) (IEEE, DNA, NASA, and DOE, Annual Conference on Nuclear and Space Radiation Effects, 25th, Portland, OR, July 12-15, 1988) IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science (ISSN 0018-9499), vol. 35, Dec. 1988, pt. 1, p. 1536-1540. Research supported by Motorola, Inc. refs

Radiation-hardened and unhardened n-channel power MOSFETs were tested at dose rates approaching space-radiation levels. The hardened parts exhibited large superrecovery effects during and after very low total doses of ionizing radiation. The superrecovery was attributed to in situ interface-trap formation. These positive threshold shifts and the accompanying interface traps can reduce current-drive capability in power MOSFETs. The impact on space-system use is discussed. The threshold-voltage shift of the positively biased unhardened parts was dominated by generation of oxide trapped charge at all dose-rates; the threshold voltage of these parts decreased monotonically at all doses and dose rates examined.

#### A89-28440#

### AN ANALYSIS OF GPS ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE RATES

J. W. HAFFNER (Rockwell International Corp., Seal Beach, CA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 8 p. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-0616)

Solar wind statistics and energy density considerations were used to calculate the probability of hot plasma reaching the orbit of GPS spacecraft. The results of these calculations were that the spacecraft should experience hot plasma 0.3 percent of the time (1 day/year). However, scaling from several laboratory and on-orbit (at GEO) measurements showed that, when hot plasma is present, the GPS spacecraft would be expected to experience several hundred discharges per hour. Of the various techniques considered for reducing or eliminating these discharges, conductive coatings (such as indium/tin oxide) and astroquartz appears to be the most promising.

**A89-29296\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

### REACTION OF ATOMIC OXYGEN (O/3P/) WITH VARIOUS POLYMER FILMS

MORTON A. GOLUB and THEODORE WYDEVEN (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA) (Canadian High Polymer

Forum, 24th, Ottawa, Canada, Aug. 5-7, 1987) Polymer Degradation and Stability (ISSN 0141-3910), vol. 22, 1988, p. 325-338. refs

An attempt is made to obtain the etch rates for various polymer films exposed to O(3P) downstream from, and out of the glow of, the O2 plasma. These rates are compared with published values from the following sources: etching in the glow of an O2 plasma, the Space Shuttle STS-8 flight experiment, and beam experiments. The etch rate data for Kapton fit a logarithmic plot (with a positive slope) of the reaction probability versus O(3P) impact energy.

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### A89-29503

### UV/OZONE REMOVAL OF CONTAMINANTS IN SPACECRAFT ENVIRONMENTS

J. R. BLANCO (California State University, Northridge), R. J. CHAMPETIER (TRW, Inc., Redondo Beach, CA), and C. B. KALEM IN: Ultraviolet technology II; Proceedings of the Meeting, Orlando, FL, Apr. 4, 5, 1988. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1988, p. 265-270. (Contract F30602-85-C-0279)

The UV/ozone cleaning process has been studied as both a method for preventing contaminant films from forming on optical surfaces of a space sensor during storage, and for removing them from these surfaces after formation. Using mercury resonance lines at 253.7 and 184.9 nm and O2 pressures in the range of 0.0008 to 0.0004 torr, removal efficiencies from 1.8 x 10 to the -26th to 4.4 x 10 the -26 cu cm/photon were measured.

#### A89-29753

# SPACECRAFT CHARGING AND ELECTROMAGNETIC EFFECTS ON GEOSTATIONARY SATELLITES [DECHARGES DIELECTRIQUES ET PERTURBATIONS ELECTROMAGNETIQUES SUR SATELLITES GEOSTATIONNAIRES]

JEAN-PIERRE MARQUE, JEAN GRANDO, ALAIN DELANNOY, and GERARD LABAUNE (ONERA, Chatillon-sous-Bagneux, France) Annales des Telecommunications (ISSN 0003-4347), vol. 43, Nov.-Dec. 1988, p. 615-624. In French. Research supported by DRET and CNES. refs

Various operational anomalies on satellites in geosynchronous orbit, chiefly occurring during magnetic storms, are attributed to spacecraft charging. The buildup of static charges on the surfaces of the spacecraft leads to various breakdown processes. Self-sustained discharges, characterized by strong electron emission out of the material, may occur on negatively charged films of polymer used, for example, as thermal blankets. The so-called blowoff emission occurs through a complex interaction of the electromagnetic field with the spacecraft.

#### A89-30100

### THE HALO AROUND SPACECRAFT [OREOL VOKRUG KOSMICHESKIKH APPARATOV]

A. I. LAZAREV, S. V. AVAKIAN (Gosudarstvennyi Opticheskii Institut, Leningrad, USSR), and V. I. SEVAST'IANOV Priroda (ISSN 0032-874X), Feb. 1989, p. 100-102. In Russian.

Astronauts aboard various spacecraft (e.g., Soyuz 10 and 23, and the Space Shuttle Columbia in March 1982) have observed an intense glow or halo around the spacecraft. The most likely hypothesis is that this glow is caused by the excitation of the rarefied atmosphere surrounding the spaceraft by fluxes of molecules and ions of the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere. It is noted that this glow phenomenon can be counteracted by the proper choice of materials (e.g., polyethylene) to cover the spacecraft surface.

## A89-30820\*# Southwest Research Inst., San Antonio, TX. A HYPERVELOCITY LAUNCHER FOR SIMULATED LARGE FRAGMENT SPACE DEBRIS IMPACTS AT 10 KM/S

R. J. TULLOS, W. M. GRAY, S. A. MULLIN (Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, TX), and B. G. COUR-PALAIS (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) IN: AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers.

Part 4. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 1623-1628. refs (AIAA PAPER 89-1345)

The background, design, and testing of two explosive launchers for simulating large fragment space debris impacts are presented. The objective was to develop a launcher capable of launching one gram aluminum fragments at velocities of 10 km/s. The two launchers developed are based on modified versions of an explosive shaped charge, common in many military weapons. One launcher design has yielded a stable fragment launch of approximately one gram of aluminum at 8.93 km/s velocity. The other design yielded velocities in excess of 10 km/s, but failed to produce a cohesive fragment launch. This work is ongoing, and future plans are given.

### A89-30882#

### CHARACTERIZING THE DAMAGE POTENTIAL OF RICOCHET DEBRIS DUE TO AN OBLIQUE HYPERVELOCITY IMPACT

WILLIAM P. SCHONBERG (Alabama, University, Huntsville) AIAA, ASME, ASCE, AHS, and ASC, Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference, 30th, Mobile, AL, Apr. 3-5, 1989, Technical Papers. Part 4. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1989, p. 2180-2185, refs. (AIAA PAPER 89-1410)

All long-duration spacecraft are susceptible to impacts by meteoroids and pieces of orbiting space debris. Such impacts are expected to occur at extremely high speeds and are expected to strike the spacecraft structure at oblique angles. High obliquity impacts have an especially high potential to cause damage to external spacecraft systems because of the extremely large volume of ricochet debris that they produce. It is found that the diameter of the most damaging ricochet debris particle can be as large as 40 percent of the original projectile diameter and can travel at speeds between 24 and 36 percent of the original projectile impact velocity. It is concluded that obliquity effects of high-speed impacts must be considered in the design of any structure exposed to the meteoroid and space debris environment.

A89-31882\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

### PARTICLE ADHESION TO SURFACES UNDER VACUUM

JACK B. BARENGOLTZ (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets (ISSN 0022-4650), vol. 26, Mar.-Apr. 1989, p. 103-108. Previously cited in issue 17, p. 2823, Accession no. A88-43765.

### A89-31915\*# Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. INDUCED EMISSION OF RADIATION FROM A LARGE SPACE-STATION-LIKE STRUCTURE IN THE IONOSPHERE

D. E. HASTINGS and J. WANG (MIT, Cambridge, MA) AIAA Journal (ISSN 0001-1452), vol. 27, April 1989, p. 438-445. (Contract NAG3-695)

Large conducting structures in the ionosphere may have currents flowing through them which close in the ionospheric plasma. These currents can arise either from current leakage from an onboard power distribution system or by being induced by the motional electric field. Associated with these currents will be broadband electromagnetic radiation in the Alfven and lower hybrid bands. The radiation impedance of this electromagnetic radiation is explored for a structure of space-station-like dimensions as a function of the geometry of the structure and the composition of the ionic environment. It is shown that modification of the collecting area of the structure and environment can be used to minimize the radiation impedance. For a space station, the radiated power will at most be of the order of watts, which does not represent a significant power loss. However, the radiation field will give rise to a substantial pollution of the electromagnetic spectrum in the vicinity of the space station. Design choices to minimize this interference are suggested. Author

N89-10916\*# California Polytechnic State Univ., San Luis Obispo. Space Systems Space Welding Project.

### THE POTENTIAL OF A GAS CAN WITH PAYLOAD G-169

DAVID TAMIR In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, The 1988 Get Away Special Experimenter's Symposium p 89-96 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 22A

The feasibility of using welding for the construction, expansion and emergency repair of space based structures is discussed and the advantages of gas tungsten arc welding (GTAW) over other welding techniques are briefly examined. The objective and design concept for the G-169 Get Away Special payload are described. The G-169 experiment will allow the comparison of a space GTA welded joint with a terrestrial GTA welded joint with all parameters held constant except for gravitational forces. Specifically, a bead-on-plate weld around the perimeter of a 2 inch diameter stainless steel pipe section will be performed. The use of Learjet microgravity simulation for the G-169 and other Get Away Special experiments is also addressed.

### N89-10932# Los Alamos National Lab., NM. LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS OF LOW EARTH ORBIT **ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON SPACECRAFT**

JON B. CROSS 1988 16 p Presented at the Uranium and Electricity: the Complete Nuclear Fuel Cycle, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 18 Sep. 1988 (Contract W-7405-ENG-36)

(DE88-009135; LA-UR-88-1229; CONF-880943-2) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

Operations in low earth orbit (100 to 500 km) must take into consideration the highly oxidative character of the environment. Partial pressures in the range of 10 to the 6th - 10 to the 7th torr of atomic oxygen are present which produces extensive oxidation of materials facing the direction of travel (ram direction). The ram oxidation is most severe not only because of the high flux (10 to the 15th O-atoms/s-sq cm) caused by the orbital velocity of the spacecraft but also because of the high collision energy of oxygen atoms with the ram surfaces (translational energy equivalent to approximately 60,000 K). Ground based simulation of these conditions has been accomplished using a CW laser sustained discharge source for the production of 1 to 5 eV beam of O-atoms with a flux of up to 10 to the 17th O-atoms/s-sq cm. The reactions of atomic oxygen with kapton, Teflon, silver, and various coatings have been studied. The oxidation of kapton has an activation energy of 2.3 Kcal/mole over the temperature range of 25 C to 100 C at a beam energy of 1.5 eV and produces low molecular weight gas phase reaction products (H2O, NO, CO2). Teflon reacts with approximately 0.1 to 0.2 efficiency to that of kapton at 25 C and both surfaces show a rug like texture after exposure to the O-atom beam. Angular scattering distribution measurements of O-atoms show a near cosine distribution from reactive surfaces indicating complete accommodation of the translational energy with the surface while a nonreactive surface (nickel oxide) shows specular like scattering with little accommodation (50 percent) of the translational energy with the surface. A technique for simple on orbit chemical experiments using resistance measurements coated silver strips is described.

### N89-10937# Physical Sciences, Inc., Andover, MA. THE DETERMINATION OF THE SPACECRAFT CONTAMINATION ENVIRONMENT Final Report, 12 Sep. 1983 - 28 Feb. 1987

B. D. GREEN, W. T. RAWLINS, G. E. CALEDONIA, W. J. MARINELLI, and C. WHITE Oct. 1987 384 p (Contract F19628-83-C-0139)

(AD-A196435; PSI-9139/TR-728; AFGL-TR-87-0303) Avail: NTIS HC A17/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

This report details our efforts in the determination of the on-orbit environment surrounding spacecraft. The research was performed for the Spacecraft Interactions Branch of the Space Physics Division of the Air Force Geophysics Laboratory. This report includes contributions from our subcontractors EKTRON Applied Imaging and Miranda Laboratories. The multilayer project consisted

of three major tasks: a literature survey, preparation for the data of the Particle Analysis Cameras for Shuttle (PACS), and the analysis of the data to create a model of the orbital particulate environment. During the literature search we discovered that many observations were presented with little or no insight provided. Physical Sciences Inc. (PSI) therefore undertook a critical review of the data in an attempt to reconcile seemingly contractory observations and provide needed understanding of the variety of unexpected processes occurring above spacecraft surfaces in low-earth orbit. We were able to make contributions to the understanding of the neutral molecular contamination cloud; the modifications of the ionic environment; the optical contamination glow; and the earlier observations of particulates.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. N89-12589\*# Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

THE NASA ATOMIC OXYGEN EFFECTS TEST PROGRAM BRUCE A. BANKS, SHARON K. RUTLEDGE, and JOYCE A. BRADY In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, 15th Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space Through 1988 Testing p 51-65

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 07/4

The NASA Atomic Oxygen Effects Test Program was established to compare the low earth orbital simulation characteristics of existing atomic oxygen test facilities and utilize the collective data from a multitude of simulation facilities to promote understanding of mechanisms and erosion yield dependence upon energy, flux, metastables, charge, and environmental species. Four materials chosen for this evaluation include Kapton HN polyimide, FEP Teflon, polyethylene, and graphite single crystals. The conditions and results of atomic oxygen exposure of these materials is reported by the participating organizations and then assembled to identify degrees of dependency of erosion yields that may not be observable from any single atomic oxygen low earth orbital simulation facility. To date, the program includes 30 test facilities. Characteristics of the participating test facilities and results to date are reported.

Author

Toronto Univ., Downsview (Ontario). Inst. for N89-12591\*# Aerospace Studies

ATOMIC OXYGEN STUDIES ON POLYMERS

W. D. MORISON, R. C. TENNYSON, J. B. FRENCH, T. BRAITHWAITE, M. MOISAN, and J. HUBERT (Montreal Univ., In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, 15th Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space Through Testing p 89-109 1988

(Contract N60921-86-C-A226; AUSPI-86-207; TP2-325)

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 11/3

The purpose was to study the effects of atomic oxygen on the erosion of polymer based materials. The development of an atomic oxygen neutral beam facility using a SURFATRON surface wave launcher that can produce beam energies between 2 and 3 eV at flux levels as high as approx. 10 to the 17th power atoms/cm (2)-sec is described. Thin film dielectric materials were studied to determine recession rates and and reaction efficiencies as a function of incident beam energy and fluence. Accelerated testing was also accomplished and the values of reaction efficiency compared to available space flight data. Electron microscope photomicrographs of the samples' surface morphology were compared to flight test specimens.

McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntington N89-12592\*# Beach, CA

ATOMIC OXYGEN EFFECTS ON CANDIDATE COATINGS FOR LONG-TERM SPACECRAFT IN LOW EARTH ORBIT

E. H. LAN, CHARLES A. SMITH, and J. B. CROSS (Los Alamos National Lab., N. Mex.) In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, 15th Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space 1988 Through Testing p 110-121

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Candidate atomic oxygen protective coatings for long-term low Earth orbit (LEO) spacecraft were evaluated using the Los Alamos National Laboratory O-atom exposure facility. The coatings studied include Teflon, Al2O3, SiO2, and SWS-V-10, a silicon material. Preliminary results indicate that sputtered PTFE Teflon (0.1 micrometers) has a fluence lifetime of 10 to the 19th power O-atoms/cm (2), and sputtered silicon dioxide (0.1 micrometers), aluminum oxide (0.1 micrometers), and SWS-V-10, a silicone, (4 micrometers) have fluence lifetimes of 10 to the 20th power to 10 to the 21st power O-atoms/cm (2). There are large variations in Author fluence lifetime data for these coatings.

N89-12607\*# Boeing Aerospace Co., Seattle, WA. SIMULATION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE ORBITAL DEBRIS **ENVIRONMENT ON SPACECRAFT Abstract Only** 

MICHAEL D. BJORKMAN In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center. 15th Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space Through Testing p 311 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

A remedy for the lack of a technique for testing the effects of orbital debris impacts has been sought along two paths at Boeing and elsewhere, firstly through the development of new launcher techniques capable of impact velocities between 8 and 16 km/s and secondly through the development of similitude techniques for modeling 8 to 16 km/s impacts using the present capabilities of projectile launchers. These two approaches are briefly Author discussed.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. N89-14331\*# Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

### ATOMIC OXYGEN EFFECTS MEASUREMENTS FOR SHUTTLE MISSIONS STS-8 AND 41-G

Sep. 1988 94 p JAMES T. VISENTINE, comp. (NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1; NAS 1.15:100459-VOL-1) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 07/4

The effects of atomic oxygen exposure upon typical spacecraft materials, such as polyimide films, thermal control paints, epoxies, silicones, and fluorocarbons are summarized.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. N89-14332\*# Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

### ATOMIC OXYGEN EFFECTS MEASUREMENTS FOR SHUTTLE MISSIONS STS-8 AND 41-G

JAMES T. VISENTINE, comp. Sep. 1988 90 p (NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2; NAS 1.15:100459-VOL-2) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 07/4

The effects of the atomic oxygen interactions upon optical coatings, thin metallized films, and advanced spacecraft materials, such as high temperature coatings for infrared optical systems are summarized. Also included is a description of a generic model proposed by JPL, which may explain the atomic oxygen interaction mechanisms that lead to surface recession and weight loss

B.G.

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA. N89-14921\*# Dept. of Chemistry.

### THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC OXYGEN ON POLYMERIC **MATERIALS Abstract Only**

ROBERT A. ORWOLL In Hampton Inst., NASA/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988 p 88-89 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 11/3

At the altitudes of low-earth orbit (LEO), atomic oxygen (AO) is the most abundant chemical species. This strong oxidizing agent reacts with virtually any organic material that is not already fully oxidized. Erosion by AO can be extensive and jeopardizes any protective coatings, thermal blankets, adhesives, and structural composites exposed on the exterior of satellites in LEO. Researchers prepared and tested organic materials for their susceptibility to AO using a commercial plasma asher which approximately simulates the oxygen effects in LEO. Experiments were performed on a polyimide, a polysulfone, and two epoxy adhesives into which low molecular-weight additives have been dissolved. Incorporated in the molecular structure of these additives are elements such as silicon whose nonvolatile oxides, which are

formed on exposure to AO, remain as a coating on the surface to create a barrier between the remainder of the organic material and the AO. We find that the additives protect the materials, but the low solubility of some limit their utility. Concurrent studies are underway to measure the effect of the additives on the thermal expansion coefficients of the materials. Tows of aramid fibers, which are important components in the proposed tether satellite systems, have been eroded in the asher. The results which show that the square root of the mass remaining decreases linearly with the time of exposure (see the figure) are consistent with a constant rate of surface erosion. The tensile strength of these eroded tows decreases with time of exposure also; additional measurements are in progress.

N89-15005\*# California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena. Seismological Lab.

## A PLANETARY ULTRA HYPERVELOCITY IMPACT MECHANICS AND SHOCK WAVE SCIENCE FACILITY Abstract Only

THÓMAS J. AHRENS *In* NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 3 p Nov. 1987 Previously announced as N86-27141 Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

Using the concept of intercepting orbits from a pair of Space Station serviced free flyers, a class of impact and shock wave experiments pertinent to planetary science can be performed. One proposed free flying vehicle is an impactor dispensor, and the second is the impact laboratory. How collision is achieved by utilizing essentially twice orbital velocity is demonstrated. The impactor dispensor contains a series of small flyer plates or other projectiles which are launched into the trajectory of the impactor laboratory at appropriate positions. The impactor laboratory is a large impact tank similar to those in terrestrial gun laboratories, except that it contains a supply of targets and instrumentation such as high speed cameras, flash X-ray apparatus, and digital recorders. Shock and isentropic pressures of up to 20 Mbar are achievable with such a system which provides 15 km/sec impact velocities for precisely oriented projectiles.

N89-15009\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

### LÓW-GRAVITY IMPACT EXPERIMENTS: PROGRESS TOWARD A FACILITY DEFINITION

MARK J. CINTALA *In its* Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 3 p Nov. 1987 Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

Innumerable efforts were made to understand the cratering process and its ramifications in terms of planetary observations, during which the experiments both were devoted in many cases to unraveling the contribution of gravitational acceleration to cratering mechanisms. Included among these are the explosion experiments in low-gravity aircraft, the drop-platform experiments, and the high-g centrifuge experiments. Considerable insight into the effects of gravity, among other factors, was gained. Even so, other avenues of investigation were out of reach to workers confined to the terrestrial laboratory. It is in this light that the Space Station is being examined as a vehicle with the potential to support otherwise impractical impact experiments. The results of studies performed by members of the planetary cratering community are summarized; their names and affiliations are listed.

## N89-15010\*# Chicago Univ., IL. Dept. of Physics. COSMIC DUST COLLECTION WITH A SUB SATELLITE TETHERED TO A SPACE STATION

GEORGE J. CORSO In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 2 p Nov. 1987 Previously announced as N86-27146 Prepared in cooperation with Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

The number concentration and density of 1 micron and submicron sized grains in interplanetary space, as well as their relation to the larger zodical dust particles, and the importance of the beta meteoroid phenomenon are currently being questioned. The best approach to collecting large numbers of intact micron and submicron sized cosmic dust particles in real time while avoiding terrestrial and man made contamination would be to employ a tethered subsatellite from a space station down into the earth's atmosphere. Such a subsatellite tied to the space shuttle by a 100 km long tether is being developed. It is also possible that a permanent space station would allow the use of a tether even longer than 100 km. It should be noted that the same tethered collectors could also be employed to study the composition and flux of man made earth orbiting debris in any direction within 100 km or so of the space station.

N89-15013\*# Rice Univ., Houston, TX. Dept. of Space Physics and Astronomy.

### THE ORBIT PROPERTIES OF COLLIDING CO-ORBITING BODIES

JOHN W. FREEMAN In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 3 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

It is generally assumed that an ensemble of small bodies located in similar Keplarian orbits will, because of collisions, tend to disperse into more and more dissimilar orbits. This theory was challenged. Alfven maintains that for the case where the time between collisions is longer than the orbit period and the collisions are essentially inelastic the orbits and velocities will become more similar. This gives rise to the concepts of negative diffusion and jet streams. It is proposed that this question might be investigated experimentally using the space station. The proposed experiment is briefly described.

**N89-15015\***# National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Boulder, CO.

### SMALL LINEAR WIND TUNNEL SALTATION EXPERIMENTS: SOME EXPERIENCES

D. A. GILLETTE and P. R. OWEN (Imperial Coll. of Science and Technology, London, England ) In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 2 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 14/2

Since the wind tunnel proposed to be used for the Space Station Planetology Experiments are of a rather limited size, some experience and techniques used for saltation experiments in a small linear wind tunnel may be of interest. Three experiences are presented. The first concerns a length effect of saltation mass flux in which the size of the wind tunnel exaggerates the physical process taking place. A second experience concerns a non-optical technique that does not interfere with flow and by which momentum and mass fluxes to the flow may be measured. The technique may also be used to calculate saltation flux. The third experience concerns the use of the momentum equation to estimate momentum fluxes by differences.

## N89-15021\*# Arizona State Univ., Tempe. DESIGN AND CALIBRATION OF THE CAROUSEL WIND TUNNEL Abstract Only

R. N. LEACH, RONALD GREELEY, JAMES D. IVERSEN, BRUCE R. WHITE (California Univ., Davis.), and JOHN R. MARSHALL In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 2 p Nov. 1987 Previously announced as N86-27154 Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 14/2

In the study of planetary aeolian processes the effect of gravity is not readily modeled. Gravity appears in the equations of particle motion along with interparticle forces but the two terms are not separable. A wind tunnel that would permit variable gravity would allow separation of the forces and aid greatly in understanding planetary aeolian processes. The design of the Carousel Wind Tunnei (CWT) allows for a long flow distance in a small sized tunnel since the test section is a continuous circuit and allows for a variable pseudo-gravity. A prototype design was built and

calibrated to gain some understanding of the characteristics of the design and the results presented.

N89-15025\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX. Dept. of Geology.

KINETICS IN A TURBULENT NEBULAR CLOUD

IAN D. R. MACKINNON (New Mexico Univ., Albuquerque.) and F. J. M. RIETMEIJER *In its* Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 3 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

Model calculations, which include the effects of turbulence during subsequent solar nebula evolution after the collapse of a cool interstellar cloud, can reconcile some of the apparent differences between physical parameters obtained from theory and the cosmochemical record. Two important aspects of turbulence in a protoplanetary cloud include the growth and transport of solid grains. While the physical effects of the process can be calculated and compared with the probable remains of the nebula formulation period, the more subtle effects on primitive grains and their survival in the cosmochemical record cannot be readily evaluated. The environment offered by the Space Station (or Space Shuttle) experimental facility can provide the vacuum and low gravity conditions for sufficiently long time periods required for experimental verification of these cosmochemical models.

Author

## N89-15027\*# Arizona State Univ., Tempe. Dept. of Geology. ELECTROSTATIC AGGREGATION OF FINELY-COMMINUTED GEOLOGICAL MATERIALS

JOHN R. MARSHALL and RONALD GREELEY In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 2 p Nov. 1987 Previously announced as N86-27156

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 08/7

Electrostatic forces are known to have a significant effect on the behavior of finely comminuted particulate material: perhaps the most prevalent expression of this being electrostatic aggregation of particles into relatively coherent clumps. However, the precise role of electrostatic attraction and repulsion in determining the behavior of geological materials (such as volcanic ash and aeolian dust) is poorly understood. Electrostatic aggregation of fine particles is difficult to study on earth either in the geological or laboratory environment principally because the material in an aggregated state remains airborne for such a short period of time. Experiments conducted in the NASA/JSC - KC135 aircraft are discussed. The aircraft experiments are seen as precursors to more elaborate and scientifically more comprehensive Shuttle or Space Station activities.

N89-15033\*# Brown Univ., Providence, Rt. Dept. of Geological Sciences.

### DEBRIS-CLOUD COLLISIONS: ACCRETION STUDIES IN THE SPACE STATION

PETER H. SCHULTZ and D. E. GAULT (Murphys Center of Planetology, CA.) In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 2 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

The growth of planetesimals in the Solar System reflects the success of collisional aggregation over disruption. It is widely assumed that aggregation must represent relatively low encounter velocities between two particles in order to avoid both disruption and high-ejecta velocities. Such an assumption is supported by impact experiments and theory. Experiments involving particle-particle impacts, however, may be pertinent to only one type of collisional process in the early Solar System. Most models envision a complex protoplanetary nebular setting involving gas and dust. Consequently, collisions between clouds of dust or solids and dust may be a more relistic picture of protoplanetary accretion. Recent experiments performed at the NASA-Ames Vertical Gun Range have produced debris clouds impacting particulate targets with velocities ranging from 100 m/s to 6 km/s. The experiments

produced several intriguing results that not only warrant further study but also may encourage experiments with the impact conditions permitted in a microgravity environment. Possible Space Station experiments are briefly discussed.

N89-15034\*# Brown Univ., Providence, RI. Dept. of Geological Sciences.

### IMPACTS OF FREE-FLOATING OBJECTS: UNIQUE SPACE STATION EXPERIMENTS

PETER H. SCHULTZ and D. E. GAULT (Murphys Center of Planetology, CA.) In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 2 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

The transfer of momentum and kinetic energy between planetary bodies forms the basis for wide-ranging problems in planetary science ranging from the collective long-term effects of minor perturbations to the catastrophic singular effect of a major collision. In the former case, the evolution of asteroid spin rates and orientations and planetary rotation rates are cited. In the latter case, the catastrophic angular momenta and the near-global disruption of partially molten planets are included. Although the collisional transfer of momentum and energy were discussed over the last two decades, major issues remain that largely reflect current limitations in earth-based experimental conditions and 3-D numerical codes. Two examples with potential applications in a Space Station laboratory are presented.

N89-15039\*# California Univ., Davis.

### AEOLIAN PROCESSES ABOARD A SPACE STATION: SALTATION AND PARTICLE TRAJECTORY ANALYSIS

BRUCE R. WHITE, RONALD GREELEY, JAMES D. IVERSEN. and R. N. LEACH (Santa Clara Univ., Calif.) In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 3 p Nov. 1987 Previously announced a N86-27165

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 14/2

The Carousel Wind Tunnel (CWT) proposed to study aeolian processes aboard a Space Station consists of two concentric rotating drums. The space between the two drums comprises the wind tunnel section. Differential rates of rotation of the two drums would provide a wind velocity with respect to either drum surface. Preliminary results of measured velocity profiles made in a CWT prototype indicate that the wall bounded boundary layer profiles are suitable to simuate flat plate turbulent boundary layer flow. The two dimensional flate plate Cartesian coordinate equations of motion of a particle moving through the air are explained. In order to assess the suitability of CWT in the analysis of the trajectories of windblown particles, a series of calculations were conducted comparing cases for gravity with those of zero gravity. Results from the calculations demonstrate that a wind tunnel of the carousel design could be fabricated to operate in a space station environment and that experiments could be conducted which would yield significant results contributing to the understanding of the physics of particle dynamics.

N89-15040\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

### A SYSTEM FOR CONDUCTING IGNEOUS PETROLOGY EXPERIMENTS UNDER CONTROLLED REDOX CONDITIONS IN REDUCED GRAVITY

RICHARD J. WILLIAMS In its Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 4 p Nov. 1987 Previously announced as N86-27166

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

The Space Shuttle and the planned Space Station will permit experimentation under conditions of reduced gravitational acceleration offering experimental petrologists the opportunity to study crystal growth, element distribution, and phase chemistry. In particular the confounding effects of macro and micro scale buoyancy-induced convection and crystal settling or flotation can be greatly reduced over those observed in experiments in the terrestrial laboratory. Also, for experiments in which detailed

replication of the environment is important, the access to reduced gravity will permit a more complete simulation of processes that may have occurred on asteroids or in free space. A technique that was developed to control, measure, and manipulate oxygen fugacities with small quantities of gas which are recirculated over the sample. This system could be adaptable to reduced gravity space experiments requiring redox control.

B.G.

## N89-15041\*# San Jose State Univ., CA. NEW TECHNIQUES FOR THE DETECTION AND CAPTURE OF MICROMETEOROIDS Abstract Only

J. H. WOLFE In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 1 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

In order to understand the origin and distribution of the biogenic elements and their compounds in the solar system, it will be necessary to study materials from many classes of objects. Chemical, elemental, and isotopic measurements of returned samples of comets, asteroids, and possibly extra-solar system dust clouds would provide information on a particularly important class: primitive objects. Extraterrestrial micron-sized particles in the vicinity of Earth are one source of such materials that might otherwise be inaccessible. The Space Station appears to be an eminently suitable platform from which to collect and detect these various particles. The primary challenge, however, is to collect intact, uncontaminated particles which will be encountered at tens of kilometers per seconds. A concept for a micrometeoroid detector that could be deployed from the Space Station was developed which uses a large area detector plate implanted with acoustic transducers. When an impact event occurs, the resulting signal is subjected to spectral analysis providing positive detection. momentum information, and angle of incidence. The primary advantage of this detector is the large area which increases the probability of measuring events. A concept of a nondestuctive micrometeoroid collector for use from a Space Station was also developed. The collector utilizes input port charging of the incoming particle followed by staged high voltage deceleration for nondestructive capture. Low velocity particles (local contamination) would be rejected due to insufficient energy and only uncontaminated micrometeoroids would be collected.

N89-15255\*# College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA. Dept. of Chemistry.

## SPACE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON POLYMERIC MATERIALS Final Technicaal Report, 1 Jun. 1987 - 15 Jun. 1988

RICHARD L. KIEFER and ROBERT A. ORWOLL 1988 24 p (Contract NAG1-678)

(NASA-CR-184648; NAS 1.26:184648) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 11/2

Two of the major environmental hazards in the Geosynchronous Earth Orbit (GEO) are energetic charged particles and ultraviolet radiation. The charged particles, electrons and protons, range in energy from 0.1 to 4 MeV and each have a flux of 10 to the 8th sq cm/sec. Over a 30 year lifetime, materials in the GEO will have an absorbed dose from this radiation of 10 to the 10th rads. The ultraviolet radiation comes uninhibited from the sun with an irradiance of 1.4 kw/sq m. Radiation is known to initiate chain sission and crosslinking in polymeric materials, both of which affect their structural properties. The 30-year dose level from the combined radiation in the GEO exceeds the threshold for measurable damage in most polymer systems studied. Of further concern is possible synergistic effects from the simultaneous irradiation with charged particles and ultraviolet radiation. Most studies on radiation effects on polymeric materials use either electrons or ultraviolet radiation alone, or in a sequential combination. Author

N89-15414\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH. WEAR CONSIDERATION IN GEAR DESIGN FOR SPACE APPLICATIONS LEE S. AKIN (California State Univ., Long Beach.) and DENNIS P. TOWNSEND 1989 8 p Prepared for presentation at the 5th International Power Transmission and Gearing Conference, Chicao, IL, 25-27 Apr. 1989; sponsored by ASME (Contract NAG3-20; DA PROJ. 1L1-62209-A-47-A) (NASA-TM-101457; E-4532; NAS 1.15:101457; AVSCOM-TR-88-C-033; AD-A205575) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 13/9

A procedure is described that was developed for evaluating the wear in a set of gears in mesh under high load and low rotational speed. The method can be used for any low-speed gear application, with nearly negligible oil film thickness, and is especially useful in space stepping mechanism applications where determination of pointing error due to wear is important, such as in long life sensor antenna drives. A method is developed for total wear depth at the ends of the line of action using a very simple formula with the slide to roll ratio V sub s/V sub r. A method is also developed that uses the wear results to calculate the transmission error also known as pointing error of a gear mesh.

## N89-15572\*# Oxford Univ. (England). OBJECT ORIENTED STUDIES INTO ARTIFICIAL SPACE DEBRIS

J. M. ADAMSON and G. MARSHALL /n NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Fourth Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Space Applications p 163-171 Oct. 1988 Prepared in cooperation with Marshall (G.), Eastleigh (England) Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 09/2

A prototype simulation is being developed under contract to the Royal Aerospace Establishment (RAE), Farnborough, England, to assist in the discrimination of artificial space objects/debris. The methodology undertaken has been to link Object Oriented programming, intelligent knowledge based system (IKBS) techniques and advanced computer technology with numeric analysis to provide a graphical, symbolic simulation. The objective is to provide an additional layer of understanding on top of conventional classification methods. Use is being made of object and rule based knowledge representation, multiple reasoning, truth maintenance and uncertainty. Software tools being used include Knowledge Engineering Environment (KEE) and SymTactics for knowledge representation. Hooks are being developed within the SymTactics framework to incorporate mathematical models describing orbital motion and fragmentation. Penetration and structural analysis can also be incorporated. SymTactics is an Object Oriented discrete event simulation tool built as a domain specific extension to the KEE environment. The tool provides facilities for building, debugging and monitoring dynamic (military) simulations.

N89-15792\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING FOR SPACE STATION WP01

J. M. ZWIENER In its Space Station Induced Monitoring p 5-12

Nov. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

External contamination monitoring instrumentation for the Space Station work package one (WP01) elements, were imposed on the contractor as deliverable hardware. The monitoring instrumentation proposed by the WP01 contractor in response to the contract requirement includes both real time measurements and passive samples. Real time measurement instrumentation consists of quartz crystal microbalances for molecular deposition, ion gaseous species identification. Internal environmental contamination monitoring for particulates is included in both Lab and HAB modules. Passive samples consists of four sample mounting plates mounted external to the Space Station modules, two on the U.S. LAB, and two on the HAB module.

N89-15793\*# TS Infosystems, Lanham, MD.
GSFC CONTAMINATION MONITORS FOR SPACE STATION
P. A. CAROSSO, J. L. TVEEKREM, and J. D. COOPERSMITH

In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Space Station Induced Monitoring p 13-17 Nov. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

This paper describes the Work Package 3 activities in the area of neutral contamination monitoring for the Space Station. Goddard Space Flight Center's responsibilities include the development of the Attached Payload Accommodations Equipment (APAE), the Polar Orbiting Platform (POP), and the Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FTS). GSFC will also develop the Customer Servicing Facility (CSF) in Phase 2 of the Space Station. Author

N89-15794\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

PLASMA INTERACTIONS MONITORING SYSTEM

WILLIAM T. ROBERTS In its Space Station Induced Monitoring p 19-25 Nov. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The plasma environment around the space station is expected to be different from that environment which occurs naturally at these altitudes because of the unprecedented size of the space station, its orbital motion, and its high power distribution system. Although there are models which predict the environment around the station, they do not take into account changes in configuration, changes in the natural and induced environments, nor interactions between the different environments. There will be unique perturbations associated with the space station, which will vary as the space station is being developed. Even after the developed space station has been completed environmental conditions will change as the payloads are changed and as the station systems and materials undergo degradation and modification. Because the space station will be a point of many varied activities the environment will continually undergo perturbations from effluents resulting from operations of the reboost module, EVA, airlock operations, and vacuum venting. The use of the Mobile Service Center will cause disturbances which cannot, at this time, be predicted. Also, the natural environment will be affected by solar flares. In addition, the operations of attached payloads, (e.g., ASTROMAG) themselves will undoubtedly cause perturbations to the ambient environment. Finally, the natural environment will change as a result of natural perturbations such as solar flares and geomagnetic storms.

N89-15795\*# Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Dept. of Atmospheric and Oceanic Science.

THE SPACE STATION NEUTRAL GAS ENVIRONMENT AND THE CONCOMITANT REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING GEORGE CARIGNAN In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center,

Space Station Induced Monitoring p 27-28 Nov. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

At 340 km, for typical conditions, the neutral atmospheric density is several times 10E8/cc and is thus more abundant than the ionized component by several factors of 10. At that altitude, the principal series is atomic oxygen with 10 percent N2, and 1 percent He, and trace amounts of O2, H, N, NO, and Ar. The constituent densities are highly variable with local time, latitude, and geophysical indices. The physical interaction with surfaces at orbital velocity leads to large buildup of density on forward faces and great depletions in the wakes of objects. Chemical reactions lead to major modifications in constituent densities as in the case of the conversion of most colliding oxygen atoms to oxygen bearing molecules. The neutral environment about an orbiting body is thus a complex product of many variables even without a source of neutral contaminants. The addition of fluxes of gases emanating from the orbiting vehicle, as will be the case for the Space Station, with the associated physical and chemical interactions adds another level of complexity to the character of the environment and mandates a sophisticated measurement capability if the neutral Author environment is to be quantitatively characterized.

N89-15796\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.
A COMPACT IMAGING SPECTROMETER FOR STUDIES OF
SPACE VEHICLE INDUCED ENVIRONMENT EMISSIONS

MARSHA R. TORR, ed. and D. G. TORR (Alabama Univ., Huntsville.) *In its* Space Station Induced Monitoring p 31-38 Nov. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

On the basis of spectral measurements made from the Space Shuttle and on models of the possible Space Station external environment, it appears likely that, even at the planned altitudes of Space Station, photon emissions will be induced. These emissions will occur to some degree throughout the UV-visible-IR spectrum. The emissions arise from a combination of processes including gas phase collisions between relatively energetic ambient and surface emitted or re-emitted atoms or molecules, where the surface raises some species to excited energy states. At present it is not possible to model these processes or the anticipated intensity levels with accuracy, as a number of fundamental parameters needed for such calculations are still poorly known or unknown. However, it is possible that certain spectral line and band features will exceed the desired goal that contaminant emissions not exceed the natural zodiacal background. However, in the near infrared and infrared, it appears that this level will be exceeded to a significant degree. Therefore it will be necessary to monitor emission levels in the vicinity of Space Station, both in order to establish the levels and to better model the environment. In this note, we briefly describe a small spectrometer that is suitable for monitoring the spectrum from 1200A to less than or approximately 12,000A. This instrument uses focal plane array detectors to image this full spectral range simultaneously. The spectral resolution is 4 to 12A, depending on the portion of the wavelength range.

N89-15799\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

SPACE STATION SURFACE DEPOSITION MONITORING

E. R. MILLER In its Space Station Induced Monitoring p 51-57 Nov. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Quartz crystal microbalance sensors are recommended to verify and monitor surface deposition on the early transverse boom as well as the later dual-keel Space Station configurations. Performance and placement of these sensors are discussed and compared to imposed maximum mass deposition rate requirements at the science instrument and critical power locations. Additional measurements are suggested to gain further knowledge on properties of the deposited material.

N89-15800\*# Science and Engineering Associates, Inc., Englewood, CO.

CONTAMINATION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT JSC 30426 RECOMMENDED UPDATES

RAY RANTANEN *In* NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Space Station Induced Monitoring p 59-69 Nov. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Contamination control requirements for the Space Station have been evolving over the last few years. Workshops, comments by experimenters and continuing analysis have resulted in recommending changes to the November 19, 1986 version of Space Station External Contamination Control Requirements, JSC 30426. These are summarized and presented, so that the requirements can be revised as soon as possible, to minimize costly design impacts on the Space Station.

N89-16447# Air Force Weapons Lab., Kirtland AFB, NM.
METHOD FOR LONG TERM IONIZING RADIATION DAMAGE
PREDICTIONS FOR THE SPACE ENVIRONMENT Final Report,
Nov. 1982 - Dec. 1987

R. K. MAIER Aug. 1988 108 p

(AD-A199693; AFWL-TR-87-136) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06/7

The objective of the work is to predict the total dose damage from low level ionizing radiation sources for very long (5 years) exposure times. A prior effort to extrapolate annealing data to long times used linear systems theory or the convolution integral. Problems with the linear systems theory approach are: the damage

### 17 SPACE ENVIRONMENT

is assumed to be linear even though the experimental data show a saturation effect; the annealing function, which is to be combined with the dose rate, needs to be known for a very long length of time (i.e., a 5-year observation of the annealing); and to do the integral numerically using data requires large amounts of computation.

N89-18515\*# Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD. Dept. of Aerospace Engineering.

### THE SPINNING ARTIFICIAL GRAVITY ENVIRONMENT: A DESIGN PROJECT

ROBERT PIGNATARO, JEFF CRYMES, TOM MARZEC, JOE SEIBERT, and GARY WALKER 27 Apr. 1987 159 p (Contract NGT-21-002-080)

(NASA-CR-184757; NAS 1.26:184757) Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The SAGE, or Spinning Artificial Gravity Environment, design was carried out to develop an artificial gravity space station which could be used as a platform for the performance of medical research to determine the benefits of various, fractional gravity levels for astronauts normally subject to zero gravity. Desirable both for its medical research mission and a mission for the study of closed loop life-support and other factors in prolonged space flight, SAGE was designed as a low Earth orbiting, solar powered, manned space station.

N89-18521# Rockwell International Corp., Seal Beach, CA. Satellite and Space Electronics Div.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON SPACECRAFT MATERIAL

J. W. HAFFNER, R. J. DEMPSEY, D. E. ANDERSON, and J. G. KELLEY May 1988 60 p (Contract F19628-88-C-0008)

(AD-A202112; AFGL-TR-88-0128; SR-1) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

A study of the present state of knowledge concerning the effects of the natural environments on spacecraft materials has been carried out. The study consisted of a literature review, a questionnaire mailing, and some follow-up facility visits. This is the report describing that study and the conclusions reached. At the present time, the effects due to single components of the space environment (radiations, plasmas, gases, particles, fields, etc.) are either well understood or are actively being investigated. Among the most active areas are atomic oxygen effects (erosion and glow), hot plasma charging, space debris object punctures, and nuclear radiation degradation of exposed materials. Some synergistic effects are also being studied.

N89-18603# Aerospace Corp., El Segundo, CA. Space Sciences Lab.

### EFFECTS OF HEAVY IONS ON MICROCIRCUITS IN SPACE: RECENTLY INVESTIGATED UPSET MECHANISMS

ROKUTARO KOGA and WOJCIECH A. KOLASINSKI 15 Oct. 1988 37 p

(Contract F04701-85-C-0086)

(AD-A201711; TR-0086(6940-05)-21; SD-TR-88-91) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 09/1

Upset of microcircuits in space have been attributed to heavy ions. In recent studies of the failure mechanisms, we have employed a wide range of test methods. These studies and the application of the test results to space-borne microcircuits are presented.

GRA

N89-19106# Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fuer Lutt- und Raumfahrt, Cologne (Germany, F.R.). Inst. fuer Raumsimulation.

## PHYSICAL CONDITIONS FOR SPACE FLIGHT EXPERIMENTS [PHYSIKALISCHE BEDINGUNGEN DES EXPERIMENTIERENS IM WELTRAUM]

H. HAMACHER In its Second Summer School on Microgravity.
2: Life Sciences as Main Subject p 35-59 Jun. 1988 In GERMAN

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01

Orbital flight is considered for the study of weightlessness

simulation. Microgravitational yield is analyzed, including perturbing forces and effects, external forces, tidal effects, rotation, internal forces, and acceleration at the experiment place. Sensitivity of experiments to residual accelerations is outlined.

N89-19327# Air Force Geophysics Lab., Hanscom AFB, MA. MEASUREMENTS OF SHUTTLE GLOW ON MISSION STS 41-G W. F. DENIG, S. B. MENDE, G. R. SWENSON, D. J. KENDALL, R. L. GATTINGER, and E. J. LLEWELLYN (Saskatchewan Univ., Saskatoon.) 29 Sep. 1988 14 p (AD-A201769; AFGL-TR-88-0262) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

The analysis of data from a set of experiments conducted during Mission STS 41-G has shown that the intensity of the shuttle glow measured during this mission was more than an order of magnitude less than the intensity measured under similar conditions on earlier flights. In addition the thruster enhanced glow was found to be spectrally continuous at the 0.4 nm resolution of the optical systems. Two separate activities, namely the Canadian Orbiter Glow (OGLOW) experiment and the USAF Auroral Photography Experiment (APE), were conducted simultaneously during STS 41-G and resulted in similar findings. The goals of both the OGLOW and the APE were to image earth aurora and airglow as well as glows emanating off shuttle surfaces. The experimental apparatus used for each experiment was a separate, hand-held, image intensified camera system with appropriate front-end optics. The interferometry data reported here were obtained using Fabry Perot techniques.

## N89-19354# Hughes Research Labs., Malibu, CA. FLIGHT MODEL DISCHARGE SYSTEM Report, Mar. 1987 - Apr. 1988

R. R. ROBSON and W. W. WILLIAMSON Jun. 1988 85 p (Contract F19628-83-C-0143)

(AD-A201605; HAC-REF-F4890; AFGL-TR-88-0150; SR-4) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

The Flight Model Discharge System (FMDS) Program has completed its fourth year. The FMDS is a spacecraft charge control system designed to overcome the problem of charge buildup on a space vehicle which occurs during periods of adverse space environmental conditions. An overview of the FMDS system is presented, followed by an in-depth treatment of the significant technical developments that have occurred during the past year. The major areas covered include the plasma generator and electrostatic analyzer testing.

N89-19760# McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntsville, AL.

## ELECTRIC FIELDS IN EARTH ORBITAL SPACE Annual Report, Sep. 1987 - Sep. 1988 W. P. OLSON and K. A. PFITZER 19 Oct. 1988 26 p

(Contract N00014-80-C-0796; RR02101) (AD-A201747) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 04/1

A model of the ground state magnetosphere was developed previously and it is suggested that the basic magnetosphere is formed and maintained simply by the interaction of the solar wind with the geomagnetic field. It is known, however, that the magnetosphere responds dynamically to changes in the interplanetary magnetic field (IMF). Instead of the qualitative reconnection theory (which we believe is basically incorrect), we have examined this response in terms of electromagnetic wave propagation in the interplanetary region. We suggest that the interplanetary plasma (solar wind) is magnetized by solar magnetic sector structure. Electromagnetic waves of higher frequency can propagate through the solar wind without appreciable attenuation. It is the interaction of these disturbance waves with the magnetosphere that causes the observed magnetospheric response to the IMF. The propagation of electromagnetic disturbances in the interplanetary region and their interaction with the magnetosphere are examined. Only certain modes propagate and there are further restrictions on the wave at the magnetopause. Southward and northward disturbances enter the magnetotail and then propagate within the magnetosphere. A magnetic field model

is developed that includes propagating waves within the magnetosphere. These models will help us develop a quantitative model of magnetospheric tail dynamics.

### 18

### INTERNATIONAL

Includes descriptions, interfaces and requirements of international payload systems, subsystems and modules considered part of the Space Station system and other international Space Station activities such as the Soviet Salyut.

#### A89-10484

YEARBOOK 1987 I; DGLR, ANNUAL MEETING, BERLIN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, OCT. 5-7, 1987, REPORTS [JAHRBUCH 1987 I; DGLR, JAHRESTAGUNG, BERLIN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, OCT. 5-7, 1987, VORTRAEGE!

Meeting sponsored by DGLR. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, 482 p. In German and English. For individual items see A89-10485 to A89-10539.

Technological, political, economic, and historical aspects of aeronautics and astronautics are examined in reviews and reports, with a focus on recent developments in the FRG. Topics addressed include long-term planning within the FRG Planning Framework for High Technology and Space Flight (OHR), satellite systems, orbital systems, space transportation systems, space-flight technology, and microgravity applications. Consideration is given to aerodynamics; configurational design and flight mechanics; flight-control technology; aircraft propulsion; structures, materials, and fabrication techniques; and the history of aviation and rocketry in Germany.

### A89-10489

STRUCTURES, MATERIALS, AND CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES FOR FUTURE TRANSPORT AND ORBITAL SYSTEMS [STRUKTUREN, WERKSTOFFE UND BAUWEISEN FUER ZUKUENFTIGE TRANSPORT- UND ORBITALSYSTEME]

H. LUDWIG (MBB-ERNO Raumfahrttechnik GmbH, Bremen, IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Federal Republic of Germany) Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 32-37. In German.

(DGLR PAPER 87-076)

The findings of the FRG Planning Framework for High Technology and Space Flight (OHR) with regard to advanced materials and structures are summarized in a series of outlines, tables, diagrams, and drawings and briefly discussed. For space transportation systems, the major requirements are structural materials capable of withstanding extremely high temperatures (1400 C without thermal protection and 2000 C with a protective layer), passive and active thermal protection systems, modeling studies of aerothermoelastic and dynamic behavior, advanced CFRP and fiber-reinforced ceramic materials for engines, and improved structural test facilities. For orbital systems, long-term studies of temperature and radiation effects, improved assembly and deployment methods, and meteorite protection systems are required.

#### A89-10493

SYSTEMS AND OPERATIONAL TECHNOLOGY [SYSTEM- UND EINSATZTECHNIK1

W. SOBOTTA (MBB-ERNO Raumfahrttechnik GmbH, Bremen, IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Federal Republic of Germany) Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 61-66. In German. (DGLR PAPER 87-097)

The recommendations of the FRG Planning Framework for High

Technology and Space Flight (OHR) with respect to systems analysis and operational planning (SA/OP) are reviewed and illustrated with tables and flow charts. The increasing European role in LEO in the era of the International Space Station is discussed: the current status of SA/OP in the FRG is surveyed; and particular attention is given to the critical SA/OP technologies identified in the OHR, including assembly/disassembly, checkout, activation/deactivation, data management, transportation and handling, and servicing and housekeeping. Also considered is the need to coordinate the SA/OP efforts with OHR R&D programs in related fields such as knowledge-based systems, automation and robotics, simulation technology, and advanced communication and data-processing methods.

#### A89-10495

### HYBRID THERMAL CIRCULATION SYSTEM FOR FUTURE SPACE APPLICATIONS [HYBRID-THERMALKREISLAUF FUER **ZUKUENFTIGE RAUMFAHRT-ANWENDUNGEN**]

H. G. WULZ, H. KREEB, and W. FLECK (Dornier System GmbH, Friedrichshafen, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 72-77. In German. (DGLR PAPER 87-092)

The design concept and prototype performance of a hybrid two-phase circulation system for temperature control of large spacecraft are reported. The system comprises a mechanically pumped loop for startup and overload conditions and a capillary-pumped loop capable of normal operation, decoupled from the mechanical system, with no consumption of electrical power. The advantages of the hybrid system include high heat-transfer capacity (10-200 kW m, depending on the media and evaporators employed), self-regulation, vibration and shock resistance, heat-load sharing capability, and long-term maintenance-free operation. A model of the capillary-pumped component is currently being tested and has demonstrated transport of 1-2 kW over 10-15

### A89-10497

### UTILIZATION OF COLUMBUS BY THE MICROGRAVITY DISCIPLINES - STATUS, PROBLEMS, PERSPECTIVES

R. BACKHAUS, I. EGRY, and J. NEUBERT (DFVLR, Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 83-87. refs (DGLR PAPER 87-137)

The findings of an ESA scientific and commercial utilization study for the Columbus program are summarized and discussed, with emphasis on the definition of model payloads and their incorporation in two reference missions (a manned microgravity research mission using the Attached Pressurized Module and a semiautomated microgravity research mission using the Man-Tended Free Fiver). Consideration is given to model payloads in fluid physics, crystal growth, and metallurgy; the manned and semiautomated materials laboratories; general-purpose and dedicated life-sciences facilities; radiation and exobiology experiments on a polar platform; and mass, cost, and scheduling factors affecting utilization.

### THE SAFETY PLAN FOR SPACELAB MISSION D-2 (DAS SICHERHEITSKONZEPT FUER DIE SPACELAB MISSION D-2]

H. SCHUERMANNS (DFVLR, Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 96-98. In German.

(DGLR PAPER 87-139)

A brief examination of safety issues for manned space missions is given, with a focus on safety planning for the second FRG Spacelab mission D-2. The conditions and regulations prior to tne first mission (D-1) are reviewed; a number of specific problems encountered on D-1 are listed and analyzed; and specific recommendations for D-2 are presented regarding safety procedures, cooperation with NASA, quality control and reliability, payload and crew operations, and documentation. Also included is a more general discussion of recent aerospace, transportation, and industrial accidents involving high technology; here human errors or a lack of management control are cited as dominant causes, and it is concluded that technological and organizational systems should be redesigned to limit the potential damage from human errors.

#### A89-10500

# EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES IN THE DIRECTION OF A MANNED SPACE STATION [EUROPAEISCHE ENTWICKLUNGSMOEGLICHKEITEN IN RICHTUNG EINER BEMANNTEN RAUMSTATION]

H. M. BRAUN, H. FRANCOIS, and F. GAMPE (Dornier System GmbH, Friedrichshafen, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 99-105. In German. (DGLR PAPER 87-140)

The ESA Columbus program for participation in the NASA International Space Station is discussed, with a focus on components of for the later development of an independent European Space Station (ESS). The evolution from Columbus to ESS is foreseen as comprising the following stages: (1) an initial step based on the Columbus Man-Tended Free Flyer (MTFF) plus the Hermes manned reusable launch vehicle, (2) an intermittently manned ministation adding a Resource Module to (1), and (3) the full ESS, adding to (2) a second MTFF and an interconnector element. The latter would be developed from the Columbus Pressurized Module and include an escape vehicle, an airlock, a manipulator station, and facilities permitting two spacecraft to be docked in at the same time. Extensive diagrams and drawings are provided.

#### A89-10502

# STATUS AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR-DYNAMIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEMS FOR FUTURE SPACE STATIONS [STAND UND ENTWICKLUNG SOLARDYNAMISCHER ENERGIEVERSORGUNGSSYSTEME FUER ZUKUENFTIGE RAUMSTATIONEN]

A. FRITZSCHE and W.-J. DENNER (Dornier System GmbH, Friedrichshafen, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 113-121. In German. refs (DGLR PAPER 87-114)

European efforts to develop solar-dynamic electric-power devices for the orbital infrastructure of the Space Station era and beyond are surveyed. The primary components of a solar-dynamic system are listed and briefly characterized, and the advantages and limitations of Rankine, Stirling, and Brayton systems are discussed. Topics addressed include operational requirements, materials and safety problems, transport and integration considerations, and sensitivity to changes in on-orbit conditions. Diagrams, drawings, and a table listing projected performance data for three different realizations of a reference configuration are provided.

#### A89-10503

### H2O2-BASED INTEGRATED ENERGY AND MEDIA SUPPLY SYSTEM FOR MANNED SPACE STATIONS [ENERGIE- UND MEDIENVERBUND AUF H2O2-BASIS FUER BEMANNTE RAUMSTATIONEN]

M. FISCHER and B. OBERLE (DFVLR, Institut fuer technische Thermodynamik, Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 122-128. In German. refs (DGLR PAPER 87-115)

The design concept of an integrated system linking H2/O2

fuel cells for electric-power generation with the environmental and life-support system of a manned space station is presented in extensive diagrams, graphs, and flow charts and discussed. The requirements of planned missions regarding capacity, service life, orbit, eclipse cycles, and complexity are reviewed; the operation of a fuel-cell/electrolyzer energy system is described; and particular attention is given to secondary energy storage during eclipse, adaptation to load profiles, power supply during emergencies or servicing, thermal energy supply, H2/O2 AOCS propulsion, life support, and storage problems.

#### A89-10532

### FLIGHT LOADING AND ITS EXPERIMENTAL SIMULATION FOR FUTURE SPACECRAFT SYSTEMS [FLUGLASTEN UND IHRE VERSUCHSTECHNISCHE SIMULATION BEI ZUKUENFTIGEN RAUMFAHRTSYSTEMEN]

HUBA ORY (Aachen, Rheinisch-Westfaelische Technische Hochschule, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft-und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 384-394. In German. refs (DGLR PAPER 87-125)

The test and modeling techniques currently used to simulate and predict the quasi-static, dynamic, and thermal loads encountered by spacecraft and payloads during launch, orbital operations, and reentry are examined in an analytical review. Topics addressed include typical mission profiles, the definition of flight loading, flight measurements, the construction of the mathematical model, the computation of dynamic response, structure identification, and the technical implementation of simulation tests. Extensive diagrams, drawings, and graphs of typical test results are provided.

#### A89-10534

# DYNAMIC SIMULATION, AN INDISPENSABLE TOOL IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF FUTURE ORBITAL SYSTEMS [DYNAMISCHE SIMULATION, EIN UNVERZICHTBARES WERKZEUG ZUM BAU UND BETRIEB KUENFTIGER ORBITALSYSTEME]

ST. GRAUL (MBB-ERNO Raumfahrttechnik GmbH, Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 406-413. In German. (DGLR PAPER 87-127)

The implications of the spacecraft and missions planned for the ESA Columbus program on the International Space Station for structural design and analysis are reviewed and illustrated with extensive drawings, graphs, and diagrams. The important differences between previous single-spacecraft missions and the complex multibody systems of the Columbus orbital infrastructure are discussed, and it is pointed out that actual test simulations of large structures on the ground are not feasible. The numerical algorithms used to simulate the nonlinear behavior of large flexible systems are described, and particular attention is given to the major Columbus components, robotics applications, and orbital-capture and docking tasks.

### A89-10716

# PHYSICAL/TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES BEHIND THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF SPACECRAFT [FIZIKO/TEKHNICHESKIE OSNOVY SOZDANIIA I PRIMENENIIA KOSMICHESKIKH APPARATOV]

GENNADII PETROVICH DEMENT'EV, ALEKSANDR GRIGOR'EVI ZAKHAROV, and IURII KONSTANTINOVIC KAZAROV Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Mashinostroenie, 1987, 264 p. In Russian. refs

Various aspects of spacecraft design, development, and application are discussed, with some projections made concerning space programs up to the year 2000. Particular consideration is given to the functional design of spacecraft, the structural design and application of orbital complexes, the development of spacecraft with two-mode liquid rocket engines and low-thrust engines, the

features of onboard computers, and advanced spacecraft construction materials.

## A89-10719 PROBLEMS IN SPACE EXPLORATION [PROBLEMY OSYOENIIA KOSMOSA]

SERGEI DMITRIEVICH GRISHIN and SERGEI VASIL'EVICH CHEKALIN Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Znanie (Novoe v Zhizni, Nauke i Tekhnike. Seriia Kosmonavtika, Astronomiia, No. 1), 1988, 64 p. In Russian. refs

Articles are presented on various aspects of the Soviet space program. Particular attention is given to the development of space transportation systems, space energy supplies, construction in weightlessness, in-orbit repair and servicing, and ecological aspects of space exploration.

## A89-11558 COLUMBUS PRESSURIZED MODULES - AERITALIA ROLE IN MANNED SPACE SYSTEMS

E. VALLERANI, L. D'EMILIANO, and D. BOGGIATTO (Aeritalia S.p.A., Gruppo Sistemi Spaziali, Turin, Italy) (IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 38th, Brighton, England, Oct. 10-17, 1987) Acta Astronautica (ISSN 0094-5765), vol. 17, Aug. 1988, p. 769-777.

(IAF PAPER 87-73)

The Columbus Pressurized Modules (PMs), the Attached PM, and the PM-2 are examined. The events and ideas leading up to the formulation of the Columbus concept are reviewed. The Attached PM is planned to be a direct extension of the manned core of the Space Station. The PM-2 and the Resource Module make up the Man Tended Free Flyer. The Attached PM is built to be occupied by 2 crew members, operating systems and payloads, and performing maintenance. The PM-2 would be unattended except for servicing periods every 6 months. The PMs are described and illustrated and their functions in the Space Station are discussed.

#### A89-12113# LEGAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION IN PROVISION OF LAUNCH SERVICES

STEPHEN E. DOYLE (Aerojet TechSystems Co., Sacramento, CA) IN: Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space, 30th, Brighton, England, Oct. 10-17, 1987, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 203-215. refs

Recent increases in commercialization and competition of launch services are discussed with reference to the international legal framework set up to regulate space activities and assign liability for accidental losses or damage. The specific activities involved in launch services are listed in tables and described; the detailed provisions of the applicable international agreements are summarized; and insurance problems are considered. It is concluded that the current legal status is complex, with the obligations and rights of nations and commercial services defined differently in different treaties and agreements. Although the most consistent and inclusive regulation is provided by the Registration Convention of 1976, only 25 percent of the countries have signed this agreement (as compared with 58 percent for the Space Treaty of 1967).

## A89-12118# INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF COMMERCIALIZATION OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SPACE ACTIVITIES

GABRIELLA CATALANO SGROSSO (Roma, Universita, Rome, Italy) IN: Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space, 30th, Brighton, England, Oct. 10-17, 1987, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 251-262. refs

The international treaty provisions governing commercial space activities are reviewed, and a number of specific problems involving the utilization of the International Space Station are examined in detail. Consideration is given to pollution control problems; docking and access to Space Station facilities; jurisdiction and control of Space Station activities; national, multinational, and international space station concepts; choice-of-law rules; and bilateral

memoranda of understanding governing the Space Station. Particular attention is given to intellectual property rights and patents, ESA-NASA memoranda of understanding, the different types of agreements negotiated between NASA and commercial users (Technical Exchange Agreement, Industrial Guest Investigator, and Joint Endeavor Agreement), the impact of the U.S. Freedom of Information Act and Space Act on international participants, and ESA contract conditions.

# A89-12738 OSCILLATIONS OF A SATELLITE-PROBE TETHERED WITH AN INEXTENSIBLE CABLE IN AN INHOMOGENEOUS ATMOSPHERE [KOLEBANIIA SPUTNIKA-ZONDA, BUKSIRUEMOGO NA NERASTIAZHIMOI NITI V NEODNORODNOI ATMOSFERE]

E. M. SHAKHOV Prikladnaia Matematika i Mekhanika (ISSN 0032-8235), vol. 52, July-Aug. 1988, p. 567-572. In Russian.

The oscillations of a low-mass satellite tethered to an orbital station by a long inextensible cable are considered which arise under the effect of aerodynamic drag and the tightening of the cable in an atmosphere of variable density. For a given satellite drag coefficient, the oscillation period is determined by the atmospheric density at the flight altitude of the orbital station, while the amplitude difference and the semiperiod difference in the case of upward and downward deviations from the relative-equilibrium position are characterized by the atmospheric density gradient. Ways to use the satellite as a probe are considered.

## A89-13700 SPACE RESEARCH AND POLICY IN THE UPCOMING DECADES [LA RECHERCHE ET LA POLITIQUE SPATIALE DANS LES PROCHAINES DECENNIES]

Academie des Sciences (Paris), Comptes Rendus, Serie Generale, La Vie des Sciences (ISSN 0762-0969), vol. 5, no. 2, Mar.-Apr. 1988, p. 111-151. In French.

Developments projected for the upcoming decades in space research and technology are reviewed in order to examine the advantages and problems of manned space flight, unmmanned spacecraft, and man-tended platforms. Developments in the French space program including Ariane V, Hermes, and Columbus are considered. It is shown that the majority of projected space programs (including astronomical, geophysical, meteorological, and earth-observing satellites) are hindered by the presence of man. Man's presence may be useful for microgravity and biology experiments in space, and manned flights are essential for programs such as space medicine, the construction of large structures in space, and the collection of planetary samples. The importance of robotics and expert systems in future space activities is emphasized, and recommendations for the future are proposed.

## A89-14739 DESIGN OF ONBOARD ANTENNAS WITH A LOW SIDELOBE LEVEL [PROEKTIROVANIE BORTOVYKH ANTENN S NIZKIM UROVNEM BOKOVOGO IZLUCHENIIA]

I. A. STRUKOV, D. P. SKULACHEV, and A. N. TKACHEV IN: Scientific instrumentation for space studies. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka. 1987, p. 94-104. In Russian. refs

The radiation characteristics of millimeter-wave horn antennas with a low sidelobe level are examined, and it is shown that corrugated radiators are superior to the conventional smooth ones. An analysis is made of the radiation characteristics of parabolic horn antennas with corrugated radiators. As an example, attention is given to the design and engineering characteristics of the antenna system for the 8-mm-band radiometer in the spaceborne Relikt-1 experiment, designed to measure the relic radiation.

## A89-15114 SPACE-CABIN ATMOSPHERE AND EVA [ATMOSPHERE D'UNE CABINE SPATIALE ET SORTIE EXTRA-VEHICULAIRE]

H. MAROTTE (Centre d'Essais en Vol, Laboratoire de Medecine Aerospatiale, Bretigny-sur-Orge, France) and M. WEIBEL (Avions

Dassault-Breguet Aviation, Saint-Cloud, France) L'Aeronautique et l'Astronautique (ISSN 0001-9275), no. 131, 1988, p. 4-11. In French. refs

The conditions for aeroembolism formation are reviewed, and preventive measures are discussed with respect to pressure-suit and pressurization-system design. A discrepancy exists between the requirements for space cabin pressurization and EVA. Decompression sickness during EVA can be prevented by either direct denitrogenation or a mixed procedure. The EVA requirements of the Space Station dictate a pressure-suit pressure of 659 hPa, while the requirements of Hermes dictate a pressure of about 400-450 hPa. For the case of an emergency EVA pressure suit, the highest possible pressure is recommended as a means of preventing aeroembolism formation.

### A89-17272

### WHAT ARE EUROPEANS LOOKING FOR IN SPACE? AMBITIOUS PROGRAMS - DO THEY JUSTIFY THEIR COSTS? [WAS WOLLEN DIE EUROPAEER IM WELTRAUM? EHRGEIZIGE PROGRAMME - RECHTFERTIGEN SIE DEN EINSATZ?]

REIMAR LUEST (ESA, Paris, France) Astronautik (ISSN 0004-6221), vol. 25, July-Sept. 1988, p. 72-75. In German.

The goals of ESA in space are discussed. The economic reasons driving European space projects are reviewed. The cooperation between different European nations is pointed out. C.D.

#### A89-17275

### **CHINA ADVANCES IN SPACE**

G. LYNWOOD MAY Spaceflight (ISSN 0038-6340), vol. 30, Nov.

The Chinese space industry is examined, focusing on the commercial aspects of the Chinese space program. The Long March expendable launch vehicles are examined, including the vehicle configurations and capabilities, and efforts to market the vehicles. Developments in communications satellites are reviewed, listing Chinese recoverable satellites and discussing the use of these satellites by other countries. Chinese launch sites. environmental test equipment, the supporting space network, and the tracking and control network are considered. R.B.

### A89-17628#

### EURECA - A COMPLEMENT TO THE MANNED SPACE STATION SYSTEM

J. K. VON DER LIPPE (MBB-ERNO Raumfahrttechnik GmbH, Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988.

(IAF PAPER 88-0005)

The EURECA program is presently in its final phase, the integration of the flight unit system and preparation for its first mission in 1991. This platform will present the first operational retrievable carrier for long-duration missions after the SPAS-01 system for short missions. The concept of this retrievable platform, fully autonomous and dedicated to the assigned mission needs, is an attractive feature to the user, with considerable advantages in comparison with multiuser systems like the Space Station. With these favorable features in mind, the EURECA concept has been further developed for dedicated missions of astrophysics, life science, as well as tethered earth observation application, and an industrial operation is in preparation.

#### A89-17652#

### VLD/ERA: A FRENCH EXPERIMENT ON THE SOVIET MIR STATION - AN ATTRACTIVE CHALLENGE IN DESIGN/DEVELOPMENT AND QUALIFICATION GILLES DEBAS, PIERRE PICARD (Aerospatiale, Les Mureaux,

France), and PATRICK AUBRY (CNES, Toulouse, France) IAF. International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988, 14 p.

(IAF PAPER 88-050)

Plans for the long duration flight/antenna representative

experiment are presented. The experiment tests a large deployable structure made of carbon fiber composite which might be used in the future as the supporting structure of large size antennas or other instruments. The design, development, and qualification program of the experiment is discussed. Plans for a zero gravity test and to fly the experiment on the Mir space station are examined.

### A89-17654#

THE COLUMBUS PROGRAMME - STATUS AND PERSPECTIVE FREDRIK ENGSTROM (ESA, Paris, France) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 25 p.

(IAF PAPER 88-054)

The Columbus Development Program is reviewed, focusing on the development, construction, and flight of the Attached Pressurized Module, the Man-Tended Free-Flyer, and the Polar Platform. The ground infrastructure and preparation for initial operations are discussed. Hardware development, flight testing, and the astronaut team for the mission are also considered.

R.B.

#### A89-17655#

### PROGRAM STATUS AND PLAN OF JEM

Y. MORISHITA, N. SAITO, M. SAITO, Y. HORIKAWA, and K. HIGUCHI (National Space Development Agency of Japan, Tokyo) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 5 p. (IAF PAPER 88-055)

The development of the Japanese Experiment Module (JEM) for the Space Station is reviewed. The design, operations, and information system of the JEM are discussed. Resource allocation for the development program and plans for future activities in the development of the JEM are examined.

### A89-17662# JEM INTEGRATED CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

(JEM OMA) K. SHIRAKI, I. IIZUKA (National Space Development Agency of Japan, Tokyo), H. KOIZUMI, Y. TAKEUCHI (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Tobishima, Japan), S. TAKAHASHI (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Nagoya, Japan) et al. IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988.

(IAF PAPER 88-069)

To assure adequate safety, reliability and maintainability of JEM (The Japanese Experiment Module), the concept of the Integrated Control and Management System was studied. As the result of the study, the control and management architecture, functional requirements, and software structure were clarified.

#### A89-17663#

COLUMBUS - DESIGN APPROACH TO MEET USER NEEDS GORDON R. BOLTON and ANDREW H. MCGRATH (ESA, European Space Research and Technology Centre, Noordwijk, Netherlands) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 26 p.

(IAF PAPER 88-070)

This paper discusses how the Columbus design has evolved to meet user requirements while respecting other technical and programmatic constraints. User needs with regard to the Attached Pressurized Module, the Man-Tended Free Flyer, and the Polar Platform are reviewed. The design approach with regard to configuration, payloads. electrical power, cooling, data handling, and attitude are addressed.

### A89-17664#

### MAN SYSTEMS ASPECTS IN THE DESIGN CONCEPT OF THE COLUMBUS MAN-TENDED FREE-FLYER (MTFF)

HELMUT FRIEDRICH, MANFRED BAUNE, and JACQUELINE BAUNE (MBB-ERNO Raumfahrttechnik GmbH, Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 14 p. (IAF PAPER 88-075)

The effect of the temporary presence of man on the MTFF design concept is described. The requirements concerning the functions, safety, and redundancy of the vital spacecraft subsystems and the work environment for the astronauts are considered as well. It is noted that a next step in manned activities in space is an extended combined MTFF/Hermes mission where, in addition to MTFF servicing, payload processing will be conducted in the MTFF, involving the Hermes crew.

A89-17668#

MAIN RESULTS OF THE 'MIR' COMPLEX OPERATION

IU. P. SEMENOV IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 13 p. (IAF PAPER 88-084)

Results from experiments performed on the Mir orbiting station are presented, including astrophysical, geophysical, technological, and biomedical experiments and visual observations. X-ray and UV stellar observations, the study of the physical processes in the high atmospheric and ionospheric layers, remote sensing for agricultural purposes, the study of semiconductor technology, and the production of construction materials in space are discussed. In addition, the production of highly pure medical and biological preparations through protein electrophoretic splitting and refining and experiments to determine the optimum conditions for cultivating higher plants in a space greenhouse are examined.

A89-17671#

OPERATIONS IMPACT ON COLUMBUS MTFF AND HERMES **DESIGNS - A CONVERGING PROCESS** 

PATRICK EYMAR (Aerospatiale, Les Mureaux, France) International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988, 8 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-089)

The design evolutions of the ESA Hermes STS and Man-Tended Free Flyer (MTFF) are recalled, with a focus on the problems encountered in making them operationally compatible (since the MTFF will be serviced by Hermes). The main steps in the individual design processes are listed and briefly characterized, and particular attention is given to the overall operational-design philosophy, the definition of the cargo set, cargo-set accommodation, and Hermes mission duration. Diagrams and drawings are provided.

A89-17672#

COLUMBUS DATA MANAGEMENT

X. LABORDE and PH. DELBEY (Matra Espace, Toulouse, IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 6 p. (IAF PAPER 88-091)

Plans for the data-processing and data-storage systems of Columbus, the ESA contribution to the International Space Station, are discussed. The need for high degrees of autonomy and automation is indicated; maintenance and servicing problems are examined; and the possibility of remote operation of scientific payloads is considered. Particular attention is given to fault tolerance and safety, system standards for communication protocols and software, standardized electrical interfaces, and the current Columbus data-system baseline technology (architecture, computers, memories and data base, software, and man-machine interfaces). A block diagram of the baseline system is provided. ΤK

A89-17673#

RESULTS OF PREPARING COLUMBUS UTILIZATION DURING PHASE B - PLANNING FOR PHASE C/D

F. UNZ (DFVLR, Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany), F. ROSSITTO (Ministero per il Coordinamento della Ricerca Scientifica e Tecnologica, Rome, Italy), and K. BAGOT (Royal Aerospace IAF, International Establishment, Farnborough, England) Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 9 refs (IAF PAPER 88-093)

The current status of planning for European scientific utilization of the Columbus Attached Pressurized Module and Man-Tended Free Flyer spacecraft of the International Space Station is surveyed. Topics examined include the Columbus Payload Data Base (data files, architecture, and the organization of dissemination), the ground infrastructure for space experiments (user home bases, user support and operations center, payload operations and control center, and mission control center), and mission-implementation organization. The user centers now operational or under development in the FRG are listed and briefly characterized.

T.K.

A89-17676# **BALCONY - A EUROPEAN SPACE STATION EXTERNAL** STRUCTURE

GILLES DEBAS (Aerospatiale, Les Mureaux, France) and PIERRE DUTTO (CNES, Toulouse, France) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 10 p. (IAF PAPER 88-099)

A proposal for a balcony to provide for the addition of external payloads on the Space Station is presented. A balcony would serve as a link between payloads and the mother platform, and would be adaptable and modular to match the requirements of various payloads. The payload support functions of a balcony and the possible role of a balcony in EVA activites are discussed. Case scenarios for balcony use are given, including a Columbus scenario, and the case of the advanced manned Space Station. Candidate payloads, balcony architecture and operations, and three possible designs for a balcony are examined. R.B.

A89-17721#

LOGISTICS SUPPORT OF THE JAPANESE EXPERIMENT MODULE BY THE H-II ROCKET

YOJI SHIBATO, TAKAO ETO, YUKIO FUKUSHIMA, and HITOSHI TAKATSUKA (National Space Development Agency of Japan, Tokyo) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 6 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-199)

This paper describes salient design features of the Japanese Experiment Module (JEM), which will be attached to the Space Station. Special attention is given to the logistic support of the JEM (which is planned to become operational in 1990s) by the HOPE orbiter, which will be used for the resupply and the retrieval of the JEM, and the H-II rocket, which will be used to launch the HOPE. The concepts of HOPE and the H-II rocket are discussed together with the estimated logistics requirements of this system. Configuration diagrams are included.

A89-17722#

ARIANE TRANSFER VEHICLE IN SERVICE OF MAN IN ORBIT N. DEUTSCHER, K. SCHEFOLD (MBB-ERNO Raumfahrttechnik

GmbH, Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany), and C. COUGNET (Matra S.A., Toulouse, France) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 12 p. Sponsorship: European Space Research and Technology Centre. (Contract ESTEC-7357/87-NL-NA(SC))

(IAF PAPER 88-200)

The Ariane Transfer Vehicle (ATV), an unmanned propulsion system that is designed to be carried by the Ariane 5 launch vehicle, will undertake the logistical support required by the International Space Station and the Man-Tended Free Flyer. carrying both pressurized and unpressurized cargo to these spacecraft and carrying away wastes. The ATV is an expendable vehicle, disposed of by burn-up during reentry, and will be available for initial operations in 1996. In order to minimize development costs and recurrent costs, the ATV design will incorporate existing hardware and software.

A89-17723#

THE PHASE 1 OF THE HERMES DEVELOPMENT **PROGRAMME** 

J. J. CAPART (ESA, Toulouse, France) IAF. International

### 18 INTERNATIONAL

Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 7 p.

(IAF PAPER 88-201)

The main objective of the Phase I of the Hermes Development Program is to complete the system design and spaceplane configuration. The mission and operational interfaces of Hermes with Ariane 5 and Columbus are also studied in detail. The Phase I extends over a period of three years and has an overall envelope of 530 MAU.

K.K.

## A89-17724#

# HERMES PAYLOAD ACCOMMODATION ASPECTS AND TRANSFER OPERATIONS TO COLUMBUS MTFF

M. C. DESJEAN-ARNOULD (CNES, Toulouse, France) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 6 p.

(IAF PAPER 88-202)

The Hermes cargo is discussed as well as payload accommodation. Commonality problems with MTFF are discussed with attention given to mechanical interfaces, power and thermal control interfaces, data exchange interfaces, and safety problems. In a discussion of Hermes turn-around, consideration is given to ground integration, flight operation, landing, and unloading. K.K.

### A89-17778#

# THE MEASURED AND PREDICTED MICRO-G EURECA ENVIRONMENT

W. HERFS, R. D. ANDRESEN (ESA, Columbus System and Projects Dept., Noordwijk, Netherlands), and D. EILERS (MBB-ERNO Raumfahrttechnik GmbH, Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 19 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-341)

Aspects of the interaction of the European Retrievable Carrier (EURECA) microgravity environment is discussed. The overall EURECA concept is reviewed, and the requirements for the microgravity environment of the EURECA platform are outlined. The design verification of EURECA by analysis and tests is examined and the predicted and measured EURECA microgravity environment is discussed with regard to gravity gradient, atmospheric drag, drag amd gravity gradient torques, attitude control and stabilization, structure dynamics, subsystem equipment, and payload instruments. The effects of the superposition of single-source impacts on EURECA is considered.

C.D.

### A89-17844#

# MISSIONS AND SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ESCAPE VEHICLE WITHIN A EUROPEAN MANNED SPACE INFRASTRUCTURE

MAX GRIMARD and GILLES DEBAS (Aerospatiale, Les Mureaux, France) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 19 p. (IAF PAPER 88-514)

A proposed escape system for an autonomous European manned space infrastructure (EMSI) is discussed. The EMSI framework and a safety analysis for the EMSI are presented. The mission functions and design requirements for an EMSI escape vehicle are examined in detail. The applications for space stations are considered.

#### A89-18313#

# LOGISTICS ASPECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE HERMES SPACEPLANE TURNAROUND AND CARGO PREPARATION

J. HERHOLZ and G. VALENTINY (ESA, Paris, France) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 9 p. (AIAA PAPER 88-4736)

ESA has undertaken the development of logistics operational concepts for Hermes spacecraft missions tasked with the servicing of the Columbus autonomous laboratory. The ground-infrastructure and mission-related cargo-processing activities cycle will be divided into six phases: payload preparation in view of Hermes interface

specifications, cargo integration and functional verification in Europe, cargo/spaceplane integration in Kourou, access to cargo during Hermes/Ariane integration, orbital cargo deployment, and postlanding cargo retrieval. An account is given of the Hermes Integrated Logistics Management System.

## A89-18348

# COLUMBUS AIMS AT AUTONOMY

TIM FURNISS Flight International (ISSN 0015-3710), vol. 134, Nov. 5, 1988, p. 41-44.

The Columbus program will be ESA's contribution to the NASA International Space Station Freedom, and will fundamentally depend on the reliability and productivity of the Ariane 5 launcher and its Hermes manned upper stage. In order to ensure a high data-transfer rate from Columbus to Europe, an essential element that is envisioned for an autonomous system such as Columbus is a set of S-, Ka- and Ku-band satellites; three such are planned. The roles of the Man-Tended Free Flyer and Attached Pressurized Modules of the Freedom system are discussed.

### A89-18433

# NONLINEAR OSCILLATIONS OF A SYSTEM OF TWO BODIES CONNECTED BY A FLEXIBLE ROD IN A CENTRAL FORCE FIELD [NELINEINYE KOLEBANIIA SISTEMY DVUKH TEL, SOEDINENNYKH GIBKIM STERZHNEM, V TSENTRAL'NOM SILOVOM POLE]

V. I. GULIAEV, V. L. KOSHKIN, P. P. LIZUNOV, and N. N. PRUDENKO Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia (ISSN 0023-4206), vol. 26, Sept.-Oct. 1988, p. 669-674. In Russian. refs

An analysis is made of the oscillations of two bodies connected by a flexible rod with respect to their mass center moving in an elliptical Keplerian orbit. The effect of the reduced mass of the system and the stiffness of the rod on the stability and mode of the relative motion is investigated.

### A89-18449

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF A JET AND THERMAL RADIATION FROM AN ELECTROROCKET ENGINE ON A SPACECRAFT SOLAR ARRAY [ISSLEDOVANIE VOZDEISTVIIA STRUI I TEPLOVOGO IZLUCHENIIA ELEKTRORAKETNOGO DVIGATELIA NA SOLNECHNYE BATAREI KOSMICHESKOGO APPARATA]

S. N. ASKHABOV, D. P. GRDLICHKO, A. I. KOZLOV, V. A. KOLOSKOV, A. B. PETROV et al. Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia (ISSN 0023-4206), vol. 26, Sept.-Oct. 1988, p. 796-798. In Russian.

The paper presents an investigation of the stability of a solar array under the prolonged effect of a jet and thermal radiation from an electrojet engine, simulated by two models of a stationary plasma engine. It is concluded that the results obtained reflect with sufficient accuracy the atomization of the protective coatings of solar cells and solar-array structural elements under the effect of an ion beam under conditions of sun-synchronous and lower orbits.

## A89-19943#

# TYPICAL APPLICATION OF CAD/CAE IN SPACE STATION PRELIMINARY DESIGN

KATSUHIKO TAKAHASHI and YOSHIHARU HANAI Ishikawajima-Harima Engineering Review (ISSN 0578-7904), vol. 28, July 1988, p. 197-201. In Japanese, with abstract in English.

The role of CAD/CAE in the Japanese Experiment Module (JEM), Japan's contribution to the Space Station project, is examined. It is shown that CAD/CAE is significantly efficient in hardware layout design, component/structure interference analysis, window field of view analysis, manipulator operability analysis in equipment replacement, drawing development, data exchange with NASA and participating companies, and efficiency of data usage.

C.D.

A89-19947#

# PRELIMINARY TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT TESTS OF THERMAL CONTROL SYSTEM FOR JAPANESE EXPERIMENT MODULE (JEM)

Ishikawajima-Harima Engineering Review (ISSN 0578-7904), vol. 28, July 1988, p. 218-224. In Japanese, with abstract in English. Research supported by the National Space Development Agency of Japan. refs

Waste heat generated in JEM is collected and transported by the thermal control system (TCS), and rejected to space primarily from Space Station central radiator. The JEM TCS is divided into two heat transport loops and four heat rejection and collection loops. Preliminary technology development tests for the thermal control system were performed under fiscal-61, fiscal-62 NASDA contract. Component tests for a mechanical pump, heat exchangers, and cold plates were performed to get fundamental data. Considering design of a future active thermal control system, it is necessary to understand the behavior of the two-phase flow in low-gravity environment. A fundamental study on the ground was carried out using a drop tower. A thermal control test facility was constructed to simulate JEM TCS and computer simulation was carried out simultaneously. Results of the experiment and computer analyses were compared with each other, and a mathematical model was modified to apply the next phase Author design.

A89-20231

### USE OF PRIMARY AND REGENERATIVE FUEL CELL SYSTEMS IN THE EUROPEAN SPACE FLIGHT SCENARIO [EINSATZ VON PRIMAEREN UND REGENERATIVEN BRENNSTOFFZELLSYSTEMEN IM EUROPAEISCHEN RAUMFAHRTSZENARIO]

JUERGEN HYEN and HANS GEHRKE (Dornier System GmbH, Friedrichshafen, Federal Republic of Germany) IN: Yearbook 1987 II; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports. Bonn, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1987, p. 650-654. In German. (DGLR PAPER 87-117)

The present state of the art and the possibility for the future of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in European space missions are addressed. The usage possibilities examined include transport in low orbit, manned space stations, unmanned platforms, orbital communications infrastructure, and orbital elements for mounting, maintenance, and repair. A regenerative fuel cell system is diagrammed.

C.D.

A89-20659#

# TECHNOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF ESA IN VIEW OF THE ROBOTIC AND AUTOMATIC APPLICATION IN SPACE

I. BRAGA (ESA, European Space Research and Technology Centre, Noordwijk, Netherlands) AIAA and NASA, International Symposium on Space Automation and Robotics, 1st, Arlington, VA, Nov. 29, 30, 1988. 11 p. (AIAA PAPER 88-5010)

ESA activities related to robotics and automatic space applications are reviewed. The internal robotics systems for the Man-tended Free Flyer are discussed, including the central robot system, the manipulator arm, wrist, and end-effector subsystems, the movable manipulator base subsytem, and the multirack robot system. External robotics applications for the Hermes Robot Arm (HERA) are examined. The HERA tasks are outlined, and the HERA structure, vision system, and control concept are described. Support facilities for robotics research are outlined, including simulators and demonstrators.

A89-20748

THE WAY TO MARS

V. GLUSHKO (AN SSSR, Moscow, USSR), L. GORSHKOV (AN SSSR, Sovet Interkosmos, Moscow, USSR), and Y. SEMENOV Planetary Report (ISSN 0736-3680), vol. 8, Nov.-Dec. 1988, p. 4-8.

An article from the Soviet newspaper, Pravda, is presented, which discusses issues related to missions to Mars. The type of

vehicle needed for a Martian mission is examined, including the propulsion system, construction of the vehicle in earth orbit, living quarters, safety considerations, and the landing vehicle. Options for the mission route and ways of returning to earth are considered. Also, a proposal for a three phase program leading up to a manned mission to Mars is outlined.

A89-21400

# SOVIET UNION TO BROADEN COMMERCIAL SPACE ACTIVITIES

JEFFREY M. LENOROVITZ Aviation Week and Space Technology (ISSN 0005-2175), vol. 129, Dec. 19, 1988, p. 92, 93, 95.

Commercial space ventures undertaken by the Soviet Union are reviewed. Services offered by the Soviet Union include telecommunications transponder capacity, the availability of manned flights on space stations, Photon microgravity capsules, the use of Soviet launch sites and factories by foreign customers, and remote sensing imagery. Also, efforts at marketing these services, changes in Soviet policy which have lead to more commercial space activities, and past and potential customers for Soviet space activities are discussed.

### A89-21403

# EVA SAFETY [SECURITE DES ACTIVITES SPATIALES EXTRA-VEHICULAIRES]

J. LALOE (Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation, Saint-Cloud, France) L'Aeronautique et l'Astronautique (ISSN 0001-9275), no. 132, 1988, p. 23-30. In French.

The applications, risks, and safety objectives of EVA are discussed. Goals of EVA safety include protecting the astronaut from external hazards such as radiation and debris, controlling the internal space-suit environment, and assuring the physical and psychological health of the astronaut. Other factors considered include the mobility and dexterity of digits and limbs, EVA locomotion, the mother-vessel/space-suit interface, and EVA procedures such as prebreathing prior to partial depressurization and airlock tests.

A89-21790#

# INDUSTRIAL SPACE ACTIVITIES IN THE NETHERLANDS [INDUSTRIELE RUIMTEVAARTACTIVITEITEN IN NEDERLAND] D. DE HOOP Ruimtevaart, Oct. 1988, p. 5-111. In Dutch.

The role of the Netherlands aerospace industry in Dutch and ESA space programs is surveyed and illustrated with drawings and photographs. Fields covered include scientific satellites, microgravity experiments, telecommunications, remote sensing, the Columbus and Hermes projects, and technology development. The activities of individual laboratories and companies are then characterized in detail, and the space budgets of western European countries for the period 1972-1987 are listed in a table. T.K.

A89-22265

#### THE SOVIET MANNED SPACE PROGRAM

PHILLIP CLARK (Commercial Space Technologies, Ltd., London, England) New York, Orion Books, 1988, 192 p. refs

The history of Soviet manned space missions is surveyed and illustrated with extensive photographs and drawings. Chapters are devoted to the early stages of the Soviet space program, the development of Vostok, the Voskhod missions, Soyuz and the manned lunar program, the first Soyuz flights, the first space station, the military and civilian Salyut missions, and the solo Soyuz flights. Consideration is given to new spacecraft to support Salyut, the second-generation Salyut 6, the mission of Salyut 7, the Mir modular space station, and future trends. Also provided are biographical sketches of major figures in the Soviet space program and tables of numerical data on launch vehicles, manned missions, and cosmonauts.

A89-22618#

## THE COLUMBUS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

F. ENGSTROM, J.-J. DORDAIN, R. BARBERA, G. GIAMPALMO, and H. AREND (ESA, Directorate of Space Station and Platforms,

Paris, France) ESA Bulletin (ISSN 0376-4265), no. 56, Nov. 1988, p. 10-18.

The Columbus Development Program, started in January 1988, represents Europe's major contribution to the cooperation with the United States, Japan and Canada in the International Space-Station Program. It covers the development, manufacture and delivery to orbit of three space elements - an Attached Pressurized Module (APM), a Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF), and a Polar Platform (PPF), buildup of the related ground infrastructure, and preparation for initial operations and subsequent utilization.

Author

#### A89-22619#

# A NEW GENERATION OF SPACECRAFT CONTROL SYSTEM - 'SCOS'

C. MAZZA and J. F. KAUFELER (ESA, Computer Dept., Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany) ESA Bulletin (ISSN 0376-4265), no. 56, Nov. 1988, p. 19-23.

A software package, the Spacecraft Control and Operations System (SCOS), has been developed as a new control system for Hipparcos, Eureca, ERS-1, and all future missions to be supported by the Dedicated Mission-Support system. The system supports packetized and fixed TDM telemetry. The SCOS architecture, including the functional and mission-specific subsystems of the application layer and the middleware subsystems of the support layer, is described in detail.

#### A89-22891#

## PROTECTION OF MANNED MODULES AGAINST MICROMETEORITES AND SPACE DEBRIS [ABSCHIRMUNG BEMANNTER MODULE GEGEN MIKROMETEORITEN UND SPACE DEBRIS]

ERNST BAUER (MBB-ERNO Raumfahrttechnik GmbH, Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany) Hermann Oberth Gesellschaft, Raumfahrtkongress, 37th, Hanover, Federal Republic of Germany, May 7, 1988, Paper. 32 p. In German. refs (MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB)

The protective measures being taken for the Columbus space vehicle to protect it against micrometeorites and space debris are discussed. The meteorites and debris environment is described, and the resulting safety requirements are examined. The design of the protective structures for Columbus is addressed, and the results of damage studies on those structures are reviewed.

C.D.

## A89-23078

# ARCHITECTURES AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR COLUMBUS AND HERMES ON-BOARD DATA SYSTEMS

X. LABORDE, A. BLANC, and D. PERARNAUD (Matra Espace, Toulouse, France) British Interplanetary Society, Journal (ISSN 0007-084X), vol. 42, Jan. 1989, p. 21-25.

An account is given of the Columbus and Hermes data system architectures, giving attention to the variety of required implementing technologies involved and emphasizing the aspects of these technologies that are held in common by both programs. The Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems standards' implementation is discussed, together with that of recent advancements in man-machine interface technology for ground data systems. Preliminary results obtained with the Columbus Data Management System Test Bed are presented.

#### A89-23719

QUALITY INDEX EXCHANGE DIAGRAM OF SPACECRAFT APPROACH AND DOCKING TRAJECTORIES UNDER ABNORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS (DIAGRAMMA OBMENA POKAZATELEI KACHESTVA SOPRIAZHENIIA TRAEKTORII SBLIZHENIIA I PRICHALIVANIIA KOSMICHESKOGO APPARATA V NESHTATNYKH SITUATSIIAKH)

N. S. GUBONIN Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia (ISSN 0023-4206), vol. 26, Nov.-Dec. 1988, p. 946-949. In Russian.

### A89-24195

## OPTIMIZATION OF SPACECRAFT THERMAL CONTROL SYSTEMS [OPTIMIZATSIIA SISTEM TERMOREGULIROVANIIA KOSMICHESKIKH APPARATOV]

VLADIMIR V. MALOZEMOV and NATAL'IA S. KUDRIAVTSEVA Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Mashinostroenie, 1988, 112 p. In Russian. refs

Mathematical models of spacecraft thermal-control units and systems are presented. A method is developed for solving thermal-control optimization problems. In addition, engineering methods and algorithms are developed for choosing appropriate design parameters for spacecraft thermal-control systems for stationary and nonstationary operating conditions.

#### A89-24662

# NATURAL FREQUENCIES AND STABILITY OF IMMISCIBLE CYLINDRICAL Z-INDEPENDENT LIQUID SYSTEMS

HELMUT F. BAUER (Muenchen, Universitaet der Bundeswehr, Neubiberg, Federal Republic of Germany) Applied Microgravity Technology (ISSN 0931-9530), vol. 1, Oct. 1987, p. 11-26. refs

An attempt is made to provide a survey of the vibrational behavior of various immiscible liquid systems which may be used as basic elements in an orbiting space laboratory. The effect of gravity is neglected. Cases are given for nonrotating and rotating liquid bridges consisting of frictionless, viscous, and viscoelastic liquids.

K.K.

#### A89-24672

# OVERVIEW OF JAPANESE MICROGRAVITY ACTIVITIES

HISAO AZUMA (National Aerospace Laboratory, Chofu, Japan) Applied Microgravity Technology (ISSN 0931-9530), vol. 1, July 1988, p. 109-114.

Microgravity research in Japan is reviewed, including plans for future microgravity experiments. Equipment and experiments for studying the material processing, life science, crystal growth, electronics, and biotechnology applications of microgravity are listed. Plans for the Japanese Experimental Module on the Space Station are discussed. In addition, the private and government organizations involved in microgravity research in Japan are examined.

#### A89-25080#

# ARIANE 5 TRANSFER VEHICLE (ATV) FOR LOGISTICS FLIGHTS TOWARDS ISS

CHRISTOPHE BONNAL (Aerospatiale, Les Mureaux, France) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 9 p.

(AIAA PAPER 89-0091)

Ariane 5 may be used as a complementary expendable launch vehicle for International Space Station (ISS) servicing. The infrastructure definition and traffic identification, mission analysis, safety requirements, and ATV concepts pertaining to this function are presented. An ATV subsystem description is given for the structure, propulsion, thermal control, power supply, communications, data handling, mechanisms, and payload accommodation. C.D.

#### A89-26379#

# ARIES - THE ARIANE 5 EXTENDED STAGE FOR ORBITAL TRANSFER AND RENDEZVOUS

PIERRE MOLETTE (Matra Espace, Toulouse, France) IN: Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei, Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1988, p. 34-49.

The Ariane 5 Extended Stage (Aries) expendable vehicle, which can be configured as a basic vehicle or with additional extension packages for rendezvous and docking capabilities, is examined. The potential missions for the Aries are described, including the launch of a pressurized module towards the operational Space Station, the launch of logistics modules to resupply the Space Station, and the launch of a large payload module or fuel tanks towards an automatic platform. Also, the Aries architecture, the

adaptation of the Ariane 5 Vehicle Equipment Bay to the Aries mission, and the general characteristics and performance of the Aries vehicle are discussed.

A89-26380#

COLUMBUS OPERATIONS - PLANNING AND EXECUTION

JOACHIM KEHR (DFVLR, Oberpfaffenhofen, Federal Republic of IN: Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei, Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1988, p. 50-65.

The planning and execution management processes for the Columbus program are discussed, focusing on the European Attached Pressurized Module for the Space Station. The activities, outputs, and interfaces at the strategic, tactical, and execution planning levels are examined. User involvement in the planning process is emphasized. Planning procedures are proposed with respect to the determination and inclusion of payloads, resource allocation, and safety. It is suggested that decentralized tactical planning best suits the program's goal of achieving operational autonomy within the international framework of the Space Station.

A89-27906

EUROPEAN SPACE SUIT SYSTEM BASELINE

NIKOLAUS HERBER and ROLAND VAETH (Dornier System GmbH, Friedrichshafen, Federal Republic of Germany) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 15 p. (SAE PAPER 881115)

This paper provides a description of the current European Space Suit System (ESSS) status. The ESSS is foreseen for servicing of various elements of space infrastructure within typical operational scenarios based on Hermes. As a result of different EVA studies, the ESSS concept has been defined and structured in three modules: the EVA Suit Enclosure Module (ESEM), the EVA Life Support Module (ELSM), and the EVA Information and Communication Module (EICM). The main portion of the description herein is provided for the ELSM, since this module has been studied in more detail up to now in comparison with the ESEM Author and the EICM.

A89-27907

# REGENERATIVE CO2-CONTROL - A TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FOR EUROPEAN MANNED SPACE

HELMUT PREISS, WALTER BREITLING, and HELMUT FUNKE (Dornier System GmbH, Friedrichshafen, Federal Republic of SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 9 p. Research supported by DFVLR. (SAE PAPER 881116)

This paper presents the design and the test results of a regenerative carbon dioxide control system using solid ion exchange materials. The system applies a two-bed approach with regeneration by steam and is designed for three-man operation. Two adsorber materials were investigated and applied throughout the tests. The system contains an evaporator, two adsorber beds, a condensing heat exchanger, and an electronic controller. Test results concern the major performance parameters, such as CO2-loading, pressure loss, moisture range, stability ranges and energy required for desorption. Furthermore, dedicated material analysis has been performed regarding offgassing products during Author operation.

A89-29110

REPORT OF RESEARCH FORUM ON SPACE ROBOTICS AND

**AUTOMATION: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** 

YOJI UMETANI, KAZUYA YOSHIDA (Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan), YOSHIAKI OKAMI (National Aerospace Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan), MASARU UCHIYAMA (Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan), TSUTOMU IWATA (National Space Development Agency of Japan,

Research supported by the National Space Development Agency of Japan. Tokyo, Japan Space Utilization Promotion Center, 1988, 37 p.

A NASDA report on Japanese policies concerning space robotics and automation development is summarized. A scenario in which orbiting robots construct and operate space structures is presented and the element technologies needed to realize the scenario are discussed. Recommendations for Japanese policy are given, focusing on three project proposals: the construction of space structures using robots, the development of a space experiment module, and the creation of ground-based testing facilities for the performance evaluation and verification of space robots.

# A89-29404

# RATIONALE AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MULTI-ROLE **CAPSULE**

C. M. HEMPSELL (British Aerospace, PLC, Space and Communications Div., Stevenage, England) British Interplanetary Society, Journal (ISSN 0007-084X), vol. 42, Feb. 1989, p. 58-66.

The Multi-Role Capsule (MRC) is a concept for a recoverable capsule capable of working in unmanned and manned modes. It would be launched on Ariane 4, and be capable of carrying up to six men or 1500 kg of cargo. It would undertake a number of roles, supporting space station program with crew delivery and emergency crew return; other missions could include independent manned operations and an unmanned microgravity laboratory. The concept has been the subject of a preliminary study to establish the feasibility and potential. The paper discusses the reasons why the MRC study was undertaken an the rationale for setting the system requirements.

A89-29651#

# JAPAN BROADENS ITS AEROSPACE INTERESTS

NEIL W. DAVIS Aerospace America (ISSN 0740-722X), vol. 27, March 1989, p. 12-18.

Japanese aerospace research, development, and production programs are reviewed. The products, American and European partners, and large shareholders of the ten leading Japanese aerospace companies are listed. The R&D programs discussed include the FSX close-supporter fighter, the four-engine quiet short takeoff and landing test bed, a hypersonic transport, the H-II launch vehicle, a reusable orbital aircraft named HOPE, and the Japanese Experiment Module for the Space Station. In addition, computer science and observation and communication satellite programs R.B. are considered.

A89-31759

# MIR MISSION REPORT

NEVILLE KIDGER Spaceflight (ISSN 0038-6340), vol. 31, March 1989, p. 77-81.

The experiments and operations on the joint Soviet/French Mir mission are discussed. Biomedical experiments on the mission include echograph ultrasound tests of cardiac activity, the study of hormonal changes experienced during space flight, and the determination of sensory and motor physiology in microgravity. Materials science and physical experiments include studies of the behavior of polymeric materials, the nature and distribution of dust in space, and the evolution of solar absorptivity and emissivity. The installation of the ERA structure and the return of the Soyuz TM-6 are described.

Max-Planck-Inst. fuer Astronomie, Heidelberg N89-11643# (Germany, F.R.).

SPACE OBSERVATIONS FOR INFRARED AND SUBMILLIMETER ASTRONOMY

DIETRICH LEMKE In ESA, Space Science and Fundamental May 1988 Physics p 81-92 Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01

The Infrared Astronomy Satellite, the infrared telescope on Spacelab, cryogenic telescopes, and the Infrared Space Observatory are described. The Cosmic Background Explorer, Hubble Space Telescope, Shuttle Infrared Telescope Facility, the Far Infrared and Submillimeter Telescope, and the Large Deployable Reflector are introduced.

N89-11770\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

# SPACE POWER TECHNOLOGIES

RONALD J. SOVIE In NASA, Washington, Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder p 193-218 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A23/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

Information is given in viewgraph form on space power technologies. Energy conversion, the role of nuclear power in space, lunar and Mars bases, and the Pathfinder program are covered.

N89-11789# European Space Agency, Paris (France). PREPARING FOR HERMES: SPACE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS; LONG TERM PREPARATORY PROGRAM. RESULTS OF TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES Interim Report. 1988

NORMAN LONGDON, ed. Aug. 1988 68 p Original contains color illustrations

(ESA-SP-1096; ISSN-0379-6566; ETN-88-93159) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01

Hermes operational and spacecraft technology studies are summarized. Requirements and concepts for manned rendezvous and docking; a docking adaptor mechanism; transfer airlock requirements; control of docked Hermes-Columbus elements; extravehicular activities; general requirements, human factors engineering, and life support systems; protection against radiation in space; and manipulator adaptation were studied. High performance composite structures; propulsion systems for reusable spacecraft, signal compression; optical communication processors; antenna pattern prediction software; common power technology; fuel cells for space use; environmental control and life support technology; and subsonic wind tunnel tests are discussed.

N89-12502# Bundesministerium fuer Forschung und Technologie, Bonn (Germany, F.R.).

AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AND THE COLUMBUS PROGRAM. DOCUMENTATION [UEBEREINKOMMEN UEBER DIE INTERNATIONALE RAUMSTATION UND DAS PROGRAMM COLUMBUS. **DOKUMENTATION**]

22 Jul. 1988 95 p in GERMAN

(REPT-27/88; ETN-88-93226) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01

Agreements between NASA, ESA, Japan, and Canada on the collaboration for the detailed design, development, operation, and use of the manned orbital space station of Columbus program are presented. Main points are listed and the texts of resolutions are given. **ESA** 

N89-12978# British Aerospace Public Ltd. Co., Bristol (England). Space and Communications Div.

### **EUROPEAN REMOTE SENSING SATELLITE PLATFORMS FOR** THE 1990'S

P. TRUSS In ESA, Proceedings of the 1988 International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium (IGARSS 1988) on Remote Sensing: Moving Towards the 21st Century, Volume 1 p Aug. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF E03; ESA Publications Div., ESTEC, Noordwijk, Netherlands, 120 US dollars or 250 Dutch guilders

Requirements and constraints on a polar orbiting remote sensing system are reviewed. It is concluded that a series of 2 ton payload multi-mission platforms achieve the defined objectives.

Marconi Space and Defence Systems Ltd., N89-12983# Portsmouth (England). Remote Sensing and Science Div. ON-ORBIT SERVICING AND COST EFFECTIVENESS OF **COLUMBUS POLAR PLATFORM CONCEPTS** 

R. G. W. HATHAWAY In ESA, Proceedings of the 1988 International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium (IGARSS 1988) on Remote Sensing: Moving Towards the 21st Century, Volume 1 p 191-194 Aug. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF E03; ESA Publications Div., ESTEC, Noordwijk, Netherlands, 120 US dollars or 250 Dutch guilders

Payload servicing of a 17-instrument Polar Platform complement is determined from the available design data, reliability of the platform subsystems, and the servicing interval of each component. On-orbit and ground servicing analytical background and cost modeling are summarized. The most suitable grouping of the scientific and commercially biased instruments and their servicing needs is discussed. It is suggested that dedicated platforms are more cost effective in terms of servicing lifetime. The Orbital Replacement Unit philosophy is considered and its effect on basic design concepts are reflected in the robotic and extra vehicular activity approach.

N89-14245\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC:

# **CURRENT ACHIEVEMENTS IN COSMONAUTICS**

L. A. YERLYKIN, ed. Nov. 1988 62 p Transl. into ENGLISH from Novoye v Zhizni, Nauke, Tekhnike: Seriya Kosmonavtika, Astronomiya (USSR), no. 12, 1987 p 1-64 Transl. by Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif. (Contract NASW-4307)

(NASA-TT-20365; NAS 1.77:20365) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

The articles presented in this collection of works tell the latest achievements in Soviet cosmonautics: the regular expedition of cosmonauts to the Mir orbital space station, and the successful development of USSR international cooperation in the sphere of cosmonautics. Information is alo presented on the start of operation of the Japanese booster rocket. Author

N89-14937# European Space Agency, Paris (France). **ESA'S ACTIVITIES REPORT Annual Report, 1987** 

NORMAN LONGDON, ed., T. D. GUYENNE, ed., and JAMES HUNT, ed. 223 p May 1988 Original contains color illustrations

(ISSN-0258-025X; ETN-89-93586) Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01

The ESA Ulysses, Space Telescope, HIPPARCOS, ISO, STSP, Earthnet, microgravity programs, earth observation programs, telecommunications programs, Ariane 4 and 5 launchers, Hermes, Columbus, Eureka, and Spacelab research and development are summarized. **FSA** 

N89-17022# National Space Development Agency, Tokyo (Japan). Space Experiment Group.

SPACE UTILIZATION PROMOTION PROGRAM OF NASDA

K. YANAGAWA, R. KANKI, T. AMAIKE, and N. TAKEDA National Research Council of Canada, Workshop on Microgravity Experimentation in Aircraft and Rockets p 17-23 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01; also available from Publication Sales and Distribution, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada K1A OR6

Current space research and development trends in Japan include: (1) Expectation of environment utilization like microgravity in space besides earth observation or communication terminal point; (2) Acquisition of new knowledge from space research and development; (3) Contribution to global social and economical development through the advancement of science and technology; (4) International cooperation based on peaceful purposes; and (5) Development of manned space activities for the next era. Japan has decided to participate in NASA's proposed international space station program with the Japanese Experiment Module (JEM) consisting of pressurized module, exposed facility, and logistic module.

N89-18503# Erno Raumfahrttechnik G.m.b.H. Bremen (Germany,

STUDY OF IN-ORBIT SERVICING OF COLUMBUS ELEMENTS BY ALV, EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Paris, France ESA Mar. 1988 86 p (Contract ESTEC-7343/87-NL-MA(SC))

(ESA-CR(P)-2675; ETN-89-93929) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 An orbital servicing concept, especially for Columbus, based on an Ariane 5 logistics vehicle (ALV) is shown to be feasible. The ALV concept meets all the performance requirements, including safety for transporting logistics resupplies to the space station elements. Deletion of the ALV capability to perform active proximity maneuvers greatly reduces system complexity. Replacement of a large mono tank by separate tanks increases overall safety, deletes tank emptying operation, and the need for additional tanks. The separate tank concept reduces overall height of stage with associated mass savings on the interstage. The propulsion stage proposed can be used as basic stage for all Ariane 5 applications using 20 kN engine together with 2, 4, or 6 tanks for LEO-GTO missions. Attached pressurized module downloads must be returned by STS. The ALV offers very large free capacity for accommodating all types of expendable equipment, trash, waste products for atmospheric burn-up. Pressurized cargo modules were designed for worst case docking to the space station (180 days) offering pressurized storage capability, or umpressurized CM operating as tank farm.

N89-18756# Logica Ltd., London (England).

THE COLUMBUS POLAR PLATFORM GROUND SEGMENT

D. C. FERNS and D. W. S. LODGE (Royal Aircraft Establishment, London, England) In ESA, Proceedings of the 1988 International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium (IGARSS) '88 on Remote Sensing: Moving Towards the 21st Century, Volume 3 p 1485-1490 Aug. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF A01; ESA Publications Division, ESTEC, Noordwijk, Netherlands, \$120 US or 250 Dutch guilders

An industrial phase A study of the Polar Platform ground segment was carried out to provide outline design and costs to allow the respective national authorities to decide whether to commit to ESA to provide the facilities described. The aim was to provide a complete service to the user taking account of the rest of the European space and ground infrastructure. The main design drivers were the communications interfaces. The study identified all the facilities needed by the Polar Platform, analyzed the requirements in each case, and developed an outline design based on the distribution of current and committed facilities in the U.K. and Norway.

Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fuer N89-19105# Luft- und Raumfahrt, Cologne (Germany, F.R.). Hauptabteilung Projekte und Mikrogravitation.

MISSION POSSIBILITIES AND HARDWARE CONCEPTS [MISSIONSGELEGENHEITEN UND HARDWARE-KONZEPTE]

H. BINNENBRUCK In its Second Summer School on Microgravity. Jun. 1988 2: Life Sciences as Main Subject p 11-23

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01

Microgravitational mission technical charts and concepts are described. Microgravity research and experiments, MICROBA mission sequence, ORBIS concept status, shuttle-Spacelab flight profile, Spacelab double rack and EURECA system, flight scenario, ESA capabilities and core payload are shown.

Deutsche Sporthochschule, Cologne (Germany, N89-19117# F.R.). Physiologisches Inst.

PROSPECTIVE: FROM SPACELAB TO MARS (AUSBLICK: VOM SPACELAB ZUM MARS]

J. STEGEMANN In its Second Summer School on Microgravity. Jun. 1988 2: Life Sciences as Main Subject p 175-183 **GERMAN** 

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01

Manned or unmanned spaceflights are reviewed, and it is suggested that Mars will be a space station like an orbital station of today. Human physiological and psychological adaptability are the main barriers.

N89-19128# British Aerospace Public Ltd. Co., Bristol (England). Space and Communications Div.

EVA SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS AND DESIGN CONCEPTS STUDY, PHASE 2 Final Report

T. J. CARTWRIGHT, J. TAILHADES, and M. SCHEID France ESA Jun. 1988 225 p Prepared in cooperation with Matra Espace, Paris-Velizy, France, Sener S.A., Madrid, Spain, and McDonnell Douglas, Long Beach, CA

(Contract ESA-7324/87-NL-MA(SC))

(BAE-TP-9035; ESA-CR(P)-2676; ETN-89-93930) Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01

A European extravehicular activity (EVA) system baseline similar to the STS baseline was derived from analysis of Hermes/Columbus and other ESA manned missions. The ESA suit, however, uses single walled laminate materials. Equipment heat dissipations are collected via cold plates. The sublimator is augmented by a heat storage unit. Primary oxygen storage uses a high pressure nonrechargeable system. The prime mover consists of a separate axial fan, paristaltic pump, and high speed rotary separator. The EVA information/communication module (EICM) uses a digital communications system. The EICM offers a more sophisticated automatic checkout and data display capability than the STS system. The technology assessment indicates that the development of the defined European EVA system lies within the capabilities of European industry although potentially technology transfer from the USA could have substantial benefits.

N89-19816# Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm G.m.b.H., Ottobrunn (Germany, F.R.).

STUDY ON CHECKOUT OF FLIGHT UNITS AND SUBSYSTEMS **Final Report** 

W. BERGHOFER and S. Y. OVADYA ESA Paris, France Jun. 1988 130 p

(Contract ESA-5974/84)

(ESA-CR(P)-2693; ETN-89-93937) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 Tradeoffs were performed to derive the ground support requirements of TV-SAT. The interfaces between checkout equipment, onboard data handling, and test facilities were defined. The European Test Operation Langage and AS-BASIC were compared in terms of utilization, support, and performance. Remote checkout for extravehicular activity (EVA) was studied. It is shown that it is not possible to perform EVA without local monitoring, control of the acquired data and their transmission. Thus, as a windfall product remote checkout becomes available for the whole life of the EVA space suit system, and should be used to reduce cost and improve efficiency of the whole system. **ESA** 

## 19

## SUPPORT SPACECRAFT

Includes design, analysis, requirements, trade studies and simulations of Space Station support spacecraft including the orbital transfer vehicle (OTV) and the orbital manuvering vehicle (OMV).

### A89-12705 **OPTIMAL TRAJECTORIES FOR TIME-CONSTRAINED** RENDEZVOUS BETWEEN ARBITRARY CONIC ORBITS

LINDA J. WELLNITZ (TRW, Inc., TRW Space and Technology Group, Redondo Beach, CA) and JOHN E. PRUSSING (Illinois, University, Urbana) IN: Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Part 2. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 1501-1513.

(AAS PAPER 87-539)

Optimal impulsive trajectories are computed for time-constrained rendezvous between arbitrary conic orbits. Primer vector theory is used to determine how the cost, in terms of delta V, can be minimized by the addition of initial and final coast periods, and by

## 19 SUPPORT SPACECRAFT

the addition of midcourse impulses. These solutions are applied to the futuristic case of space rescue missions performed from the Space Station by the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle. Author

A89-17641\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

# TECHNOLOGY REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ORBITING FUEL DEPOT - A NECESSARY ELEMENT OF A SPACE INFRASTRUCTURE

R. M. STUBBS, R. R. CORBAN (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH), and A. J. WILLOUGHBY (Analex Corp., Cleveland, OH) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 9 p. Previously announced in STAR as N88-29845. refs (IAF PAPER 88-035)

Advanced planning within NASA has identified several bold space exploration initiatives. The successful implementation of these missions will require a supporting space infrastructure which would include a fuel depot, an orbiting facility to store, transfer and process large quantities of cryogenic fluids. In order to adequately plan the technology development programs required to enable the construction and operation of a fuel depot, a multidisciplinary workshop was convened to assess critical technologies and their state of maturity. Since technology requirements depend strongly on the depot design assumptions, several depot concepts are presented with their effect of criticality ratings. Over 70 depot-related technology areas are addressed.

Author

#### A89-17712#

# ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH A FUTURE ORBIT TRANSFER VEHICLE (OTV)

EDWARD L. BANGSUND and ELDON E. DAVIS (Boeing Aerospace Co., Kent, WA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 6 p. (IAF PAPER 88-185)

This paper reports on a NASA-sponsored study which reexamined issues connected with payload and duration requirements of manned missions planned for the 1990s. A manned Mars mission is emphasized, showing its impact on requirements regarding stage propellant capacity, stage thrust level, and propellant storage. Cryostage concepts for the STS are also considered.

## A89-17765#

# ANALYTICAL FORMULATION FOR FINITE-THRUST RENDEZVOUS TRAJECTORIES

JOZEF C. VAN DER HA (ESA, European Space Operations Centre, Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 18 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-308)

Extensions to the classical Clohessy-Wiltshire (1960) orbital rendezvous conditions are presented. Whereas the Clohessy-Wiltshire rendezvous provides the instantaneous velocity impulses required for establishing rendezvous after a specified interval, the extensions analyzed here are the following: (1) the constant finite-thrust levels required for rendezvous after a specified interval are calculated, and (2) the classical impulsive Clohessy-Wiltshire rendezvous conditions are generalized in order to incorporate constant perturbing or thrust forces over the specified rendezvous interval. Finally, an analytical solution to a finite-thrust

**A89-26775\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

# ORBITAL MANEUVERING VEHICLE SPACE STATION COMMUNICATIONS DESIGN

optimal rendezvous problem is presented.

D. ARNDT, S. W. NOVOSAD (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX), K. TU, Y. C. LOH, and Y. S. KUO IN: GLOBECOM '88 - IEEE Global Telecommunications Conference and Exhibition, Hollywood, FL, Nov. 28-Dec. 1, 1988, Conference Record. Volume

 New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1747-1751. refs

The authors present an Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications systems design approach which is intended to satisfy the stringent link requirements. The operational scenario, system configuration, signal design, antenna system management, and link performance analysis are discussed in detail. It is shown that the return link can transmit up to 21.6 Mb/s and maintain at least a 3-dB link margin through proper power and antenna management control at a maximum distance of 37 km. It is suggested that the proposed system, which is compatible with the space station multiple-access system, can be a model for other space station interoperating elements or users to save the development cost and reduce the technical and schedule risks.

I.E.

#### A89-29246

# SPACE-VEHICLE TRAJECTORIES - OPTIMIZATION

J. P. MAREC ONERA, TP, no. 1988-83, 1988, 11 p. refs (ONERA, TP NO. 1988-83)

The application of control-theory optimization techniques to the motion of powered vehicles in space is discussed in an analytical review. Problems addressed include the definition of optimal orbital transfer; propulsion-system modeling; parametric optimization and the Hohmann transfer; optimal transfer in general, uniform, and central gravitational fields; and interplanetary rendezvous. Typical numerical results are presented in graphs and briefly characterized.

N89-15927\*# Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, VA. Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering.

# GUIDANCE AND CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR AEROSPACE VEHICLES Progress Report, 1 Jul. - 31 Dec. 1988

DESINENI S. NAIDU and JOSEPH L. HIBEY Jan. 1989 41 p (Contract NAG1-736)

(NASA-CR-182339; NAS 1.26:182339) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 01/3

The optimal control problem arising in coplanar orbital transfer employing aeroassist technology and the fuel-optimal control problem arising in orbital transfer vehicles employing aeroassist technology are addressed.

B.G.

N89-18505\*# Martin Marietta Corp., Denver, CO. Astronautics Group.

# ORBITAL TRANSFER VEHICLE CONCEPT DEFINITION AND SYSTEMS ANALYSIS STUDY. VOLUME 11: STUDY EXTENSION 2 RESULTS Final Report, Jan. 1987 - Jan. 1988

W. H. WILLCOCKSON Jan. 1988 165 p Revised (Contract NAS8-36108)

(NASA-CR-184674; NAS 1.26:184674;

MCR-86-2601-VOL-11-REV) Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Work conducted in the second extension of the Phase A Orbit Transfer Vehicle Concept Definition and Systems Analysis Study is summarized. Four major tasks were identified: (1) define an initial OTV program consistent with near term Civil Space Leadership Initiative missions; (2) develop program evolution to long term advanced missions; (3) investigate the implications of current STS safety policy on an Aft Cargo Carrier based OTV; and (4) expand the analysis of high entry velocity aeroassist. An increased emphasis on the breath of OTV applications was undertaken to show the need for the program on the basis of the expansion of the nation's capabilities in space.

# N89-18518\*# Ball Aerospace Systems Div., Boulder, CO. SUPERFLUID HELIUM TANKER (SFHT) STUDY

1 Oct. 1988 157 p

(Contract NAS9-17852)

(NASA-CR-172116; NAS 1.26:172116; F88-04) Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

The accomplishments and recommendations of the two-phase Superfluid Helium Tanker (SFHT) study are presented. During the first phase of the study, the emphasis was on defining a

comprehensive set of user requirements, establishing SFHT interface parameters and design requirements, and selecting a fluid subsystem design concept. During the second phase, an overall system design concept was constructed based on appropriate analyses and more detailed definition of requirements. Modifications needed to extend the baseline for use with cryogens other than SFHT have been determined, and technology development needs related to the recommended design have been assessed.

## 20

# LIFE SCIENCES/HUMAN FACTORS/SAFETY

Includes studies, models, planning, analyses and simulations for biological and medical laboratories, habitability issues for the performance and well-being of the crew, and crew rescue.

# A89-10454 SPACE STATION EMERGENCY EGRESS AND EVA LIGHTING CONSIDERATIONS AND CANDIDATE KOCH HARDWARE

H. GERALD GROSS (Wickes Manufacturing Co., Anaheim, CA) IN: SAFE Association, Annual Symposium, 25th, Las Vegas, NV, Nov. 16-19, 1987, Proceedings. Newhall, CA, SAFE Association, 1987, p. 22-28.

The advantages of certain features of newly developed lighting devices and systems for Space Station internal emergencies, and normal and emergency EVA lighting, particularly for adverse optical conditions, are discussed. All that has been learned and developed for aircraft and helicopter egress scenarios is shown to have direct applicability to Space Station scenarios. The unique advantages of LED lighting devices and systems include very low power, very low voltage, low current, and very low weight.

A89-10587\* RCA Government Services, Houston, TX. PHYSIOLOGICAL ADAPTATION - CREW HEALTH IN SPACE SUSAN BRAND (RCA, Government Services Div., Houston, TX) IN: Aerospace Behavioral Engineering Technology Conference, 6th, Long Beach, CA, Oct. 5-8, 1987, Proceedings. Warrendale, PA, Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 93-96. refs (Contract NAS9-17133) (SAE PAPER 871872)

The experiments planned for the Spacelab Life Sciences-1 (SLS-1) Shuttle mission, which is dedicated to investigating biomedical issues pertinent to the man's presence in space, are discussed. The areas of research will include human and animal experiments concerned with the cardiovascular system, the vestibular apparatus, and metabolic experiments related to renal endocrine function, hematology, immune system, and muscle and bone/calcium metabolism, with particular attention given to the physiological complications resulting from short-duration space flight and subsequent return to the 1-G environment. The hardware systems to be used on the SLS-1 mission represent prototypes of systems to be developed for the medical and research facilities of the Space Station. The results of the experiments will be used to address issues related to long-duration space flight required for 1.S. the Space Station and interplanetary travels.

### A89-14856 DINING IN THE STARS

BETTY NOLLEY Space World (ISSN 0038-6332), vol. Y-11-299, Nov. 1988, p. 13-16.

The process of food service planning for the Space Station is examined. The preparation of food aboard the Station, methods for keeping food fresh for long periods of time, and alternatives to dehydrated food are considered. Taste tests, menu selection, and the food served on the Space Shuttle are discussed and sample menus are presented.

# A89-17835\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR EXTENDING HUMAN PRESENCE IN SPACE

C. S. LEACH, L. F. DIETLEIN, S. L. POOL, and A. E. T. NICOGOSSIAN (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 9 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-484)

The medical factors affecting the duration of manned space missions are reviewed. Topics addressed include the effects of weightlessness on body fluids, the cardiovascular system, red blood cells, the musculoskeletal system, the immune system, and the nervous system and the problems encountered in readaptation to normal gravity for each of these systems. Also discussed are the effects of radiation exposure, altered circadian rhythms, and closed environments. Plans for in-flight health care on the International Space Station are briefly outlined.

#### A89-19857#

# ANALYSIS OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES DURING SPACE MISSIONS - OUTLINES OF POSSIBLE HUMAN MISSIONS ABOARD COLUMBUS

ALAIN ESTERLE and ANTONIO GUELL (CNES, Paris, France) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 8 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-487)

The challenge to Europe posed by man in space is discussed. His activities in space are divided into the following: sleep, habitability, nutrition and hygiene, leisure, and work. Main medical and physiological constraints related to long-duration flights are outlined.

K.K.

### A89-23265

ASTRONAUT RADIATION - WILL IT BECOME A PROBLEM?
IAN PARKER Space (ISSN 0267-954X), vol. 4, May-June 1988, p. 30, 31, 33.

A 30-year-old male astronaut embarking on a NASA Space Station career encompassing six 180-day tours of duty over the course of six years will receive as much as 1800 millisieverts, or nearly as large a dose of radiation as is deemed permissible for a terrestrial worker over the course of an entire working life. Comparable severe radiation dosages will be experienced by astronauts over the three years of a Mars mission. It is noted that, in the case of far-future interstellar missions whose manned spacecraft speed exceeds about 5 percent the speed of light for substantial portions of the journey, collisions with interstellar gas will create nuclear reactions that generate gamma rays and neutrons at lethal doses; novel shielding methods will have to be developed for these extreme conditions.

# A89-24375\* Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD. DEPLOYING AND TESTING AN EXPANDABLE SURGICAL CHAMBER IN MICROGRAVITY

SANFORD M. MARKHAM and JOHN A. ROCK (Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-6562), vol. 60, Jan. 1989, p. 76-79. Research supported by NASA. refs

Prolonged spaceflights will increase the possibility of injury to flight crews and mission personnel. These injuries are anticipated to include foreign body injury, mechanical injury, and burns. Surgical repair of these injuries must take into consideration problems of contamination of the injury as well as contamination of the Space Station or transport vehicle environment. Use of a portable expandable surgical chamber is felt to be the most efficient and effective means of providing necessary surgical care in a Space Station environment. A first prototype expandable surgical chamber has been developed and tested in zero gravity. A second prototype has now been developed and will be tested.

#### A89-24844

SPACE SAFETY AND RESCUE 1986-1987

GLORIA W. HEATH, ED. (SAR-ASSIST, Greenwich, CT) San

Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc. (Science and Technology Series. Volume 70), 1988, 357 p. For individual items see A89-24845 to A89-24850.

Technological and policy aspects of space safety, space rescue, and space-based terrestrial rescue systems are discussed in reviews and reports. Topics addressed include safety and rescue (S&R) evaluations of planned space stations, human factors on the International Space Station, the decay of trackable space objects, and orbital-debris hazard mitigation using the OMV. Consideration is given to satellite communication in land disasters, S&R considerations for space biological experiments, crew rescue equipment for manned space missions, S&R planning for Hermes, and the breakup of the Cosmos 1275 satellite.

T.K.

#### A89-24845

# RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SAFETY

CHARLES R. HADLOCK and PETER E. GLASER (Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, MA) IN: Space safety and rescue 1986-1987. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 11-16. refs (IAF PAPER 86-59B)

The application of probabilistic risk-assessment techniques to space missions is discussed, with a focus on the International Space Station. The types of hazards likely to be caused by random events; design, operational, and management errors; and intentional intervention are examined along with their secondary effects; and the top-level safety requirements defined by NASA are considered. It is suggested that such qualitative stipulations be supplemented with more quantitative measures such as used in the nuclear-power industry; the major features of such quantitative methods are reviewed.

#### A89-24847

### SPACE STATION SAFETY PLANNING

FRANCIS X. KANE (Rockwell International Corp., El Segundo, CA) IN: Space safety and rescue 1986-1987. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 27-39. refs (IAF PAPER 86-59E)

Planning strategies for the incorporation of safe havens in the design of the International Space Station are presented in extensive charts and diagrams and discussed. The haven is defined as an area in the Space Station where crew members could be safe from an external or internal hazard until rescue could be effected. Consideration is given to the degree of safety required; the major external and internal threats; specific strategies for fire, material control, contamination, injury or illness, depressurization, meteoroids, and radiation; escape and rescue options; and alternative measures.

# A89-26650\* Utah Univ., Salt Lake City.

# A PROTOTYPE GAS EXCHANGE MONITOR FOR EXERCISE STRESS TESTING ABOARD NASA SPACE STATION

JOSEPH A. ORR, DWAYNE R. WESTENSKOW, and ANNE BAUER (Utah, University, Salt Lake City) Journal of Applied Physiology (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 66, Jan. 1989, p. 492-497. Research supported by Krug International Corp. refs (Contract NAS9-17345)

This paper describes an easy-to-use monitor developed to track the weightlessness deconditioning aboard the NASA Space Station, together with the results of testing of a prototype instrument. The monitor measures the O2 uptake and CO2 production, and calculates the maximum O2 uptake and anaerobic threshold during an exercise stress test. The system uses two flowmeters in series to achieve a completely automatic calibration, and uses breath-by-breath compensation for sample line-transport delay. The monitor was evaluated using two laboratory methods and was shown to be accurate. The system's block diagram and the bench test setup diagram are included.

**A89-27813\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

#### **SPACE MEDICINE**

SAM L. POOL (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) SAE,

Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 7 p. (SAE PAPER 881009)

This paper attempts to underscore the importance of continued studies on the effects of space on human physiology. With particular reference to the Space Station, it is pointed out that there are two aspects which are challenging to life scientists: first is the development of a research capability for the life sciences which will be used to conduct investigations necessary to extend the time humans can remain in space; second is the challenge to develop a medical capability to provide prevention, diagnosis, and therapy. A discussion of physiological changes that have been observed in spacecrews follows along the lines of the two aspects mentioned.

**A89-27815\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

# LIFE SCIENCES - ON THE CRITICAL PATH FOR MISSIONS OF EXPLORATION

FRANK M. SULZMAN, MARY M. CONNORS (NASA, Washington, DC), and KAREN GAISER (Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co., Houston, TX) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 11 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881012)

Life sciences are important and critical to the safety and success of manned and long-duration space missions. The life science issues covered include gravitational physiology, space radiation, medical care delivery, environmental maintenance, bioregenerative systems, crew and human factors within and outside the spacecraft. The history of the role of life sciences in the space program is traced from the Apollo era, through the Skylab era to the Space Shuttle era. The life science issues of the space station program and manned missions to the moon and Mars are covered.

A.A.F

**A89-27816\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

# TECHNOLOGY FOR HUMAN SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN SPACE

JOHN L. ANDERSON (NASA, Washington, DC) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 10 p. (SAE PAPER 881013)

A proposed Pathfinder program would determine the critical human and technology requirements for human self-sufficiency and productivity on manned and long-duration missions to the moon and Mars. Human health would require countermeasures against weightlessness, protection from space radiation and habitats conducive to psychological well-being. Life support systems would need regeneration of expendable resources, power systems for plant life support and processing; and microbial contaminant control. Operational performance requirements include extravehicular activites suit, interactive systems for shared control between humans and computers, and human-centered semi-autonomous systems.

A.A.F.

#### A89-27827

## CONCEPTS FOR CREW EXPERIMENT INTERACTION -FUTURE SPACE FLIGHTS: WORKSTATION DESIGN AND REQUIREMENTS

BYRON K. LICHTENBERG (Payload Systems, Inc., Wellesley, MA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 5 p. (SAE PAPER 881025)

Concepts and requirements for future workstations and capabilities that should be inherent in the next generation of spacecraft are discussed. The future workstation should be flexible to accommodate new processors and links to new or modified networks and conform to industry-accepted standards. It should support automation and possibly artificial intelligence and should have the capability to process and display both digital and video/text information. The system should be able to access data, to control experiments, and to communicate with ground scientists from any location aboard the spacecraft.

C.D.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-27831\* Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

# AN ARTIFICIAL GRAVITY RESEARCH FACILITY FOR LIFE

LARRY G. LEMKE (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 14 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881029)

To obtain data for the design of a Mars mission vehicle configured for artificial gravity, NASA is currently studying the design of a variable-gravity research facility (VGRF) in a low earth orbit. The VGRF could be flown as a coorbiting payload requiring periodic servicing, resupply, and contingency intervention from the Space Station. The reasons why artificial gravity is needed for long-term missions are discussed; preliminary designs of a Mars vehicle with artificial gravity (at a weight cost of about 20 percent) are described; and particular attention is given to the VGRF design and mission profile.

#### A89-27848

# ROLE OF GNOTOBIOTICS IN A SPACE STATION

RALPH BAKER (Colorado State University, Fort Collins) Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 6 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881048)

In covered structures and semiclosed ecological systems on earth, disease epidemics occur frequently because pathogens can spread so rapidly. Chemical pesticides greatly reduce epidemics but alternative measures are needed for space applications. Two strategies for control are exclusion and sanitation procedures to prevent invasion of deleterious microorganisms and gnotobiotic infestation with organisms that act both as biological control agents Author and as plant growth promoters.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-27849\* Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

### BIOISOLATION ON THE SPACE STATION

SJOERD L. BONTING, ROGER D. ARNO, JENNY S. KISHIYAMA, and CATHERINE C. JOHNSON (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 8 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881050)

Animal research on the Space Station presents the need for bioisolation, which is here defined as instrumental and operational provisions, which will prevent the exchange of particles greater than 0.3-micron size and microorganisms between crew and animals. Current design principles for the Biological Research Project thus call for: (1) use of specific pathogen-free animals; (2) keeping animals at all times in enclosed habitats, provided with microbial filters and a waste collection system; (3) placing habitats in a holding rack, centrifuge, and workbench, all equipped with particulate and odor filters, (4) washing dirty cage units in an equipment cleaner, with treatment and recycling of the water; (5) designing components and facilities so as to ensure maximal accessibility for cleaning; and (6) defining suitable operational procedures. Limited ground tests of prototype components indicate that proper bioisolation can thus be achieved.

#### A89-27851

# LOCAL RESOURCE UTILIZATION AND INTEGRATION INTO ADVANCED MISSION'S LSS

FEROLYN T. POWEL (Life Systems, Inc., Cleveland, OH) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 10 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881053)

Key design drivers of the Life Support System (LSS) of advanced manned space missions are duration, distance from earth and cost. All drive the LSS design toward the elimination of expendables and resupply requirements (from earth). Local resource utilization will be required to completely eliminate resupply requirements from earth. Also, in some instances, it may be advantageous to utilize local resources instead of regenerative technologies. This paper

provides an introduction and overview to local resource utilization related to the LSS of advanced missions. Author

## OXYGEN TOXICITY DURING FIVE SIMULATED EIGHT-HOUR **EVA EXPOSURES TO 100 PERCENT OXYGEN AT 9.5 PSIA**

J. T. WEBB, R. M. OLSON, R. W. KRUTZ, JR. (Krug International, San Antonio, TX), G. A. DIXON, and P. T. BARNICOTT (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, TX) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 8 p. refs (Contract F33615-85-C-4503)

(SAE PAPER 881071)

A study was conducted to determine if oxygen toxicity occurs a proposed extravehicular activity (EVA) pressure suit environment. Twelve male subjects were exposed to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia for five consecutive days, 8 h/day, while performing moderate exercise. No decompression sickness or venous gas bubbles were detected. Pulmonary function tests, physical exams, blood analyses, arterial oxygen saturation monitoring, and X-rays showed no evidence of oxygen toxicity. These results suggest that a 100 percent oxygen, 9.5 psia pressure suit environment could avoid both decompression sickness and oxygen toxicity during EVAs of comparable duration and physical activity.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A89-27871\* Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

# LIFE SCIENCES SPACE BIOLOGY PROJECT PLANNING

G. PRIMEAUX, K. NEWKIRK, L. MILLER (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX), G. LEWIS, R. MICHAUD et al. Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 8 p. refs (SAE PAPER 881075)

The Life Sciences Space Biology (LSSB) research will explore the effect of microgravity on humans, including the physiological, clinical, and sociological implications of space flight and the readaptations upon return to earth. Physiological anomalies from past U.S. space flights will be used in planning the LSSB project. The planning effort integrates science and engineering. Other goals of the LSSB project include the provision of macroscopic view of the earth's biosphere, and the development of spinoff technology AAF for application on earth.

## A89-27875\* Leeds and Northrup Co., North Wales, PA. **OXYGEN SENSOR OPTIMIZATION FOR LONG DURATION** SPACE MISSIONS

R. M. TAYLOR, E. S. VAN VALKENBURG (Leeds and Northrup Co., North Wales, PA), and R. J. CUSICK (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988.

(SAE PAPER 881079)

A new type of oxygen sensor is being developed for potential use in future manned space missions. This sensor incorporates two independent measurement schemes using dual electrochemical cells formed in a common body of solid electrolyte-zirconia. A combination of potentiometric and coulometric measurements yields accurate and fast response to cabin atmosphere oxygen. Means for self-calibration, fault detection and diagnosis by Author computer operation are discussed.

#### A89-27876\* Astro International Corp., Houston, TX. NEW ADVANCES IN NON-DISPERSIVE IR TECHNOLOGY FOR **CO2 DETECTION**

JOHN W. SMALL and WAYNE L. ODEGARD (Astro International SAE, Intersociety Conference on Corp., Houston, TX) Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 6 p. refs

(Contract NAS9-17612)

(SAE PAPER 881080)

This paper discusses new technology developments in CO2 detection using Non-Dispersive Infrared (NDIR) techniques. The method described has successfully been used in various applications and environments. It has exhibited extremely reliable long-term stability without the need of routine calibration. The analysis employs a dual wavelength, differential detection approach with compensating circuitry for component aging and dirt accumulation on optical surfaces. The instrument fails 'safe' and provides the operator with a 'fault' alarm in the event of a system failure. The NDIR analyzer described has been adapted to NASA Space Station requirements.

# A89-27884

# APPLICATIONS OF MAN-SYSTEMS INTEGRATION STANDARDS TO EVA

CHARLES W. GEER (Boeing Aerospace, Seattle, WA) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 9 p. (SAE PAPER 881089)

The NASA Man-Systems Integration Standards (MSIS) are examined, focusing on the implications of the standards for EVA and human engineering. The process used to develop these standards and the MSIS documents and data base are described. The discussion of EVA design considerations and requirements in the MSIS documents is reviewed, including physiology, anthropometry, workstations and restraints, mobility and translation, enhancement systems, and tools, fasteners, and connectors. Also, the distribution, implementation, and maintenance of the standards are considered.

# A89-27890

# BIOSPHERE II - DESIGN OF A CLOSED, MANNED TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEM

WILLIAM F. DEMPSTER (Space Biospheres Ventures, Oracle, AZ) SAE, Intersociety Conference on Environmental Systems, 18th, San Francisco, CA, July 11-13, 1988. 8 p. (SAE PAPER 881096)

The habitat designated 'BIOSPHERE II' (the planet earth being BIOSPHERE I), which is currently under construction in the Arizona desert and due for completion in January, 1990, will be a stable, but complex and evolving, closed ecosystem encompassing seven distinct biomes covering 2.25 acres of floor area. The seven biomes are tropical rain forest, tropical savannah, marsh, marine, desert, intensive agriculture, and human habitat. The lessons learned from the design and operation of BIOSPHERE II are potentially applicable to refuges for endangered species, interstellar spacecraft, space stations, and other-planet human habitats.

O.C.

#### A89-28422#

### LIFE SCIENCES USES OF SPACE STATION FREEDOM

LAURENCE R. YOUNG (MIT, Cambridge, MA) and C. E. RUDIGER, JR. (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, CA) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 7 p. refs

(AIAA PAPER 89-0509)

The outfitting and payloads of the pressurized life sciences research laboratories on the Space Station are presented. The determination of the limits of human tolerance to extended weightlessness and the development and testing of methods to counteract the effects of weightlessness are reviewed. The study of gravitational biology and the use of partially closed life support systems to minimize the requirements for logistic resupply missions are discussed. The major life science facilities on the Space Station are described, including the laboratory support facilities and equipment, the 1.8-meter centrifuge, and human research equipment. Possible solutions to limitations and interface issues pertaining to the life sciences are examined, including issues such as vibration and acceleration, bioisolation, rapid access to samples, operational flexibility, and volume limitations.

#### A89-31601

HUMAN FACTORS SOCIETY, ANNUAL MEETING, 32ND, ANAHEIM, CA, OCT. 24-28, 1988. PROCEEDINGS. VOLUMES 1 & 2

Meeting sponsored by the Human Factors Society. Santa Monica, CA, Human Factors Society, 1988, p. Vol. 1, 768 p.; vol. 2, 784 p. For individual items see A89-31602 to A89-31678.

Papers dealing with human factors in transportation are presented, covering topics such as pilot performance and simulation, Space Station design and performance, human factors design in special-purpose workstations for the Space Station, auditory spatial information and head-coupled display systems, situation awareness in aircraft systems, control and display issues, human factors in maintenance, aging, telephony and video teleconferencing, auditory and vocal communication, and aircrew station workload, design, and automation. Other subjects include approaches to user interface design, speech recognition systems, hypermedia and interfaces, the development of documentation in real time, computer screen and menu design, expert systems, human factors education, design of work environments, forensics issues, human factors and automobiles, industrial ergonomics, international technology transfer, organizational design and management, personality and human performance, mental models of complex performance, and gender, intelligence, and human performance. Additional topics include accident analysis, product safety, transportation safety, robotics/industrial safety, system development, the human-computer interface, human factors in navy systems, workload evaluation, training systems and data bases, skill aquisition, visual performance, information portrayal determinants of complex decision making, and advanced displays.

#### A89-31606

### AMERICAN AND JAPANESE CONTROL-DISPLAY STEREOTYPES - POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS FOR DESIGN OF SPACE STATION SYSTEMS

CLIFFORD K. WONG and JOHN LYMAN (California, University, Los Angeles) IN: Human Factors Society, Annual Meeting, 32nd, Anaheim, CA, Oct. 24-28, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 1. Santa Monica, CA, Human Factors Society, 1988, p. 30-34. refs

The stimulus-response stereotypes of American and Japanese subjects are tested to aid in the determination of guidelines for the design of control-display systems for the Space Station. A set of 24 display configurations were tested to determine the direction which people from the two cultures most frequently turn control knobs to accomplish a certain direction or motion of a pointer in a vertical display. Only one configuration elicited similar and statistically significant reponse stereotypes from both groups. It is shown that the optimal configuration should have the control knob on the right side of the display and the numerical scale on the side of the display opposite to the control knob, with the display pointer pointing away from the knob and the scale markings increasing from bottom to top.

## A89-31607

# FORECASTING CREW ANTHROPOMETRY FOR SHUTTLE AND SPACE STATION

JOHN ROEBUCK (Roebuck Research and Consulting, Santa Monica, CA), KIM SMITH, and LOUIS RAGGIO (Rockwell International Corp., Downey, CA) IN: Human Factors Society, Annual Meeting, 32nd, Anaheim, CA, Oct. 24-28, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 1. Santa Monica, CA, Human Factors Society, 1988, p. 35-39. refs

Habitation module and Crew Emergency Rescue Vehicle (CERV) designs for the International Space Station to be built by the United States are expected to accommodate a wide range of persons, according to body dimensions predicted for the year 2000. This prediction was aided by the opportunity, which arose in 1985, to check actual Space Shuttle male crew anthropometry, particularly stature, against predictions made circa 1973 and by recently acquired Japanese data. Revised hypotheses discussed herein have been accepted by an Anthropometry Working Group as the bases for developing anthropometry requirements that appear in the Man-Systems Integration Standard (NASA-STD-3000), published in 1987. Pleas are made for further research in civilian anthropometry and wider use of anthropometric forecasting.

Author

N89-10111\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

FIRE BEHAVIOR AND RISK ANALYSIS IN SPACECRAFT

ROBERT FRIEDMAN and KURT R. SACKSTEDER 1988 14 p Prepared for presentation at the Winter Annual Meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Chicago, Ill., 28 Nov. - 3 Dec. 1988

(NASA-TM-100944; E-4232; NAS 1.15:100944) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 22B

Practical risk management for present and future spacecraft, including space stations, involves the optimization of residual risks balanced by the spacecraft operational, technological, and economic limitations. Spacecraft fire safety is approached through three strategies, in order of risk: (1) control of fire-causing elements, through exclusion of flammable materials for example; (2) response to incipient fires through detection and alarm; and (3) recovery of normal conditions through extinguishment and cleanup. Present understanding of combustion in low gravity is that, compared to normal gravity behavior, fire hazards may be reduced by the absence of buoyant gas flows yet at the same time increased by ventilation flows and hot particle expulsion. This paper discusses the application of low-gravity combustion knowledge and appropriate aircraft analogies to fire detection, fire fighting, and fire-safety decisions for eventual fire-risk management and optimization in spacecraft.

N89-10522\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

LIVING IN SPACE, BOOK 2, LEVELS D, E, F
SHEILA BRISKIN ANDREWS and AUDREY KIRSCHENBAUM
1987 70 p Original document contains color illustrations
(NASA-EP-223; NAS 1.19:223) Avail: SOD HC \$4.75 as
033-000-01001; NTIS MF A01 CSCL 06K

In June 1984, President Reagan announced a new NASA program, Operation Liftoff. For more than 25 years NASA has pioneered on the cutting edge of science and technology and has stimulated our young people to strive for excellence in all they do. This program is designed to encourage pupils in the nation's elementary schools to take a greater interest in mathematics and science. Areas addressed include: food, clothing, health, housing, communication, and working in space.

N89-11764\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

PATHFINDER: HUMANS IN SPACE

JOHN L. ANDERSON *In its* Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder p 93-106 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A23/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

Viewgraphs are presented on the Pathfinder program. Information is given on human exploration of the solar system, technical requirements interfaces, program objectives, space suits, human performance, man-machine systems, space habitats, life support systems, and artificial gravity

R.J.F.

N89-11772\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration,

INFORMATION SCIENCES AND HUMAN FACTORS OVERVIEW LEE B. HOLCOMB *In its* Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder p 231-245 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A23/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

An overview of program objectives of the Information Sciences and Human Factors Division of NASA's Office of Aeronautics and Space Technology is given in viewgraph form. Information is given on the organizational structure, goals, the research and technology base, telerobotics, systems autonomy in space operations, space sensors, humans in space, space communications, space data systems, transportation vehicle guidance and control, spacecraft control, and major program directions in space.

N89-12583\*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

WF/PC INTERNAL MOLECULAR CONTAMINATION DURING SYSTEM THERMAL-VACUUM TEST

DANIEL M. TAYLOR, J. BARENGOLTZ, T. JENKINS, K. LESCHLY, and J. TRIOLO *In* NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, 15th Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space Through Testing p 1-10 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A21/MF A01 CSCL 14/2

During the recent system thermal vacuum test of the Wide-Field/Planetary Camera (WF/PC), instrumentation was added to the WF/PC to characterize the internal molecular contamination and verify the instrument throughput down to 1470 angstroms. Analysis of data elements revealed two contaminants affecting the far-ultraviolet (FUV) performance of the WF/PC. The one contaminant (heavy volatile) is correlated with the electronic and housing temperature, and the contamination is significantly reduced when the electronics are operated below plus 8 degrees to plus 10 degrees C. The other contaminant (light volatile) is controlled by the heat pipe temperature, and the contamination is significantly reduced when the Thermal Electric Cooler (TEC) hot-junction temperature is below minus 40 degrees to minus 50 degrees C. The utility of contamination sensors located behind instruments during system tests was demonstrated. Author

**N89-15017\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

# EXOBIOLOGY EXPERIMENT CONCEPTS FOR SPACE STATION Abstract Only

LYNN D. GRIFFITHS (Management and Technical Services Co., Washington, DC.) and DONALD L. DEVINCENZI *In* NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 1 p Nov. 1987 Previously announced as N86-27152

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 06/3

The exobiology discipline uses ground based and space flight resources to conduct a multidiscipline research effort dedicated to understanding fundamental questions about the origin, evolution, and distribution of life and life related molecules throughout the universe. Achievement of this understanding requires a methodical research strategy which traces the history of the biogenic elements from their origins in stellar formation processes through the chemical evolution of molecules essential for life to the origin and evolution of primitive and, ultimately, complex living species. Implementation of this strategy requires the collection and integration of data from solar system exploration spacecraft and ground based and orbiting observatories and laboratories. The Science Lab Module (SLM) of the Space Station orbiting complex may provide an ideal setting in which to perform certain classes of experiments which form the cornerstone of exobiology research. These experiments could demonstrate the pathways and processes by which biomolecules are synthesized under conditions that stimulate the primitive earth, planetary atmospheres, cometary ices, and interstellar dust grains. Exobiology experiments proposed for the Space Station generally fall into four classes: interactions among gases and grains (nucleation, accretion, gas-grain reactions), high energy chemistry for the production of biomolecules, physical and chemical processes occurring on an artificial comet, and tests of the theory of panspermia.

N89-15505\*# Alabama Univ., Huntsville. Consortium for the Space Life Sciences.

# ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL MEDICAL SUPPORT TEAM Final Report

WILLIAM J. CRUMP and MELVIN V. KILGORE, JR. Oct. 1988 430 p

(Contract NAG8-698)

(NASA-CR-184619; NAS 1.26:184619; UAH-RR-742) Avail: NTIS HC A19/MF A01 CSCL 06/3

The activities conducted in support of the Environmental Control and Life Support Team during December 7, 1987 through September 30, 1988 are summarized. The majority of the ongoing support has focused on the ECLSS area. Through a series of

initial meetings with the ECLSS team and technical literature review, an initial list of critical topics was developed. Subtasks were then identified or additional related tasks received as action items from the ECLSS group meetings. Although most of the efforts focused on providing MSFC personnel with information regarding specific questions and problems related to ECLSS issues, other efforts regarding identifying an ECLSS Medical Support Team and constructing data bases of technical information were also initiated and completed. The specific tasks are as follows: (1) Provide support to the mechanical design and integration of test systems as related to microbiological concerns; (2) Assist with design of Human Subjects Test Protocols; (3) Interpretation and recommendations pertaining to air/water quality requirements; (4) Assist in determining the design specifications required as related to the Technical Demonstration Program; (5) Develop a data base of all microorganisms recovered from previous subsystem testing; (6) Estimates of health risk of individual microbes to test subjects; (7) Assist with setting limits for safety of test subjects: (8) Health monitoring of test subjects; (9) Assist in the preparation of test plans; (10) Assist in the development of a QA/QC program to assure the validity, accuracy and precision of the analyses, and (11) Assist in developing test plans required for future man in the loop testing.

N89-17392\*# Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, NY. Space Systems.

EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITIES LIMITATIONS STUDY. VOLUME 1: PHYSIOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS TO EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY IN SPACE Final Report

PAUL A. FURR, CONRAD B. MONSON, ROBERT L. SANTORO, WILLIAM J. SEARS, DONALD H. PETERSON, and MALCOLM SMITH (ILC Space Systems, Dover, DE.) 1988 269 p (Contract NAS9-17702)

(NASA-CR-172098; NAS 1.26:172098;

AS-EVALS-FR-8701-VOL-1) Avail: NTIS HC A12/MF A01 CSCL 06/19

This report contains the results of a comprehensive literature search on physiological aspects of EVA. Specifically, the topics covered are: (1) Oxygen levels; (2) Optimum EVA work; (3) Food and Water; (4) Carbon dioxide levels; (5) Repetitive decompressions; (6) Thermal, and (7) Urine collection. The literature was assessed on each of these topics, followed by statements on conclusions and recommended future research needs.

N89-17404\*# Texas A&M Univ., College Station. The Regenerative Concepts Team.

REGENERATIVE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM RESEARCH AND CONCEPTS Progress Report, Apr. - Dec. 1988

Dec. 1988 234 p (Contract NAG9-253)

(NASA-CR-184760; NAS 1.26:184760; SRC-5-5873-3) Avail: NTIS HC A11/MF A01 CSCL 06/11

Life support systems that involve recycling of atmospheres. water, food and waste are so complex that models incorporating all the interactions and relationships are vital to design, development, simulations, and ultimately to control of space qualified systems. During early modeling studies, FORTRAN and BASIC programs were used to obtain numerical comparisons of the performance of different regenerative concepts. Recently, models were made by combining existing capabilities with expert systems to establish an Intelligent Design Support Environment for simpliflying user interfaces and to address the need for the engineering aspects. Progress was also made toward modeling and evaluating the operational aspects of closed loop life support systems using Time-step and Dynamic simulations over a period of time. Example models are presented which show the status and potential of developed modeling techniques. For instance, closed loop systems involving algae systeMs for atmospheric purification and food supply augmentation, plus models employing

high plants and solid waste electrolysis are described and results

of initial evaluations are presented.

N89-17996\*# Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. Man-Vehicle Lab.

# MIT-KSC SPACE LIFE SCIENCES TELESCIENCE TESTBED Final Technical Report

Feb. 1989 21 p

(Contract NAGW-1092)

(NASA-CR-184769; NAS 1.26:184769; OSP-99187) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06/3

A Telescience Life Sciences Testbed is being developed. The first phase of this effort consisted of defining the experiments to be performed, investigating the various possible means of communication between KSC and MIT, and developing software and hardware support. The experiments chosen were two vestibular sled experiments: a study of ocular torsion produced by Y axis linear acceleration, based on the Spacelab D-1 072 Vestibular Experiment performed pre- and post-flight at KSC; and an optokinetic nystagmus (OKN)/linear acceleration interaction experiment. These two experiments were meant to simulate actual experiments that might be performed on the Space Station and to be representative of space life sciences experiments in general in their use of crew time and communications resources. Author

N89-18379\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

# LIVING AND WORKING IN SPACE

LINDA ARMSTRONG *In its* NASA Ames Summer High School Apprenticeship Research Program: 1986 Research Papers p 1-8 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

A brief overview is presented of the space station concept. Living conditions in space, space station design, and space logistics are briefly examined.

N89-18405\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

### **HUMAN FACTORS: SPACE**

JAMES P. JENKINS *In its* NASA Information Sciences and Human Factors Program p 179-201 Sep. 1988
Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

The objectives are to provide a technology base for intelligent operator interfaces, especially with autonomous subsystems, and to develop a new generation of high performance space suits, gloves, and tools/end effectors to meet the requirements of advanced space missions. The technology base is intended to meet the requirements of productivity, efficiency, and safety in complex manned operations within automated onboard systems and extravehicular activities (EVA) environments. Crew station research is the first of two major areas. Development of methods for the astronaut to supervise, monitor, and evaluate the performance of robotic systems, other space subsystems, and orbital vehicles are key areas of research. The second major area is development of an EVA space suit and gloves. Emphasis in the space human factors research program is placed on technology baseline studies and development of methods, techniques, and data to support productive and safe operations by the astronaut and crew as they interface with complex systems, advance automation, and robotic assistants. Author

N89-19861\*# Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co., Houston, TX.

# SIMULATION OF THE HUMAN-TELEROBOT INTERFACE

MARK A. STUART and RANDY L. SMITH In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, 2nd Annual Workshop on Space Operations Automation and Robotics (SOAR 1988) p 321-326 Nov. 1988 (Contract NAS9-17900)

Avail: NTIS HC A22/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

A part of NASA's Space Station will be a Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FTS) used to help assemble, service, and maintain the Space Station. Since the human operator will be required to control the FTS, the design of the human-telerobot interface must be optimized from a human factors perspective. Simulation has been used as an aid in the development of complex systems. Simulation has been especially useful when it has been applied to the

development of complex systems. Simulation should ensure that the hardware and software components of the human-telerobot interface have been designed and selected so that the operator's capabilities and limitations have been accommodated for since this is a complex system where few direct comparisons to existent systems can be made. Three broad areas of the human-telerobot interface where simulation can be of assistance are described. The use of simulation not only can result in a well-designed human-telerobot interface, but also can be used to ensure that components have been selected to best meet system's goals, and for operator training.

### 21

### **GENERAL**

Includes descriptions, analyses, trade studies, commercial opportunities, published proceedings, seminars, hearings, historical summaries, policy speeches and statements that have not previously been included.

#### A89-10580 CURRENT MILITARY/GOVERNMENT APPLICATIONS FOR SPEECH RECOGNITION

JAMES W. HICKS, JR. (SCI Technology, Inc., Huntsville, AL) IN: Aerospace Behavioral Engineering Technology Conference, 6th, Long Beach, CA, Oct. 5-8, 1987, Proceedings. Warrendale, PA, Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 37-39. (SAE PAPER 871750)

This paper presents an overview of several military/government programs in which SCI Technology has implemented and tested its speech recognition technology. Included are the Speckled Trout (U.S. Air Force), LHX (Light Helicopter Experimental, U.S. Army), Space Shuttle (NASA), Space Station, AFTI F-16, and ATF (Advanced Tactical Fighter) programs. Some of the programs consist of technology demonstrations, while others involve flight testing, and one, Speckled Trout, operationally installing and utilizing a system on a continual basis. In some cases, the hardware consists of an SCI Voice Control Unit (VCU-5137) and in others, Author a Voice Development System (VDS-7001).

# A89-10628

# FROM KITTY HAWK TO THE YEAR 2000

IN: International Pacific Air and Space SAMUEL J. SMYTH Technology Conference, Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 13-17, 1987, Proceedings. Warrendale, PA, Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 1988, p. 1-21. refs

(SAE PAPER 872395)

The evolution of aerospace vehicles is traced from the Wright Brother's first flights to a glimpse into the future. Some highlights of the discussion are the Fokker T-2, the DC-3, the Lockheed twin engines, VTOL, the Bell X-1, the Boeing 707, the Boeing 747, the Mercury project, the Mariner spacecraft, the Apollo program, Skylab, and the Space Shuttle.

# COLLOQUIUM ON THE LAW OF OUTER SPACE, 30TH,

BRIGHTON, ENGLAND, OCT. 10-17, 1987, PROCEEDINGS

Colloquium sponsored by the International Institute of Space Law of IAF. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 439 p. For individual items see A89-12103 to

National and international legal aspects of space exploration, militarization, and exploitation are examined from a wide range of perspectives. Topics addressed include the maintenance of outer space for peaceful purposes, space environmental problems, space commercialization, and the role of the UN in regulating remote-sensing activities. Consideration is given to mechanisms for improving international cooperation; the history of space law; the space implications of U.S. and Soviet doctrines on ABM, SALT II, SDI, and ASAT; man-made space debris and its control; space pollution; national space legislation in Europe, NASA and commercial ELV services; U.S. DOT regulations; equitable access to orbital and spectral resources; newsgathering from space; conflicts between national and international legislation on remote sensing; EEC regulations on international satellite communication; and COPUOS deliberations on nuclear power in space.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, A89-12104\*# Washington, DC.

# MAINTÁINING OUTER SPACE FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

GEORGE E. REESE, DAVID J. THACHER (NASA, Washington, DC), and HELEN S. KUPPERMAN IN: Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space, 30th, Brighton, England, Oct. 10-17, 1987, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 52-55. refs

NASA activities in support of international cooperation in space exploration and exploitation are briefly reviewed, with a focus on their compatibility with UN treaties. Particular attention is given to the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 and other applicable legislation, the over 1000 bilateral and international agreements NASA has entered into since 1958, international participation in currently ongoing NASA projects (Hubble Space Telescope, Galileo, Ulysses, Rosat, the D-2 Spacelab mission), and plans for the International Space Station.

# A89-12106#

## LEGAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN **OUTER SPACE REGARDING DEBRIS**

I. H. PH. DIEDERIKS-VERSCHOOR (International Institute of Space Law, Paris, France) IN: Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space, 30th, Brighton, England, Oct. 10-17, 1987, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, p. 131-134. refs

The problem of man-made space debris is considered from a legal perspective, reviewing the opinions expressed in recent international discussions. Topics examined include the applicable provisions of the Space Treaty of 1967, the Registration Treaty of 1975, and the Moon Agreement of 1979; the definition of a 'space object' in these treaties; the dangers posed to manned spacecraft by even small debris, and the need for more specific international regulations. The GEO communication satellites are shown to be the most likely to produce debris, and particular attention is given to the problem of wastes from manned space stations and the two main solutions proposed to deal with no-longer-functional spacecraft (destruction and removal to a safe space location).

#### A89-12175#

# THE CIVIL SPACE PROGRAM: AN INVESTMENT IN AMERICA - AN AIAA POSITION PAPER

Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics Astronautics, 1988, 3 p.

Arguments in favor of a strong civil space program are outlined. The benefits of a civil space program are summarized, noting that it is necessary to expand research concerning the Earth, the near-Earth environment, the Sun, the solar system, and the distant universe, to enhance the competitiveness of U.S. industry in launch vehicles and space applications, and to extend human presence beyond a permanently occupied space station to the Moon and Mars. It is recommended that support of the civil space program should be increased to about 1.3 percent of the overall federal budget. The main concerns of pursuing a civil space program include the development of the space technology base, the completion of current programs in science and infrastructure development, and avoiding cutbacks in research, technology, and R.B. development spending.

### A89-13418 COST MODELLING FOR SPACE PROGRAMMES - THE **COLUMBUS POLAR PLATFORM**

H. C. LEESON (Logica Space and Defence Systems, Ltd., London, England) British Interplanetary Society, Journal (ISSN 0007-084X), vol. 41, Oct. 1988, p. 477-482.

As the cost of space projects continues to increase, a need has developed to examine proposed programs from a more critical economic stance. Late in 1987 the design and operational strategy of the polar platform element of the Columbus program was changed in response to a variety of technical, political and economic factors. One of a variety of sources of information which contributed to this change was a parametric life-cycle cost analysis carried out by a consortium of British companies, led by Logica of BNSC. This paper describes the stages through which the study progressed, from an initial definition of the baseline platform, through to a final analysis of the life-cycle cost trade-off between the different options under consideration. Author

#### A89-15294

# PROPOSED PRINCIPLES ON THE USE OF NUCLEAR POWER **SOURCES IN SPACE**

(DOE, Office of Special Applications, GARY L. BENNETT Washington, DC) IN: 1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volume 3. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1988, p. 23-27. refs

Recent United Nations regulatory activities with respect to space nuclear power systems are surveyed. The more general treaties and agreements applicable to space nuclear power are listed; the overall safety philosophy is discussed, the safety criteria proposed by the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space in 1981 and 1988 are summarized; the implications of the Notification Convention of 1986 are considered; and particular attention is given to orbit prediction, search and recovery, and liability and insurance problems.

#### A89-16139

## **HUMAN ACTIVITIES IN OUTER SPACE - A FRAMEWORK FOR DECISION-MAKING**

SIEGFRIED WIESSNER (Saint Thomas University, Miami, FL) IN: Space law: Views of the future. Deventer, Netherlands, Kluwer Law and Taxation Publishers, 1988, p. 7-20. refs

The 1967 Outer Space Treaty is discussed and a methodological framework is proposed for making decisions about space law. It is suggested that the framework is needed for dealing with issues which the treaty does not address. Problems addressed include sovereignty over celestial bodies, private enterprise in outer space, liability for damages caused by a space objects, and space debris.

## A89-16520#

# ADVANCED LAUNCH SYSTEM (ALS) PROGRAM STATUS AND

JACK WORMINGTON (USAF, Space Div., Los Angeles, CA) and A. DWIGHT ABBOTT (Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, CA) AIAA, Space Programs and Technologies Conference, Houston, TX, June 21-24, 1988. 6 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 88-3491)

The need for an Advanced Launch System Program to develop a new generation of space launch systems that would challenge present approaches, procedures, standards, and operations while fully utilizing available and emerging technologies is discussed. Program characteristics are discussed with attention given to mission requirements and system operability. In a discussion of baseline system concepts, consideration is given to vehicle concepts and operational concepts.

#### A89-17274

## SPACE TRAVEL FOR EARTH - PRESENT AND FUTURE SOVIET SPACE TRAVEL [RAUMFAHRT FUER DIE ERDE -GEGENWART UND ZUKUNFT DER SOWJETISCHEN RAUMFAHRTI

UWE SCHMALING Astronautik (ISSN 0004-6221), vol. 25. July-Sept. 1988, p. 87-89. In German.

The goals of present and future Soviet space missions are

examined. Long-term flights of the eighties and plans for the nineties are described, including plans for industrial production in space. Plans to go to Mars by the year 2000 are examined. The potential for Soviet efforts at an SDI-type program is considered.

## A89-17653\*# NASA Space Station Program Office, Reston, VA. SPACE STATION FREEDOM - TECHNICAL AND MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

THOMAS L. MOSER (NASA, Space Station Freedom Program Office, Reston, VA) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 10 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-053)

The development of the Space Station is reviewed, focusing on the technical and managerial aspects of the program. The optimization of the Space Station configuration, utilization impacts on design, technical aspects of the distribution systems, and the problems of designing for a lifetime of 30 years or more are discussed. In addition, cost reduction studies, testing and verification, determining the assembly sequence, and operational communications and support systems are examined. Managerial aspects of the program include organization, program control, management tools and processes, and the integration of elements from the international partners. R.B.

A89-17831\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

## SPACE STATION FREEDOM - A RESOURCE FOR **AEROSPACE EDUCATION**

ROBERT W. BROWN (NASA, Educational Affairs Div., Washington, IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 10 p. refs (IAF PAPER 88-467)

The role of the International Space Station in future U.S. aerospace education efforts is discussed from a NASA perspective. The overall design concept and scientific and technological goals of the Space Station are reviewed, and particular attention is given to education projects such as the Davis Planetarium Student Space Station, the Starship McCullough, the Space Habitat, the working Space Station model in Austin, TX, the Challenger Center for Space Life Education, Space M+A+X, and the Space Science Student Involvement Program. Also examined are learning-theory aspects of aerospace education: child vs adult learners, educational objectives, teaching methods, and instructional materials.

## A89-17858#

# SPACE SYSTEMS AND THEIR RUNNING COSTS

J. MAJUS, P. KLEBER, R. SCHMID (DFVLR, Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany), and G. P. SEIDEL (MST, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 13 p. (Contract BMFT-01-QV-8798)

(IAF PAPER 88-571)

The follow-on (running) costs of a variety of space systems are studied and an approach for determining cost elements is developed. The defined cost breakdown structure is used to calculate corresponding cost figures for space systems including satellites, the Space Station, and the Space Shuttle. The figures are compared to the follow-on costs of a commerical airline, an experimental airplane, and a steel plant. It is found that the follow-on cost ratios for the airline and the industrial plant are about one order of magnitude higher than those of the space systems. It is suggested that the follow-on costs for space systems are typical for research projects. R.B.

### A89-17864

# MAJOR DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF ORBITAL SPACE

K. P. FEOKTISTOV (Academy of Sciences, Soviet National Association of Natural Sciences and Technology Historians, USSR) IAF, International Astronautical Congress, 39th, Bangalore, India, Oct. 8-15, 1988. 10 p. (IAF PAPER 88-595)

( - 5

The development history of orbiting space stations is reviewed, and the possible future of space stations is outlined. The Salyut and Mir stations are discussed. Basic trends in space station development are defined, including the creation of multipurpose orbital laboratories, the establishment of bases for servicing space vehicles in orbit, setting up a construction site for assembling major radiotelescopes, and organizing the production of superpure materials and medicinal and biological preparations.

**A89-18310\*#** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

THE ORGANIZED SPACE STATION

LEONG W. LEW (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 5 p. refs (AIAA PAPER 88-4733)

Space Station organization designers should consider the onboard stowage system to be an integral part of the environment structured for productive working conditions. In order to achieve this, it is essential to use an efficient inventory control system able to track approximately 50,000 items over a 90-day period, while maintaining peak crew performance. It is noted that a state-of-the-art bar-code inventory management system cannot satisfy all Space Station requirements, such as the location of a critical missing item.

A89-18318\*# Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, NY. WORKSHOP IN THE SKY

LOUIS LEVOY, DONALD F. REIS (Grumman Corp., Grumman Aircraft Systems Div., Bethpage, NY), and ALBERTA QUINN (NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 8 p. (AIAA PAPER 88-4742)

An evaluation of the historical experience of Apollo, Skylab, and the Space Shuttle shows it to be both feasible and prudent to furnish a minimal capability for Space Station maintenance. The ability to perform orbital replacement unit-related maintenance, as well as opportune in-orbit repair, is believed to be essential for crew and Station survival, mission effectiveness, and maximum productivity. Attention is given to problems associated with mechanical repair, welding, and composite bonding, as well as to recommended tools and procedures.

A89-18319\*# Grand Valley State Coll., Allendale, MI.
EVALUATION OF THE BENEFITS AND FEASIBILITY OF
ON-ORBIT REPAIR BY COMPARISON WITH OPERATIONS IN
AN ANALOGOUS ENVIRONMENT - HOW IS THE FREEDOM
SPACE STATION LIKE AN OCEANOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION?

WILLIAM C. LEWIS (Grand Valley State University, Allendale; Research and Technology Institute, Grand Rapids, MI) IN: AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1988, 8 p. NASA-supported research.

(AIAA PAPER 88-4743)

Equipment maintenance and logistics strategies followed on the R/S Thompson, an oceanographic research vessel, are described, and parallels are drawn between the problems and solutions of an oceanographic expedition and those of a space station mission. Presumably oceanic expeditions, which have been conducted for over 150 years, have developed effective methods of equipment maintenance. Similarities are found in relative budget and equipment maintenance problems, but few similarities are found in solutions to these problems. It is speculated that the high relative cost of on-orbit work is responsible, and that development of significantly more effective component level fault diagnosis equipment and repair equipment could enable application of oceanographic equipment maintenance strategies, enhancing safety and speeding laboratory work while giving significant cost reduction.

### A89-18950 PROPOSED REVISIONS TO AMERICA'S NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM - A CRISIS IN LEADERSHIP?

ALAN ARMSTRONG Air Law (ISSN 0165-2079), vol. 13, Oct. 1988, p. 172-177. refs

The paper discusses the legislative origins of a debate concerning the extent to which Mode 'C' (altitude reporting) transponder equipment may be required of aircraft operated in U.S. airspace. The current proposal regarding Mode 'C' equipment and airspace reconfiguration advanced by the FAA is examined as well as Congressional and general aviation's response to the proposal. An attempt is made to find alternate solutions to the problems which caused the debate in the first place.

K.K.

#### A89-19384

# THE NASA PROGRAMME IN THE 1990S AND BEYOND

Space Policy (ISSN 0265-9646), vol. 4, Nov. 1988, p. 273-280. Economic aspects of NASA program planning are discussed,

Economic aspects of NASA program planning are discussed, summarizing a report published by the Congressional Budget Office in May 1988. The presently proposed core program (with the Space Station as the main project and the Space Shuttle as the main STS) is shown to represent a middle path between expansive planning with significantly increased budgets (including a lunar base or manned mission to Mars by around the year 2000) and zero budget growth (forcing delay of the Space Station and more unmanned missions). Core-program funding would increase gradually, from \$9 billion in 1988 to \$14.4 billion (1988 dollars) in 1993 and \$16.4 billion in 2000. The breakdown of expenditures in these three plans is explored in detail; the implications for U.S. space leadership are examined; and the effects of increased space commercialization are considered.

# A89-19388 THE DECISION TO BUILD THE SPACE STATION - TOO WEAK A COMMITMENT?

HOWARD E. MCCURDY (American University, Washington, DC) Space Policy (ISSN 0265-9646), vol. 4, Nov. 1988, p. 297-306.

The history of NASA's efforts to gain Presidential and Congressional approval for the International Space Station (ISS) is examined critically, with a focus on the impact of incremental decision-making (IDM) and the reluctance of government to fund programs on a long-term basis. Topics addressed include early objections to the ISS on scientific, technological, and economic grounds; the dominant role of IDM in defining both the Space Shuttle and ISS programs; the initial emphasis on ISS missions and utilization rather than specific configurations; and the mutually incompatible performance requirements that sometimes resulted. Consideration is given to the distributed ISS architecture, military use of the ISS, and the problem of conflicting cost estimates. It is argued that the IDM involved in every step of the approval process will leave the ISS permanently vulnerable to redefinition and cutbacks, seriously affecting program stability.

# A89-19389 US SPACE TRANSPORTATION POLICY - HISTORY AND ISSUES FOR A NEW ADMINISTRATION

SCOTT PACE Space Policy (ISSN 0265-9646), vol. 4, Nov. 1988, p. 307-318. refs

The space policy decisions facing the incoming U.S. administration are examined on the basis of a historical review of NASA programs and the governmental decision-making processes which defined them. Topics discussed include the Space Shuttle program, the transition from ELVs to the Space Shuttle, the loss of the Challenger and its impact, and current military and NASA programs and funding levels. Particular attention is given to the roles of NASA, Congress, DOD, and administration in the Advanced Launch System program. The major issues identified for 1989 are (1) deployment or nondeployment of SDI, (2) commitment to a civilian manned presence in space, and (3) support for an internationally competitive space industry.

#### A89-19390

### LAW ABOARD THE SPACE STATION

SCOTT F. MARCH Space Policy (ISSN 0265-9646), vol. 4, Nov. 1988, p. 328-335. refs

Problems of legal jurisdiction over the activities of individual Space Station crew members are discussed. Consideration is given to international treaties and regulations; U.S. federal legislation; the proliferation of U.S. state law into outer space; the Space Station Intergovernmental Agreements signed by the U.S., Canada, ESA, and Japan; and previously proposed alternative solutions to the jurisdiction question. It is concluded that the regulations and agreements currently in force are insufficient and in many cases ambiguous.

#### A89-19850

# INTRODUCTION TO SPACE: THE SCIENCE OF SPACEFLIGHT THOMAS D. DAMON (Pikes Peak Community College, CO) Malabar, FL, Orbit Book Co., 1989, 238 p. refs

The history, current status, and future potential of astronautics are examined, with a focus on technological aspects, in an introduction for general readers. Chapters are devoted to the early Soviet and NASA space missions, propulsion systems, orbits, the space environment, satellites, remote sensing, space defense, the Space Shuttle, living in space, working in space, space stations, planetary colonization, and SETI. Extensive drawings, diagrams, photographs, and a glossary are provided.

T.K.

A89-20846\* Fairchild Space and Electronics Co., Germantown, MD.

# CETF SPACE STATION PAYLOAD POINTING SYSTEM DESIGN AND ANALYSIS FEASIBILITY STUDY

TOM SMAGALA (Fairchild Space Sherman Technology Center, Germantown, MD) and DAVE MCGLEW (NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD) IN: Guidance and control 1988; Proceedings of the Annual Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Conference, Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988. San Diego, CA, Univelt, Inc., 1988, p. 293-313. refs (AAS PAPER 88-041)

The expected pointing performance of an attached payload coupled to the Critical Evaluation Task Force Space Station via a payload pointing system (PPS) is determined. The PPS is a 3-axis gimbal which provides the capability for maintaining inertial pointing of a payload in the presence of disturbances associated with the Space Station environment. A system where the axes of rotation were offset from the payload center of mass (CM) by 10 in. in the Z axis was studied as well as a system having the payload CM offset by only 1 inch. There is a significant improvement in pointing performance when going from the 10 in. to the 1 in. gimbal offset.

### A89-21398

# SPACE-GROWN PROTEIN CRYSTALS WILL AID IN DRUG RESEARCH

Aviation Week and Space Technology (ISSN 0005-2175), vol. 129, Dec. 19, 1988, p. 56, 57.

The use of microgravity to grow protein crystals in space for pharmaceutical research is examined. Several companies and researchers involved in the Space Shuttle Mission 26 experiment are noted and the crystals grown on the mission are described. Crystal growth on the Mir space station and a crystal growth system launched by the Long March 1 are considered. Plans for crystal growth on the Space Station Mission 29 are discussed.

R.B.

### A89-21402

# U.S. SPACE POLICY. II [LA POLITIQUE SPATIALE AMERICAINE. II]

LOUIS LAIDET L'Aeronautique et l'Astronautique (ISSN 0001-9275), no. 132, 1988, p. 16-22. In French.

Changes in U.S. civil space policy are pointed out, with special attention given to recent improvements in relations between the U.S. and other countries. The 1987 space cooperation agreement between the U.S. and the USSR has resulted in the planning of

such joint programs as the Global Change project and manned and unmanned missions to Mars. Other recent indications of the cooperative posture of the U.S. include the Pollack study of potential foreign competition and cooperation and plans for an 'international space year' in 1992.

# A89-21796#

# **AEROSPACE '88**

LARRY A. DIEHL, DELMA C. FREEMAN, MARK HENLEY, NANCY GIDDINGS, LUKE FRANSCINI, III et al. Aerospace America (ISSN 0740-722X), vol. 26, Dec. 1988, p. 12-16, 18-22, 24-26 (45 ff.).

The year 1988's most significant events in the various fields of the aerospace industry in the U.S. are discussed. Attention is given to aeroacoustics, aerodynamic decelerators, aerospace maintenance, aerospace power, airbreathing propulsion, air transportation, aircraft design, aircraft operations, astrodynamics, flight mechanics, C3I, CAD/CAM, digital avionics, economics, electric propulsion, flight simulation, general aviation, interactive computer graphics, LTA, liquid rocket propulsion, materials, missiles, lasers, propellants, sensors, software, space operations and support, space transportation, structural dynamics, support systems, thermophysics, and V/STOL.

### A89-23252

# THE ESSENTIAL STEP

FRANK COLUCCI Space (ISSN 0267-954X), vol. 4, Mar.-Apr. 1988, p. 10-15.

The detailed design and development phase, Phase C/D, of the Space Station program is discussed. The programs of the four work packages involved with Phase C/D are examined. The development of the pressurized modules and research nodes, environmental control systems, propulsion systems, space transfer vehicles, structural framework, habitat module, data management system, the free-flying platforms, power systems, and guidance, navigation, and control systems are reviewed.

## A89-23254

## SHUTTLE C LOADS UP

FRANK COLUCCI Space (ISSN 0267-954X), vol. 4, Mar.-Apr. 1988, p. 20, 21, 23.

The development of the Shuttle C, an unmanned heavy lift launch vehicle derived from the Space Shuttle, is examined. Proposed missions for the Shuttle C are considered, including the Space Station and testing of the Advanced Solid Rocket Motor for the Space Shuttle. Also, options for the design, construction, propulsion, and avionics of the Shuttle C are discussed.

## A89-23851

### SOVIETS IN SPACE

PETER M. BANKS and SALLY K. RIDE (Stanford University, CA) Scientific American (ISSN 0036-8733), vol. 260, Feb. 1988, p. 32-40. refs

The Soviet space program is discussed, focusing on satellite, space station, and space shuttle programs. The history of Soviet activities in space is reviewed. Soviet launch vehicles and spacecraft are illustrated, including the Soviet space shuttle and the Proton and Energiya launch vehicles. The programs of the Salyut and Mir space stations are examined, including the experiments aboard the Kvant module.

## A89-26376

# COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN SPACE; SYMPOSIUM, TAIPEI, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, APR. 19-24, 1987, TECHNICAL PAPERS

F. SHAHROKHI, ED., K. E. HARWELL, ED. (Tennessee, University, Tullahoma), and CHI-CHANG CHAO, ED. (National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Republic of China) Symposium sponsored by the University of Tennessee, National Cheng Kung University, AIAA, et al. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc. (Progress in Astronautics and Aeronautics. Volume 110), 1988, 557 p. For individual items see A89-26377 to A89-26405.

Papers concerning commercial opportunities in space are presented, including topics such as space transportation, the U.S. Laboratory Module, the Ariane 5 Extended Stage, planning Columbus operations, the use of computers in designing and cost modeling space transportation systems, manned on-orbit assembly, construction of the Space Station, space processing of metals and alloys, materials processing using free-flying platforms, bioprocessing in space, electronic and containerless materials processing, and measuring the Soret effect in microgravity. Topics related to satellite communications and remote sensing include the development of communication satellite technology, the design of a multibeam maritime mobile satellite system with reusable frequencies, the Distress Radio Call System, galactic communication with small duty cycles, a wideband communications satellite for Europe, communication satellite technnology in Japan, a transportable tracking and receiving station for polar orbiting remote sensing satellites, the use of Landsat MSS and TM data for geological resource exploration, plans for Landsat 6 and 7, mapping from satellites, the Janus Earth Observation Satellite, MOMS, and mapping with SPOT data. Other aspects include propulsion for the Space Station, radiation associated with the Space Shuttle Reaction Control System, a lightweight electrostatic generator, lunar-based energy and power systems, concrete for lunar base construction, and the physical properties of concrete made with a lunar soil sample.

# A89-26390# KINETIC OF THE SORET EFFECT AND ITS MEASUREMENT UNDER MICROGRAVITY CONDITIONS

S. R. VAN VAERENBERGH and J. C. LEGROS (Bruxelles, Universite Libre, Brussels, Belgium) IN: Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei, Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers. Washington, DC, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1988, p. 222-239. Research supported by La Loterie Nationale, SPPS, and FRFC. refs

Plans to measure the Soret coefficient on twenty different systems under microgravity conditions during the automatic platform Eureca 1 mission are discussed. A description of the hardware is given. The kinetic of the Soret separation is described, showing that the variation of the concentration is much faster near the solid boundaries than in the bulk of the liquid phase. The Soret separation influence on the hydrodynamic stability of liquid system is analyzed.

# A89-27788 DEFINITION AND DESIGN OF AN OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT-MONITORING SYSTEM

J. C. VENEMA and H. A. VAN INGEN SCHENAU (Nationaal Luchten Ruimtevaartlaboratorium, Amsterdam, Netherlands) IN: Recent advances in sensors, radiometry, and data processing for remote sensing; Proceedings of the Meeting, Orlando, FL, Apr. 6-8, 1988. Bellingham, WA, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, 1988, p. 328-331. Research supported by UN and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. refs

The definition and design of an operational environmentmonitoring system are described. The system supports the principal information demands of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations by monitoring ecological conditions in Africa.

#### A89-28450#

# A NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL USE OF SHUTTLE EXTERNAL FUEL TANKS IN SPACE

RANDOLPH H. WARE (University Corporation for Atmospheric Research; External Tanks Corp., Boulder, CO) AIAA, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 27th, Reno, NV, Jan. 9-12, 1989. 17 p. (AIAA PAPER 89-0728)

The possibilities of applying the expended Space Shuttle external fuel tanks to practical uses in space are addressed. The external tanks are described and the history of the use of expended fuel tanks in space is reviewed. Suborbital use of the tanks as experimental sites is examined. The suitability of such a site for

thermosphere density measurements, chemical release experiments, hydrogen release, microgravity experiments, epitaxy experiments, space debris detection, remote sensing, tether experiments, and attitude and orbit control is examined. The orbital use of the tanks for synthetic aperture radar and as tended, pressurized platforms is considered, and the storage of the external tanks in orbit is addressed.

C.D.

### A89-29150

# **ECONOMICS AND TECHNOLOGY IN U.S. SPACE POLICY**

MOLLY K. MACAULEY, ED. (Resources for the Future, Inc., Washington, DC) Washington, DC, Resources for the Future, Inc., 1987, 282 p. No individual items are abstracted in this volume.

Various papers on economics and technology in U.S. space policy are presented. Individual topics addressed include: the contribution of a partnership between economics and technology; technology, economics, and international cooperation in earth observations; perspectives on materials processing in space; space transportation; challenges ahead for the communications satellite industry; a manufacturer's view of commercial activity in space; insurance, risk sharing, and incentives for commercial use of space. Also considered are: the government's role in the commercialization of new technology; the economics of the Space Station; changes and challenges in the global context; commercial policies and international competition in space transportation policy; natural monopoly in commercial satellite systems; and the need for rational analysis in the U.S. space program.

#### A89-31554

# A SUSTAINABLE RATIONALE FOR MANNED SPACE FLIGHT JOHN M. LOGSDON (George Washington University, Washington, DC) Space Policy (ISSN 0265-9646), vol. 5, Feb. 1989, p. 3-6.

Reasons for maintaining a manned space program are discussed. An historical overview of the basis of the manned space program is presented. It is suggested that political and public support for an unmanned program would be small, leading to a reduction in the space program budget. The development of the Space Station and the possibility of using the Station in the establishment of bases on the moon or Mars are examined.

R.B.

#### A89-31556

# TOWARDS A BAN ON NUCLEAR POWER IN EARTH ORBIT

STEVEN AFTERGOOD (Committee to Bridge the Gap, Los Angeles, CA) Space Policy (ISSN 0265-9646), vol. 5, Feb. 1989, p. 25-40. refs

The risks and benefits of space nuclear power are evaluated. Arguments supporting the proposed ban on nuclear power in earth orbit by von Hippel and Sagdeev (1988) are presented. The conceptual design of a space nuclear power system, the history of space nuclear power, and current U.S. programs are reviewed. Soviet and American nuclear-powered spacecraft and accidents and failures involving these spacecraft are listed. The applications of space nuclear power supply systems are examined, emphasizing the use of these systems for SDI.

A89-31610\* Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co., Houston,

# PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN MANNED SPACE FLIGHT - A SURVEY OF HUMAN FACTORS LESSONS LEARNED

GEORGE O. CHANDLEE (Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co., Houston, TX) and BARBARA WOOLFORD (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX) IN: Human Factors Society, Annual Meeting, 32nd, Anaheim, CA, Oct. 24-28, 1988, Proceedings. Volume 1. Santa Monica, CA, Human Factors Society, 1988, p. 49-52. refs

(Contract NAS9-17900)

Human factors data from Apollo, Skylab, and Space Shuttle flights are reviewed. The sources of data and collection methods are described. A classification scheme for human factors data is proposed. The implications of the results for the design of the Space Station program are considered.

R.B.

N89-10071\*# Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD. System Sciences Div.

# SPACE STATION PLATFORM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PMS) REPLANNING USING RESOURCE ENVELOPES

JOY LEE BUSH, ANNA CRITCHFIELD, and AUDREY LOOMIS In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics 17 p 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF E03 CSCL 05A

One of the responsibilities of the Space Station Platform Management System (PMS) is to maintain constraint-free, short-term plans for platform and free-flyer activities. Both the replanning function and the associated constraint-checking function are viewed as potentially requiring expert system assistance. The PMS Resource Envelope Scheduling System (PRESS) expert system, which is currently under development, is described. The PRESS capabilities will include the following: plan, replan, and perform constraint checking using resource envelopes resembling those required for telescience; initialize itself using the results fo a previous run; infer the replanning needs associated with a change in resource availability; allow the user to determine the level of interaction (including an advisory capability) with the system during execution; and generate both a graphic timeline and a report as output. The PRESS is being developed on an IBM PC/AT using TeKnowledge, Inc.'s M.1 expert system shell. The PRESS activity definitions and constraints are based on those defined for the Cosmic Background Explorer (COBE) mission scheduled for launch in early 1989.

# N89-10677# Commerce Dept., Washington, DC. SPACE COMMERCE: AN INDUSTRY ASSESSMENT May 1988 138 p

(PB88-214069) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 05A

Existing and potential worldwide markets are identified for space related goods and services, focusing on five major areas: (1) Space Transportation; (2) Satellite Communications; (3) Satellite Remote Sensing; (4) Space Based Industrial Facilities; and (5) Materials Research and Processing in Space. Aspects of Insurance and Finance relevant to commercial ventures in these markets are examined. Finally, assessments are presented from U.S. industry representatives on their ability to compete against foreign competition in each of the five major areas.

N89-11760\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

# TECHNOLOGY FOR FUTURE NASA MISSIONS: CIVIL SPACE TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE (CSTI) AND PATHFINDER

Sep. 1988 550 p Conference held in Washington, D.C., 12-13 Sep. 1988; sponsored in part by NASA and AIAA (NASA-CP-3016; NAS 1.55:3016) Avail: NTIS HC A23/MF A01

Information is presented in viewgraph form on a number of related topics. Information is given on orbit transfer vehicles, spacecraft instruments, spaceborne experiments, university/industry programs, spacecraft propulsion, life support systems, cryogenics, spacecraft power supplies, human factors engineering, spacecraft construction materials, aeroassist, aerobraking and aerothermodynamics.

N89-11775\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

# **HUMANS IN SPACE**

JAMES P. JENKINS In its Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder p 305-314 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A23/MF A01 CSCL 22/1

Information is given in viewgraph form on humans in space. Information is given on extravehicular activity/space suit project objectives and program schedule, and space human factors objectives and products.

N89-12106# Instituto de Pesquisas Espaciais, Sao Jose dos Campos (Brazil).

# AN AGRICULTURAL CROP YIELD MODEL BY SATELLITE: A SIMULATION [UMMODELO DE PRODUTIVIDADE AGRICOLA POR SATELITE: UMA SIMULAÇÃO]

FAUSTO CARLOSDEALMEIDA, CORINA DACOSTAFREITASYANASSE, and THELMA KRUG Aug. 1988 25 p In PORTUGUESE; ENGLISH summary Presented at the 2nd Latin American Symposium of Remote Sensing, Bogota, Columbia, 16-20 November 1987

(INPE-4639-PRE/1350) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

Variables derived from rainfall and sunshine are used in a crop yield model called the Method of Critical Periods proposed by Celaschi and Almeida and developed by Celaschi, aiming at the estimation of crop yields using satellite data. These variables, which can be extracted from environmental satellites, are simulated from conventional meteorological data gathered at the surface. The variables derived from rainfall are of the dummy type associated with the incidence of rainfall beyond a threshhold value, while the variable derived from sunshine hours is weighted by calk of rainfall, expressing the tendency for water stress. The model was tested for corn in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. The results are compared with those obtained by the conventional method employing temperature and rainfall and with the officially reported data for the state of Sao Paulo.

# N89-12575# Martin Marietta Corp., New Orleans, LA. A TEACHER'S COMPANION TO THE SPACE STATION: A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY RESOURCE

LYNN P. HAGAN and LIZ ELSEN 1988 67 p Prepared in cooperation with Louisiana Nature and Science Center, New Orleans

Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01

The United States Space Station promises to be an adventure in enterprise and ingenuity. This collection of activities, geared for students from kindergarten through high school, promises to help them become aware of the potential of space. Within their lifetime, men and women will be living in space on a routine basis, carrying out activities once only dreamt of in books.

Author

 $\textbf{N89-14172}^{\bullet}\#$  National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

# THE 1989 LONG-RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

19 Dec. 1988 229 p

Avail: NTIS HC A11/MF A01 CSCL 05/1

The President's National Space Policy of 1988 reaffirms that space activities serve a variety of vital national goals and objectives, including the strengthening of U.S. scientific, technological, political, economic, and international leadership. The new policy stresses that civil space activities contribute significantly to enhancing America's world leadership. Goals and objectives must be defined and redefined, and each advance toward a given objective must be viewed as a potential building block for future programs. This important evolutionary process for research and development is reflected, describing NASA's program planning for FY89 and later years. This plan outlines the direction of NASA's future activities by discussing goals, objectives, current programs, and plans for the future. The 1989 plan is consistent with national policy for both space and aeronautics, and with the FY89 budget that the President submitted to Congress in February 1988. Author

N89-14180# Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation (U.S. Senate).

# NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION, PART 3

1988 148 p Hearing before the Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Space of the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, 100th Congress, 2d Session, 22 Mar. 1988 (S-HRG-100-579-PT-3; GPO-87-269) Avail: Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Space of the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510 HC free; SOD SN-552-070-045-89-9 HC \$4.25

Funding for the restoration of the space shuttle to safe flight; the National Space Policy; and the NASA budget are discussed.

Committee on Science, Space and Technology N89-14181# (U.S. House).

### THE 1989 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE **ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION, VOLUME 2**

1133 p Hearings before the Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology, 100th Congress, 2d Session, 3; 8-10; 22-24; 29-31

(GPO-86-904) Avail: Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515 HC free; SOD SN-552-070-050-23-0 HC \$29.00

Funding for the restoration of the space shuttles to eliminate payload backlog; restoration of the U.S. leadership in space; the space station; and continuity and advances in space science, aeronautics and space technology is discussed. B.G.

N89-14684\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC

### LIVING IN SPACE

SHEILA BRISKIN ANDREWS and AUDREY KIRSCHENBAUM 1988 63 p Original doc. contains color illustrations (NASA-EP-222; NAS 1.19:222) Avail: SOD HC \$4.75 as 033-000-01000-1 CSCL 06/11

Operation Liftoff was designed to encourage pupils in the nation's elementary schools to take a greater interest in mathematics and science. Topics addressed include: food, clothing, health, housing, communication, and working. Each unit consists of background information, a teacher printout (lesson plan), and student liftoff (activities) for levels A, B, and C.

N89-14998\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

## EXPERIMENTS IN PLANETARY AND RELATED SCIENCES AND THE SPACE STATION

RONALD GREELEY, ed. (Arizona State Univ., Tempe.) and RICHARD J. WILLIAMS, ed. Washington, DC Nov. 1987 188 p Workshop held in Tempe, AZ, 15-16 Sep. 1986 (Contract NCC9-14; NAS9-17023)

(NASA-CP-2494; S-566; NAS 1.55:2494) Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

Numerous workshops were held to provide a forum for discussing the full range of possible experiments, their science rationale, and the requirements on the Space Station, should such experiments eventually be flown. During the workshops, subgroups met to discuss areas of common interest. Summaries of each group and abstracts of contributed papers as they developed from a workshop on September 15 to 16, 1986, are included. Topics addressed include: planetary impact experimentation; physics of windblown particles; particle formation and interaction; experimental cosmochemistry in the space station; and an overview of the program to place advanced automation and robotics on the space station.

N89-15003\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.

## REPORT ON OTHER PROPOSALS FOR SSPEX

JOSEPH A. NUTH, GEORGE J. CORSO, DONALD DEVINCENZI, AL DUBA, JOHN W. FREEMAN, RAMON LOPEZ, JAMES STEPHENS, IAN STRONG, and JOHN WOLFE (San Jose State In NASA, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Univ., Calif.) Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the Space Station 5 p Nov. 1987

Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 03/2

The only unifying factor among the experiments discussed is that they are all unique Opportunities and/or Techniques for High-caliber Experimental Research (OTHER). Thirteen of the experiments are briefly described.

## N89-15286\*# Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LUNAR BASE SCENARIO COST ESTIMATES: LUNAR BASE SYSTEMS STUDY TASK 6.1

31 Oct. 1988 294 p (Contract NAS9-17878)

(NASA-CR-172103; NAS 1.26:172103; EEI-88-211) Avail: NTIS HC A13/MF A01 CSCL 13/2

The projected development and production costs of each of the Lunar Base's systems are described and unit costs are estimated for transporting the systems to the lunar surface and for setting up the system. Author

N89-15790\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL.

SPACE STATION INDUCED MONITORING

JAMES F. SPANN, ed. and MARSHA R. TORR, ed. Washington, DC Nov. 1988 85 p Conference held in Huntsville, AL, 10-11 May 1988 Sponsored by NASA, Washington (NASA-CP-3021; M-602; NAS 1.55:3021) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

This report contains the results of a conference convened May 10-11, 1988, to review plans for monitoring the Space Station induced environment, to recommend primary components of an induced environment monitoring package, and to make recommendations pertaining to suggested modifications of the Space Station External Contamination Control Requirements Document JSC 30426. The contents of this report are divided as Follows: Monitoring Induced Environment - Space Station Work Packages Requirements, Neutral Environment, Photon Emission Environment, Particulate Environment, Surface Deposition/Contamination; and Contamination Control Requirements.

N89-15791\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

## SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS IN NASA WORK PACKAGE NO. 2

L. LEGER and H. EHLERS In NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Space Station Induced Monitoring p 1-4 Nov. 1988 Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Work package No. 2 (WP2) has a section in the proposal dealing with measurements of the environment. The quantities to be measured as well as the instruments to be used are summerized. The information provided is only a cursory overview of what has been considered at the time of the proposal. Nevertheless the general ideas are given that much work needs to be done to develop specifics. It is important to note that measurements in the field of particles and waves are not part of the proposal. On the other hand, some of the environmental measurements planned and included in the proposal do not fall within the category of contamination. Some concepts of environment monitoring configurations are also given.

N89-17614# Committee on Science, Space and Technology (U.S. House).

### **ORBITAL SPACE DEBRIS**

1988 111 p Hearing before the Subcommittee on Space Science Applications of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology, 100th Congress, 2d Session, No. 112, 13 Jul. 1988 (GPO-88-188) Avail: Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology, House of Representative, Washington, D.C. 20515 HC free; SOD SN 552-070-048-69-3 HC \$3.00

A Hearing before the Subcommittee of Space Science Applications of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology, of the House of Representatives (100th Congress, second session), on 13 July 1988, discussed the problem of orbital space debris. Some 7000 spent spacecraft rockets, spent upper stages, separation devices, fragments of exploded systems are abandoned in Earth orbit at a rough altitude of 800 miles, where they are being tracked by radar. They present a clear danger to future space flight. In addition, there is other orbital debris too small to be tracked by present day radar. Steps are being taken by NASA and DOD to try to reduce the amount of space debris being created, and to improve the ability of radar to track the smaller bits and pieces.

N89-18261# Committee on Appropriations (U.S. Senate). NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

In its Department of Housing and Urban Development and Certain Independent Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1989, Part 2 p 537-676 1988

Avail: Committee on Appropriations, Senate, Washington, DC 20515 HC free; SOD HC \$19.00 as 552-070-05046-1

Hearings before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations are presented along with justifications for research and development, construction of facilities, space flight and communications, space station cost increases, and cost overruns. Equal opportunity employment, international cooperation, shuttle safety, and space station user community involvement were also discussed.

B.G.

N89-18386\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

### THE DREAM OF A NATION

ALFREDO MARTINEZ In its NASA Ames Summer High School Apprenticeship Research Program: 1986 Research Papers p 43-47 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 05/4

A challenging new era is under consideration and on its way. With it, comes new problems and questions to solve and answer. Nevertheless, positive thinking is required of all those who participate in or share part of the Space Station's responsibility. Hence, no longer is space an unknown, unreachable environment. It is simply a place for men and women to live, work, and learn.

Autho

N89-18389\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.

# THE SPACE STATION

ABRAHAM MUNOZ In its NASA Ames Summer High School Apprenticeship Research Program: 1986 Research Papers p 63-67 Sep. 1988

Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 22/2

Conceived since the beginning of time, living in space is no longer a dream but rather a very near reality. The concept of a Space Station is not a new one, but a redefined one. Many investigations on the kinds of experiments and work assignments the Space Station will need to accommodate have been completed, but NASA specialists are constantly talking with potential users of the Station to learn more about the work they, the users, want to do in space. Present configurations are examined along with possible new ones.

N89-18508# Air War Coll., Maxwell AFB, AL.
THE SPACE SHUTTLE VERSES EXPENDABLE LAUNCH
VEHICLES LESSONS FOR THE FUTURE

ROBERT M. MIHARA Apr. 1988 33 p

(AD-A202014) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 22/5

During the development of the space shuttle, the United States space launch strategy changed from a mix of Expandable Launch Vehicles (ELVs) and shuttles to depending exclusively of the shuttle. And, for awhile the strategy seemed to be working. Then, in January 1986, on the system's 25th launch, the space shuttle Challenger exploded during takeoff and the flaw in strategy was painfully obvious to everyone. Any significant problem with the shuttle could and would ground it until the problem was corrected. A process that could take years. In the meantime, the nation would be without a launch capability. The space community lost no time in returning to a mix of ELVs and shuttles strategy. Looking to the future, the National Aerospace Plane or the Heavy Lift Vehicle will give the nation another chance to debate what its national space launch strategy should be. This report explores the decision making process which led up to this shuttle only launch strategy to see if there are any lessons to be learned for this upcoming debate.

**GRA** 

N89-19324\*# North Dakota Univ., Grand Forks. Dept. of Space Studies.

# **VARIABLE GRAVITY RESEARCH FACILITY**

SEAN ALLAN, STAN ANCHETA, DONNA BEINE, BRIAN CINK, MARK EAGON, BRETT ECKSTEIN, DAN LUHMAN, DANIEL MCCOWAN, JAMES NATIONS, TODD NORDTVEDT et al. 13 Jun. 1988 96 p

(Contract NGT-21-002-080)

(NASA-CR-184714; NAS 1.26:184714) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 14/2

Spin and despin requirements; sequence of activities required to assemble the Variable Gravity Research Facility (VGRF); power systems technology; life support; thermal control systems; emergencies; communication systems; space station applications; experimental activities; computer modeling and simulation of tether vibration; cost analysis; configuration of the crew compartments; and tether lengths and rotation speeds are discussed.

B.G.

N89-20073\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA)/AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ENGINEERING EDUCATION (ASEE) SUMMER FACULTY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM 1988, VOLUME 2

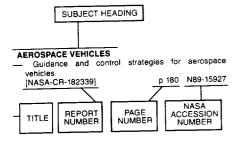
RICHARD B. BANNEROT and STANLEY H. GOLDSTEIN Feb. 1989 177 p Program held in Houston, TX, 1988 Sponsored by NASA, Washington

(Contract NGT-44-005-803)

(NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2; NAS 1.26:172118-VOL-2) Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 05/9

The 1988 Johnson Space Center (JSC) National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program was conducted by the University of Houston and JCS. The 10-week program was operated under the auspices of the ASEE. The program at JSC, as well as the programs at other NASA Centers, was funded by the Office of University Affairs, NASA Headquarters, Washington, D.C. The objectives of the program, which began in 1965 at JSC and in 1964 nationally, are: (1) to further the professional knowledge of qualified engineering and science faculty members; (2) to stimulate an exchange of ideas between participants and NASA; (3) to enrich and refresh the research and teaching activities of participants' institutions; and (4) to contribute to the research objectives of the NASA Centers.

# Typical Subject Index Listing



The subject heading is a key to the subject content of the document. The title is used to provide a description of the subject matter. When the title is insufficiently descriptive of document content, a title extension is added, separated from the title by three hyphens. The (NASA or AIAA) accession number and the page number are included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document. Under any one subject heading, the accession numbers are arranged in sequence with the AIAA accession numbers appearing first.

# A

# ABLATIVE MATERIALS

low-earth orbital in the Ablation of materials p 111 A89-23415 environment

## ABORTED MISSIONS

Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle p 136 A89-25503 [AIAA PAPER 89-0635]

#### **ARSORBENTS**

Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing p 41 A89-27802 [SAE PAPER 880993]

# ABSORBERS (EQUIPMENT)

Electrochemically regenerable metabolic CO2 and moisture control system for an advanced EMU

[SAE PAPER 881061]

p 44 A89-27858

Development of an advanced solid amine humidity and CO2 control system for potential Space Station Extravehicular Activity application p 45 A89-27859 [SAE PAPER 881062]

## ABSTRACTS

Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop p 29 N89-13460 [NASA-TM-101503]

## ACCELEROMETERS

Making acceleration data more accessible and useful p 128 A89-17103 to microgravity investigators

# ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

The safety plan for Spacelab mission D-2 p 169 A89-10499 [DGLR PAPER 87-139]

# ACCIDENTS

The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128

## ACQUISITION

CALS and the Space Station - The need for computer-aided acquisition and logistics support --Computer Aided Acquisition and Logistics p 116 A89-18331 I AIAA PAPER 88-47561

ACTIVE CONTROL

Digital robust active control law synthesis for large order flexible structure using parameter optimization

p 50 AB9-11654

Time-variable reduced order models - An approach to identification and active shape-control of large space p 14 A89-11662 structures Practical implementation issues for active control of large

p 51 flexible structures On the active vibration control of distributed parameter p 14 A89-11674 systems

Modified independent modal space control method for p 15 A89-11681 active control of flexible systems Analysis of limit cycles in control systems for joint p 52 A89-11690 dominated structures

Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages p 53 A89-12674 [AAS PAPER 87-478]

Development of a component centered fault monitoring and diagnosis knowledge based system for space power p 114 A89-15345 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique

p 17 A89-15587 Block-Krylov component synthesis method for structural p 17 A89-16161 model reduction

Dynamics of a spacecraft with direct active control of p 54 A89-18436 the gravity gradient stabilizer Overview of Space Station attitude control system with

active momentum management p 55 A89-20848 [AAS PAPER 88-044] Quiet structures for precision pointing --- for Space Station Polar Platforms

p 55 A89-20850 [AAS PAPER 88-046] The Space Station active thermal control technical

p 36 A89-25064 [AIAA PAPER 89-0073] An integrated model of the Space Station Freedom active thermal control system

p 36 A89-25271 [AIAA PAPER 89-0319] control-augmented analysis in Global sensitivity structural synthesis

p 20 A89-25613 [AIAA PAPER 89-0844] Experimental active vibration damping of a plane truss using hybrid actuation p 58 A89-30660

[AIAA PAPER 89-1169] On the state estimation of structures with second order p 24 A89-30726

[AIAA PAPER 89-1241] namics and control of a spatial active truss actuator p 25 A89-30805 [AIAA PAPER 89-1328]

Active-member control of precision structures p 59 A89-30806 [AIAA PAPER 89-1329]

Active accuracy adjustment of reflectors through the

change of element boundary [AIAA PAPER 89-1332] p 89 A89-30809 New generalized structural filtering concept for active p 59 A89-31454 vibration control synthesis

Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596

Active control of buckling of flexible beams p 31 N89-15433 [NASA-CR-183333] Spillover stabilization in the control of large flexible space p 63 N89-16902 structures Active control of elastic wave motion in structural

networks ACTUATORS

vibration control of flexible beams by Optimum p 14 A89-11666 piezo-electric actuators Optimal location of actuators for correcting distortions due to manufacturing errors in large truss structures p 51 A89-11672

p 63 N89-19342

Modified independent modal space control method for p 15 A89-11681 active control of flexible systems Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964

Experimental active vibration damping of a plane truss using hybrid actuation

p 58 A89-30660 [AIAA PAPER 89-1169] Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator p 25 A89-30805 [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing

p 60 N89-11921 NASA-CR-41791 Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing

p 154 N89-12596 Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space p 29 N89-13470 structures

Effect of actuator dynamics on control of beam flexure during nonlinear slew of SCOLE model p 29 N89-13472

Active control of buckling of flexible beams

p 31 N89-15433 [NASA-CR-183333] Distributed magnetic actuators for fine shape control p 32 N89-15973 (AD-A199287) Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures

p 32 N89-19333 [AD-A194761] actuators Comments on electromechanical p 33 N89-19339 controlling flexible structures Decentralized/relegated control for large space p 64 N89-19346 structures

Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection method: Application using multiple optimization criteria p 33 N89-19349

Investigation of flight sensors and actuators for the vibration damping augmentation of large flexible space structures p 34 N89-19362 ESA-CR(P)-2670

ADA (PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE)

Reducing the risks of using Ada onboard the Space p 116 AB9-18139

[AIAA PAPER 88-3977] A debugger for Ada tasking A89-28740 p 117 Study of the deveopment of on-board distributed software systems using Ada --- Columbus

p 119 N89-12255 [ESA-CR(P)-2651] Ada in Al or Al in Ada. On developing a rationale for p 121 N89-15602 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming

Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, p 121 N89-16279 INASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16280 Debugging tasked Ada programs

Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS) p 121 N89-16283 The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16284 Rational's experience using Ada for

p 121 N89-16290 systems Using Ada (R) on a workstation for large projects p 122 N89-16291

Analysis and specification tools in relation to the p 122 N89-16299

Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbag p 11 N89-16300 collection

A computer-based specification methodology p 122 N89-16301

A proposed classification scheme for Ada-based p 122 N89-16304 Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European Columbus Support Technology Programme

N89-16305 p 122 GSFC Ada programming guidelines

p 123 N89-16311 The impact of common APSE interface set specifications

on space station information systems p 123 N89-16314

A risk management approach to CAIS development p 123 N89-16315 p 123 N89-16318 The CAIS 2 Project

Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319

Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system p 123 N89-16320 **ADAPTATION** SUBJECT INDEX

First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Regenerative CO2-control - A technology development Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, Gas particle radiator for European manned space programs volume 2 [SAE PAPER 881116] [NASA-CASE-LEW-14297-1] p 145 N89-12048 [NASA-TM-101202] p 177 A89-27907 Stereo depth distortions in teleoperation p 124 N89-16326 **AEOLIAN TONES** Some design constraints required for the assembly of [NASA-CR-180242] Physics of windblown particles D 105 NR9-12100 software components: The incorporation of atomic abstract Microgravity science and applications program tasks, p 146 N89-15000 types into generically structured abstract types Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity 1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 6 N89-15020 p 124 N89-16331 p 4 N89-12752 Tank gauging apparatus and method [NASA-CASE-MSC-21059-1] Design and calibration of the carousel wind tunnel Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space p 164 N89-15021 D 93 N89-12843 Aeolian processes aboard a Space Station: Saltation Space environment laboratory data acquisition and station p 124 N89-16337 Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, and particle trajectory analysis display system 2 p 165 N89-15039 control and communications environment [PB88-205471] **AEROASSIST** p 119 N89-13299 Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space Spacecraft environmental anomalies expert system p 124 N89-16341 Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder [AEROSPACE-ATR-88(9562)-1] p 119 N89-13485 [NASA-CP-3016] Environment assisted degradation mechanisms in D 124 N89-16346 p 192 N89-11760 Intelligent user interface concept for space station advanced light metals Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777 [NASA-CR-181049] p 124 N89-16349 Guidance and control strategies for aerospace p 112 N89-15232 An Ada inference engine for expert systems Wear consideration in gear design for space applications p 125 N89-16350 [NASA-CR-182339] An approach to knowledge structuring for advanced D 180 N89-15927 [NASA-TM-101457] P 166 NR9-15414 Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and systems phases of the Technical and Management Information Considerations in development of expert systems for analysis study. Volume 11: Study extension 2 results System (TMIS) real-time space applications p 125 N89-16351 INASA-CR-1846741 N89-15610 p 107 Ada and knowledge-based systems: A prototype ombining the best of both worlds p 125 N89-16352 p 180 N89-18505 Space Station Induced Monitoring AERODYNAMIC BRAKES combining the best of both worlds [NASA-CP-3021] A Mars rover mission concept p 193 N89-15790 Using Ada to implement the operations management Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. system in a community of experts [AAS PAPER 87-4401 p 125 N89-16353 p 133 A89-12654 **AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS** p 193 N89-15791 Simulation of the space station information system in Plasma interactions monitoring system A CAD method for the determination of free molecule P 125 N89-16355 aerodynamic and solar radiation forces and moments p 167 N89-15794 Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid The Space Station neutral gas environment and the [AIAA PAPER 89-0455] management facility, preliminary report p 160 A89-25372 concomitant requirements for monitoring **AERODYNAMICS** p 95 N89-16357 p 167 N89-15795 Tether satellite potential for rarefied gas aerodynamic Paranoia.Ada: A diagnostic program to evaluate Ada A compact imaging spectrometer for studies of space floating-point arithmetic p 144 A89-31877 vehicle induced environment emissions p 125 N89-16361 **AEROEMBOLISM** The TAVERNS emulator: An Ada simulation of the space p 167 N89-15796 Space-cabin atmosphere and EVA station data communications network and software Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment development environment p 171 A89-15114 p 126 N89-16366 p 147 N89-15797 AERONAUTICS Requirements for particulate monitoring system for pace Station p.7 N89-15798 Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Space Station p 126 N89-16373 Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports Artificial intelligence and the space station software Space Station surface deposition monitoring p 169 A89-10484 support environment p 126 N89-16374 D 167 N89-15799 p 190 A89-21796 Space station Ada runtime support for nested atomic Disposition of recommended modifications of JSC AEROSPACE ENGINEERING 30426 p 126 N89-16375 Dynamics of tethered space systems p 49 N89-15801 **ADAPTATION** Arcing and discharges in high-voltage subsystems of D 141 A89-14762 Concept of adaptive structures Space Station p 33 N89-19338 Roger B. Chaffee Space Operations Logistics p 85 N89-15802 **ADAPTERS** Method for long term ionizing radiation damage Engineering Research Center Maximum entropy/optimal projection design synthesis predictions for the space environment [AIAA PAPER 88-4751] for decentralized control of large space structures p 150 A89-18326 [AD-A199693] p 167 N89-16447 Ride an elevator into space [AD-A202375] P 92 A89-24901 A microprocessor-based, solar p 34 N89-19358 Technology for large space systems: A bibliography with cell parameter measurement system **ADAPTIVE CONTROL** indexes (supplement 19) Adaptive control techniques [AD-A200227] the [NASA-SP-7046(19)] p 85 N89-17348 p 5 N89-13481 configuration Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently onfiguration p 51 A89-11673 Adaptive structure concept for future space Considerations in development of expert systems for pal-time space applications p 119 N89-15550 investigated upset mechanisms real-time space applications applications p 17 A89-16117 [AD-A201711] Artificial intelligence applications in space and SDI: A p 168 N89-18603 Adaptive identification and model tracking by a flexible AEROSPACE INDUSTRY survey p 107 N89-15599 Japan broadens its aerospace interests spacecraft Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements [AIAA PAPER 89-0541] p 20 A89-25434 definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar p 177 A89-29651 Space structure control using moving bank multiple Space commerce: An industry assessment model adaptive estimation p 57 A89-28552 IPB88-2140691 [NASA-CR-172117] p 192 N89-10677 Performance in adaptive manipulator control p 156 N89-19809 AEROSPACE MEDICINE Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based Physiological adaptation - Crew health in space p 102 A89-28628 A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible ructure control p 57 A89-28633 (SAE PAPER 871872) p 127 N89-19833 AEROSPACE ENVIRONMENTS p 181 A89-10587 structure control Space-cabin atmosphere and EVA Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive regarding debris p 171 A89-15114 p 187 A89-12106 p 157 A89-12108 Medical considerations for extending human presence Space pollution IAIAA PAPER 89-12861 p 103 A89-30768 A knowledge-based load forecasting and management Selection of active member locations in adaptive HAF PAPER 88-484 technique for Space Station power systems p 181 A89-17835 Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chambe [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] P 115 A89-15383 p 58 A89-30769 in microgravity The role of LSAR in long term space operations and p 181 A89-24375 Vibration characteristics and shape control of adaptive Space medicine space maintenance support --- Logistic Support Analysis [SAE PAPER 881009] Record p 182 A89-27813 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 | Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of p 25 A89-30770 [AIAA PAPER 88-4718] p 129 A89-18300 Identification of high performance and component exploration Introduction to space: The science of spaceflight technology for space electrical power systems for use [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 p 190 A89-19850 Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] beyond the year 2000 Application of composite materials to space structures [NASA-CR-183003] p 137 N89-11807 p 185 N89-10522 Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements Decentralized adaptive control of large scale systems, p 159 A89-21080 Introduction to the space environment --- Book definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar with application to robotics p 160 A89-22775 IDE88-0154091 MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for p 60 N89-12303 INASA-CR-1721171 Strategies for adding adaptive learning mechanisms to on-orbit EVA satellite servicing p 156 N89-19809 AEROSPACE PLANES rule-based diagnostic expert systems [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] D 152 A89-25625 Operations impact on Columbus MTFF and Hermes Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to p 120 N89-15587 designs - A converging process --- Man Tended Free Adaptive control techniques for large space structures predict CMOS device response in strategic and space Flyer [AD-A200208] environments p 62 N89-16901 [IAF PAPER 88-089] p 161 A89-25754 A nonventing cooling system for space environment p 173 A89-17671 Adaptive control of large space structures The space shuttle verses expendable launch vehicles extravehicular activity, using radiation and regenerable p 63 N89-19343 lessons for the future **ADAPTIVE FILTERS** thermal storage [AD-A202014] (SAE PAPER 881063) p 194 N89-18508 Identification of flexible structures using an adaptive p 153 A89-27860 AEROSPACE SAFETY Low earth orbit environmental effects on the Space order-recursive method The safety plan for Spacelab mission D-2 p 22 A89-28640 Station photovoltaic power generation systems ADSORPTION [DGLR PAPER 87-139] p 169 A89-10499 Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature p 81 A89-29123 Man-made space debris - Data needed for rational Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions [NASA-CR-183187] space applications

p 145 N89-10264

p 105 N89-11237

Space-based multifunctional end effector systems

functional requirements and proposed designs

[NASA-CR-180390]

p 157 A89-12107

p 65 A89-12128

The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and

the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in

outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS

application

[SAE PAPER 881107]

p 35 A89-15210

p.37 A89-27898

Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space

Man systems aspects in the design concept of the	AIRBORNE LASERS	ANALOGS
Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664	Free-space laser communication technologies; Proceedings of the Meeting, Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 11,	Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned
[IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664 Missions and system requirements for an escape vehicle	12, 1988	planetary missions and to provide a testbed for
within a European manned space infrastructure	[SPIE-885] p 88 A89-15793	technological development
[IAF PAPER 88-514] p 174 A89-17844	AIRBORNE/SPACEBORNE COMPUTERS System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station	[NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933 ANALYSIS (MATHEMATICS)
Space safety and rescue 1986-1987 Book p 181 A89-24844	p 132 A89-11810	A mathematical formulation of the SCOLE control
Risk assessment for safety	Sensor integration by system and operator	problem. Part 2: Optimal compensator design
[IAF PAPER 86-59B] p 182 A89-24845	p 128 A89-11812 Columbus on-board software p 141 A89-13419	[NASA-CR-181720] p 11 N89-15163 ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS
Space Station safety planning	Reducing the risks of using Ada onboard the Space	Analytic redundancy management for SCOLE
[IAF PAPER 86-59E] p 182 A89-24847	Station	p 61 N89-13475
Practices in adequate structural design of space vehicles and space systems	[AIAA PAPER 88-3977] p 116 A89-18139 The Space Station Data Management System - Avionics	ANGULAR MOMENTUM
[AIAA PAPER 89-1344] p 26 A89-30819	that integrate	Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] p 85 N89-15379
A hypervelocity launcher for simulated large fragment	[AIAA PAPER 88-3972] p 116 A89-18167 Development of a Space Station Operations	ANISOTROPIC PLATES
space debris impacts at 10 km/s [AIAA PAPER 89-1345] p 161 A89-30820	Development of a Space Station Operations  Management System	A finite element approach for composite space
A charge control system for spacecraft protection	[AIAA PAPER 88-3973] p 149 A89-18168	structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753
[AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158	The role of standards in integrating the space based	ANODIZING
AEROSPACE SCIENCES	and ground based data systems of the Space Station Information System	Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for
Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports	[AIAA PAPER 88-3974] p 116 A89-18169	preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft p 38 N89-12617
p 169 A89-10484	An innovative approach to supplying an environment	ANTARCTIC REGIONS
Telescience in the Space Station era	for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems	A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic
p 99 A89-20110	[AlAA PAPER 88-3978] p 88 A89-18170	Programme
AEROSPACE SYSTEMS  Space simulation using computer generated imagery	A new generation of spacecraft control system - 'SCOS' p 176 A89-22619	[AD-A198924] p 48 N89-13885 Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the
[SAE PAPER 871907] p 8 A89-10597	'SCOS' p 176 A89-22619 Architectures and technologies for Columbus and	Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned
Structural concepts for future space systems	Hermes on-board data systems p 176 A89-23078	planetary missions and to provide a testbed for
p 19 A89-20574  Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace	Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773	technological development [NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933
systems Book p 103 A89-31076	Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice p 124 N89-16346	[NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933 ANTENNA ARRAYS
Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace	Data systems p 126 N89-18403	GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas
p 103 A89-31077	Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al	p 77 A89-15827
Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082	applications p 127 N89-19838  AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATION	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197
Development of a verification program for deployable	Integrated CNI terminal software architecture	ISAAC: Inflatable Satellite of an Antenna Array for
truss advanced technology	[AIAA PAPER 88-4022] p 117 A89-19862	Communications, volume 6
[NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-10936	AIRCRAFT DESIGN From Kitty Hawk to the year 2000	[NASA-CR-184704] p 90 N89-18412
A prototype fault diagnosis system for NASA space station power management and control	(SAE PAPER 872395) p 187 A89-10628	ANTENNA DESIGN  Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level
[AD-A202032] p 86 N89-18520	Structural reliability in aerospace design	p 171 A89-14739
Experimental verification of an innovative	p 21 A89-27175 AIRCRAFT PERFORMANCE	Inflatable, space-rigidized antenna reflectors - Flight
performance-validation methodology for large space systems	From Kitty Hawk to the year 2000	experiment definition
[AD-A202243] p 34 N89-19357	[SAE PAPER 872395] p 187 A89-10628	[IAF PAPER 88-049] p 88 A89-17651 Microwave power beaming from earth-to-space
Maximum entropy/optimal projection design synthesis	AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION  Japan broadens its aerospace interests	p 89 A89-29928
for decentralized control of large space structures [AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358	p 177 A89-29651	Technology for large space systems: A bibliography with
AEROSPACE VEHICLES	AIRGLOW	indexes (supplement 19) {NASA-SP-7046(19)} p 5 N89-13481
Guidance and control strategies for aerospace	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  AIRLOCK MODULES	[NASA-SP-7046(19)] p 5 N89-13481 Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne
vehicles [NASA-CR-182339] p 180 N89-15927	Transfer airlock requirements	applications p 90 N89-18927
AEROTHERMODYNAMICS	[TAL-RP-SN-003] p 131 N89-14254	ANTENNA RADIATION PATTERNS
Space research and technology base overview p 4 N89-11765	ALGORITHMS  AUTOPLAN: A PC-based automated mission planning	Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739
AGGREGATES	tool p 10 N89-10067	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas
Cautionary tales for reduced-gravity particle research	Algorithms for robust identification and control of large space structures, phase 1	p 88 A89-20197
p 6 N89-15026  Debris-cloud collisions: Accretion studies in the Space	[AD-A198130] p 32 N89-15971	ANTENNAS
Station p 165 N89-15033	ALIGNMENT	Concept of adaptive structures p 33 N89-19338 ANTHROPOMETRY
AGREEMENTS	Improved docking alignment system [NASA-CASE-MSC-21372-1] p 154 N89-12842	Forecasting crew anthropometry for Shuttle and Space
Agreement on the International Space Station and the Columbus program. Documentation	ALKALINITY	Station p 184 A89-31607
[REPT-27/88] p 178 N89-12502	Alkaline static feed electrolyzer based oxygen	ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE  Artificial intelligence applications in space and SDI: A
AIR LAW	generation system [NASA-CR-172093] p 49 N89-15535	survey p 107 N89-15599
Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950	ALLOCATIONS	APPLICATIONS PROGRAMS (COMPUTERS)
AIR NAVIGATION	A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system	The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818
Integrated CNI terminal software architecture	control p 85 N89-15579 ALLOYS	Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p 156 N89-19819
[AIAA PAPER 88-4022] p 117 A89-19862 AIR PURIFICATION	Refractory metal alloys and composites for space	Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles
Advancements in water vapor electrolysis technology	nuclear power systems	(ADEPT) p 87 N89-19825
for Space Station ECLSS	[NASA-TM-101364] p 113 NB9-16986 ALTERNATING CURRENT	Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p 127 N89-19844
[SAE PAPER 881041] p 44 A89-27841 Space Station EVA test bed overview	ac bidirectional motor controller p 75 A89-15389	Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control
[SAE PAPER 881060] p 130 A89-27857	ac system-plasma interactions between space station	environment p 65 N89-19855
Development of an advanced solid amine humidity and	power supplies and surrounding environments p 79 A89-25738	Machine vision for space telerobotics and planetary rovers p 109 N89-19879
CO2 control system for potential Space Station Extravehicular Activity application	ALUMINUM ALLOYS	ARC DISCHARGES
[SAE PAPER 881062] p 45 A89-27859	Environment assisted degradation mechanisms in	Arcing and discharges in high-voltage subsystems of
European Space Suit System baseline	advanced light metals [NASA-CR-181049] p 112 N89-15232	Space Station p 85 N89-15802 ARC JET ENGINES
[SAE PAPER 881115] p 177 A89-27906 Regenerative CO2-control - A technology development	ALUMINUM GRAPHITE COMPOSITES	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
for European manned space programs	Thermal distortion behaviour of graphite reinforced	(NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education
[SAE PAPER 881116] p 177 A89-27907	aluminum space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1228] p 111 A89-30715	(ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2 Author
AIR QUALITY Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support	AMMONIA	[NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073
subsystems	Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems	ARCHITECTURE
[SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817	[SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27883  AMPLIFIER DESIGN	Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems study. Space station program fluid management systems
Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring		
assembly	Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs	databook [NASA-CR-183583] p 95 N89-17613

		OODGEO! HADEX
ARCHITECTURE (COMPUTERS)  A synchronized computational architecture for	Artificial intelligence approaches in space power	ASTRONAUTICS
generalized bilateral control of robot arms	systems automation at Marshall Space Flight Center p 102 A89-27615	Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports
p 8 A89-11819	An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures	p 169 A89-10484
Columbus on-board software p 141 A89-13419 The Space Station Data Management System - Avionics	[AlAA PAPER 89-1289] p 103 A89-30771	Introduction to space: The science of spaceflight
that integrate	Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems Book p 103 A89-31076	Book p 190 A89-19850 Aerospace '88 p 190 A89-21796
[AlAA PAPER 88-3972] p 116 A89-18167	Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space	The Gagarin Scientific Lectures on Astronautics and
Space Station Data Management System architecture [AIAA PAPER 88-3979] p 116 A89-18171	Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics	Aviation 1987 Russian book p 154 A89-32126 ASTRONAUTS
COES - An approach to operations and check-out	[NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063	Current military/government applications for speech
standards p 117 A89-22623 Architectures and technologies for Columbus and	Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes	recognition
Hermes on-board data systems p 176 A89-23078	p 192 N89-10071	[SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580
Fault tolerant data network for use in space	Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773	Analysis of human activities during space missions - Outlines of possible human missions aboard Columbus
p 117 A89-23079 Design of Space Station era mass storage systems	An overview of the program to place advanced automation and robotics on the Space Station	[IAF PAPER 88-487] p 181 A89-19857
p 118 A89-31033	p 106 N89-15004	Astronaut radiation - Will it become a problem?
A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation	Considerations in development of expert systems for	p 181 A89-23265 American and Japanese control-display stereotypes -
expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077	real-time space applications p 119 N89-15550	Possible implications for design of Space Station
NASREN: Standard reference model for telerobot	Artificial intelligence applications in space and SDI: A survey p 107 N89-15599	systems p 184 A89-31606 Forecasting crew anthropometry for Shuttle and Space
control p 104 N89-10099	Ada in Al or Al in Ada. On developing a rationale for	Station p 184 A89-31607
Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773 Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience	integration p 121 N89-15602	PI-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for
with a kernel operating system interface set	Applications of artificial intelligence to space station: General purpose intelligent sensor interface	spaceborne experiments in vestibular physiology p 120 N89-15598
p 123 N89-16319 Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer	[NASA-CR-184572] p 107 N89-15649	ASTRONOMICAL CATALOGS
systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space	First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming	Design of the ST Data Management Facility catalog
station p 124 N89-16337	Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1	p 144 A89-27221 ASTRONOMICAL MODELS
Intelligent user interface concept for space station p 124 N89-16349	[NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279	Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud
Ada and knowledge-based systems: A prototype	First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming	p 165 N89-15025 ASTRONOMICAL SATELLITES
combining the best of both worlds p 125 N89-16352	Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2	Space observations for infrared and submillimeter
Using Ada to implement the operations management system in a community of experts p 125 N89-16353	[NASA-TM-101202] p 124 N89-16326	astronomy p 177 N89-11643
Data systems p 126 N89-18403	Intelligent user interface concept for space station	ASTROPHYSICS  Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the
Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al	p 124 N89-16349	Space Station
applications p 127 N89-19838 ARGON PLASMA	An approach to knowledge structuring for advanced phases of the Technical and Management Information	[NASA-CP-2494] p 193 N89-14998
Preliminary experiments of atomic oxygen generation	System (TMIS) p 125 N89-16351	Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000 ASYMPTOTIC PROPERTIES
for space environmental testing p 160 A89-23976 ARIANE LAUNCH VEHICLE	Artificial intelligence and the space station software	Analysis and simulation of a controlled rigid spacecraft
European development possibilities in the direction of	support environment p 126 NB9-16374 Automation and robotics p 108 NB9-18398	- Stability and instability near attractors
a manned space station	Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398 A prototype fault diagnosis system for NASA space	ATMOSPHERIC DENSITY p 21 A89-28500
[DGLR PAPER 87-140] p 170 A89-10500 Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit	station power management and control	Oscillations of a satellite-probe tethered with an
[IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722	[AD-A202032] p 86 N89-18520	inextensible cable in an inhomogeneous atmosphere p 171 A89-12738
Ariane 5 transfer vehicle (ATV) for logistics flights	Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al applications p 127 N89-19838	ATMOSPHERIC ENTRY
towards ISS [AIAA PAPER 89-0091] p 176 A89-25080	CAD-model-based vision for space applications	The re-entry environment of the Multi-Role Capsule
Aries - The Ariane 5 Extended Stage for orbital transfer	p 127 N89-19867	p 137 A89-29407 ATMOSPHERIC MODELS
and rendezvous p 176 A89-26379	ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES	Atomic oxygen modeling in the upper thermosphere
ESA's activities report [ISSN-0258-025X] p 178 N89-14937	ISAAC: Inflatable Satellite of an Antenna Array for Communications, volume 6	p 1 A89-12247 ATMOSPHERIC SOUNDING
Study of in-orbit servicing of Columbus elements by ALV,	[NASA-CR-184704] p 90 N89-18412	Tether satellite potential for rarefied gas aerodynamic
executive summary [ESA-CR(P)-2675] p 178 N89-18503	ASSEMBLING Results of EVA/mobile transporter space station truss	research p 144 A89-31877
ARM (ANATOMY)	assembly tests	ATOMS  Materials selection for long life in LEO: A critical
Automation and robotics in space	[NASA-TM-100661] p 155 N89-13483	evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom
[DGLR PAPER 87-096] p 95 A89-10492 ARTIFICIAL GRAVITY	Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems	systems p 112 N89-12590
Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars?	study task 6.1 [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286	Atomic oxygen studies on polymers p 163 N89-12591
p 134 A89-14966	ASTRODYNAMICS	Atomic oxygen effects on candidate coatings for
Design options and analysis of variable gravity systems in space	Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13,	long-term spacecraft in low earth orbit
[AIAA PAPER 89-0100] p 143 A89-25088	1987. Parts 1 & 2 p 1 A89-12626	ATTITUDE CONTROL p 163 N89-12592
An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials	A flight experiment of flexible spacecraft attitude
[SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research	delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629	control
facility	The effect of initial velocity on manually controlled	Optical sensors for relative trajectory control
[SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 System design analyses of a rotating	remote docking of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (OMV) to a space station	p 89 A89-24477
System design analyses of a rotating advanced-technology space station for the year 2025	(AIAA PAPER 89-0400) p 92 A89-25335	All resistojet control of the NASA dual keel Space Station p 92 A89-24495
[NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482	Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization	Robust multivariable control of large space structures
The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design	[ONERA, TP NO. 1988-83] p 180 A89-29246 ASTROMETRY	p 56 A89-25873
project [NASA-CR-184757] p 168 N89-18515	Space Station utilization for the Astrometric Telescope	Algorithms for robust identification and control of large space structures, phase 1
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	Facility	[AD-A198130] p 32 N89-15971
Introducing intelligence into structures	[AIAA PAPER 89-0510] p 144 A89-25409 ASTRONAUT PERFORMANCE	Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path
[IAF PAPER 88-267] p 18 A89-17750  Artificial intelligence application to space logistics	Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment	[NASA-TM-100345] p 113 N89-18608
(AIAA PAPER 88-4754) p 99 A89-18329	behavioral issues in analogous environments	Control of flexible structures: Model errors, robustness measures, and optimization of feedback controllers
Air Force space automation and robotics - An artificial	[SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Results of EVA/mobile transporter space station truss	[AD-A202234] p 64 N89-19596
intelligence assessment	assembly tests	ATTITUDE STABILITY
[AIAA PAPER 88-5006] p 101 A89-20656 Intelligent, autonomous systems in space	[NASA-TM-100661] p 155 N89-13483	Coupling of tether modes with sub-satellite attitude motion
p 101 A89-22172	Simulation of the human-telerobot interface p 186 N89-19861	[AAS PAPER 87-433] p 141 A89-12649
Enhancing aerospace systems autonomy through	Man-systems requirements for the control of	AUTOMATIC CONTROL
predictive monitoring		Automated orbital rendezvous considerations
[AIAA PAPER 89-0107] n 143 A80-25004	teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862	
[AIAA PAPER 89-0107] p 143 A89-25094 International Conference on Industrial and Engineering	ASTRONAUT TRAINING	p 148 A89-12069
International Conference on Industrial and Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems,	ASTRONAUT TRAINING Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for	p 148 A89-12069 Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344
International Conference on Industrial and Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems, 1st, University of Tennessee, Tullahoma, June 1-3, 1988,	ASTRONAUT TRAINING Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-leedback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome	p 148 A89-12069 Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344 Automated power management within a Space Station
International Conference on Industrial and Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems,	ASTRONAUT TRAINING Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for	p 148 A89-12069 Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344

	AMONIOS	Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of
An automated dynamic load for power system p 87 A89-15354	AVIONICS The Space Station Data Management System - Avionics	exploration
development p 87 A89-15354  Fault tolerant power controller p 73 A89-15355	that integrate	[SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815
Improved load scheduling techniques	[AIAA PAPER 88-3972] p 116 A89-18167	Physiological effects of repeated decompression and recent advances in decompression sickness research -
p 73 A89-15356	An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed	A review
Overview of Power Management System functions for spacecraft power systems p 75 A89-15382	avionics systems	[SAE PAPER 881072] p 45 A89-27868
spacecraft power systems p 75 A89-15382 Integrated control of the Space Station electrical power	(A)AA PAPER 88-3978) p 88 A89-18170	Life sciences space biology project planning
p 75 A89-15385	An environment for the integration and test of the Space	[SAE PAPER 881075] p 183 A89-27871
Automated space vehicle control for rendezvous	Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678 Integrated CNI terminal software architecture	BIOFEEDBACK Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23:
provimity operations p 151 A89-21804	[AIAA PAPER 88-4022] p 117 A89-19862	Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for
Automatic control: Proceedings of the Tenth Triennial World Congress of IFAC, Munich, Federal Republic of	Launch site payload test configurations for Space Shuttle	space adaptation syndrome
Germany, July 27-31, 1987. Volume 6	scientific payloads (AIAA PAPER 89-0581) p 152 A89-25466	[NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-15517
p 55 A89-24476	(AIAA PAPER 89-0581) p 152 A89-25466	BIOLOGICAL MODELS (MATHEMATICS)
Artificial intelligence approaches in space power	D	A methodology for modeling life-cycle processes p 115 A89-16513
systems automation at Marshall Space Flight Center p 102 A89-27615	В	Measurement of metabolic responses to an
Report of Research Forum on Space Robotics and	BEAM INTERACTIONS	orbital-extravehicular work-simulation exercise
Automation: Executive summary Book	Spacelab 1 experiments on interactions of an energetic	[SAE PAPER 881092] p 46 A89-27887
p 177 A89-29110	electron beam with neutral gas p 41 A89-19921	BIOSPHERE
Space truss assembly using teleoperated manipulators p 104 N89-10087	BEAMS (RADIATION)	BIOSPHERE II - Design of a closed, manned terrestrial
Power quality load management for large spacecraft	Earth-to-satellite microwave beams - Innovative	ecosystem [SAE PAPER 881096] p 184 A89-27890
electrical power systems	approach to space power p 87 A89-14136  BEAMS (SUPPORTS)	BODY KINEMATICS
[NASA-TM-100342] p 82 N89-11127	Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic	A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open
Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773	beam simulating flexible space structure	loop deformable multibody systems
An application of high authority/low authority control and	p 13 A89-10570 Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by	[AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394
positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791	piezo-electric actuators p 14 A89-11666	BOILERS  A condenser-boiler for a binary Rankine cycle space
Advancing automation and robotics technology for the	Block-Krylov component synthesis method for structural	power system p 66 A89-15212
space station and for the US economy	model reduction p 17 A89-16161	BOILING
[NASA-TM-100989] p 106 N89-13198 Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964	Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments
(ADEPT) p.11 N89-1556/	Exact static and dynamic stiffness matrices for general	simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code
Guidance and control strategies for aerospace	variable cross section members	[DE88-016311] p 5 N89-13678
vehicles	[AIAA PAPER 89-1258] p 24 A89-30/43	BOOMS (EQUIPMENT)  Space station erectable manipulator placement
[NASA-CR-182339] p 180 N89-15927	Large deflection static and dynamic finite element	system
Automation of the space station core module power management and distribution system p 86 N89-19822	analyses of composite beams with arbitrary cross-sectional	[NASA-CASE-MSC-21096-1] p 105 N89-12621
AUTOMATION	warping [AIAA PAPER 89-1363] p 26 A89-30838	Initial test results on state estimation on the SCOLE
Automation and robotics in space	Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and	mast p 60 N89-13468
[DGLR PAPER 87-096] p 95 A89-10492	the synchronously deployable beam	BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS  Multiple boundary condition testing error analysis for
Systems and operational technology	[NASA-CR-183205] p 27 N89-10297	large flexible space structures
[DGLR PAPER 87-097] p 169 A89-10493 Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the	Effect of actuator dynamics on control of beam flexure	[AIAA PAPER 89-1162] p 22 A89-30653
Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987	during nonlinear slew of SCOLE model p 29 N89-13472	BRANCHING (MATHEMATICS)
(SPIE-851) p 96 A89-11803	Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite	Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for
Automation of spacecraft power electronics design p 73 A89-15365	beams p 112 N89-13504	a class of complex space structures [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767
Telerobotics (supervised autonomy) for space	The influence of and the identification of nonlinearity	[IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  BRAYTON CYCLE
applications	in flexible structures p 30 N89-14932	Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply
(A)AA DADED 88-39701 D 99 A89-18136	Active control of buckling of flexible beams	systems for future space stations
Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings	[NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433	[DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502
of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, tuly 28-31, 1987 p. 54 A89-20601	Comments on electromechanical actuators for controlling flexible structures p 33 N89-19339	Adaptability of Brayton cycle conversion systems to fast,
The Special Purpose Dexterous Manipulator (SPDM) -	BEDS (PROCESS ENGINEERING)	epithermal and thermal spectrum space nuclear reactors p 70 A89-15319
A Canadian focus for automation and robotics on the Space	Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal	Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System
Station	system feasibility testing	concept development
[AIAA PAPER 88-5004] p 100 A89-20654	[SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802	[NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731
Technological activities of ESA in view of the robotic and automatic application in space	BENDING VIBRATION  Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and	Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems
[AIAA PAPER 88-5010] p 175 A89-20659	control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations	(MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report.
NASA research and development for space	p 13 A89-11094	Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs,
telerobotics p 101 A89-21177	BERYLLIUM OXIDES	recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967
Automating Space Station operations planning	Analysis of SP-100 critical experiments	BREADBOARD MODELS
[AIAA PAPER 89-0399] p 152 A89-25334 An automated, integrated approach to Space Station	[DE88-014429] p 82 N89-11508	The autonomously managed power systems
structural modeling	BIAS  Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design	laboratory p 72 A89-15351
IAIAA PAPER 89-1342] p 9 A89-30817	p 68 A89-15297	A user-friendly power system terminal/supervisor program p 73 A89-15353
Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace p 103 A89-31077	BIBLIOGRAPHIES	BRIDGMAN METHOD
Mandate for automation and robotics in the Space	Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes	Process modelling for space station experiments
Program p 103 A89-31078	(supplement 6)	[NASA-CR-183274] p 4 N89-10922
AUTOMOMOUS NAVIGATION	14707-01-1000(00)1	BRIGHTNESS  Three beam-combining schemes in a color projection
Automated low-thrust guidance for the orbital	Technology for large space systems: A bibliography with indexes (supplement 19)	display p 87 A89-10265
maneuvering vehicle [AAS PAPER 88-007] p 151 A89-20836	[NASA-SP-7046(19)] p 5 N89-13481	Differential color brightness as a body orientation cue
ALITONOMY	Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes	p 41 A89-26419
System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station	(supplement 7)	BUCKLING  Active central of buckling of flevible beams
p 132 A89-11810	[NASA-SP-7056(07)] p 7 N89-18522	Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433
Autonomous geostationary stationkeeping system	BINARY DATA  CAD-model-based vision for space applications	BUDGETS
optimization and validation [IAF PAPER 88-327] p 142 A89-17771	p 127 N89-19867	The NASA programme in the 1990s and beyond
Intelligent autonomous systems in space	BIOASTRONAUTICS	p 189 A89-19384
p 101 A89-221/2	The reusable reentry satellite - A mission and system	BUS CONDUCTORS  Design, analysis and simulation of the main bus
Opportunities for space station assembly operations	description and operational concept	dynamics of spacecraft power systems
during crew absence	[AIAA PAPER 89-0101] p 151 A89-25089	p 74 A89-15373
Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace	A prototype gas exchange monitor for exercise stress testing aboard NASA Space Station p 182 A89-26650	_
systems Book p 103 A89-31076	Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment	C
Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems	behavioral issues in analogous environments	<u>-</u>
p 118 A89-31082	[SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811	CADMIUM TELLURIDES
Auxiliary Propulsion	Space medicine	The potential of CulnSe2 and CdTe for space
Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777	[SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813	photovoltaic applications p 69 A89-15306
•		

CALIBRATING SUBJECT INDEX

CALIBRATING	CARBON 12	CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS
Report on OTHER proposals for SSPEX	An interstellar dust component rich in C-12	Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context
p 193 N89-15003	p 159 A89-21941	nodes p 127 N89-19844
	CARBONACEOUS CHONDRITES	CLASSICAL MECHANICS
WF/PC internal molecular contamination during system thermal-vacuum test p 185 N89-12583	Experimental constraints on heating and cooling rates	Mechanics and scientific-technological progress.
thermal-vacuum test p 185 N89-12583 Requirements for particulate monitoring system for	of refractory inclusions in the early solar system	Volume 1 - General and applied mechanics
Space Station p 7 N89-15798	p 39 NB9-15042	p 1 A89-14751
CANADIAN SPACE PROGRAM	CARGO SPACECRAFT	CLASSIFICATIONS
Simulation facilities compatibility in design for	Logistics aspects associated with the Hermes	A proposed classification scheme for Ada-based
compatibility in space	Spaceplane turnaround and cargo preparation	software products p 122 N89-16304
[SAE PAPER 871716] p 156 A89-10595	[AIAA PAPER 88-4736] p 174 A89-18313	CLOSED ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS
The Special Purpose Dexterous Manipulator (SPDM) -	Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation	Advanced physical-chemical life support systems
A Canadian focus for automation and robotics on the Space	[AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317	research  SAE PAPER 8810101
Station	Shuttle C loads up p 190 A89-23254	
[AIAA PAPER 88-5004] p 100 A89-20654	Design of a fast crew transfer vehicle to Mars	Technology for human self-sufficiency in space [SAE PAPER 881013] p.182 A89.278.16
CANNING	[NASA-CR-184713] p 139 N89-15968	Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase
Dining in the stars p 181 A89-14856	CASSEGRAIN ANTENNAS	change technology
CANONICAL FORMS	Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a	
On a useful functional representation of control system	standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a	A Sterile Water for Injection System (SWIS) for use in
structure	solar-dynamic power system	the production of resuscitative fluids aboard the Space
[NASA-CR-172109] p 62 N89-16413	[IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727	Station
CANTILEVER BEAMS	CATALOGS	[SAE PAPER 881016] p 42 A89-27819
Observability of a Bernoulli-Euler beam using PVF2 as	Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems	Criteria definition and performance testing of a Space
a distributed sensor p 15 A89-11675	study	Station experiment water management system
Nonlinear finite element simulation of the large angle	[NASA-CR-179393] p 93 N89-12581	[SAE PAPER 881019] p 42 A89-27821
motion of flexible bodies	CATALYSTS	Recovery of Space Station hygiene water by membrane
[AIAA PAPER 89-1201] p 23 A89-30691	Synthesis and evaluation of electroactive CO2 carriers	technology
CAPACITANCE-VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS	[SAE PAPER 881078] p 45 A89-27874	[SAE PAPER 881032] p 43 A89-27834
Capacity and pressure variation of Intelsat VI	CATHODE RAY TUBES	Dehumidification via membrane separation for
nickel-hydrogen cells with storage and cycling	Three beam-combining schemes in a color projection	space-based applications
p 67 A89-15282	display p 87 A89-10265	[SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837
CAPACITORS	CENTER OF MASS	Supercritical water oxidation - Microgravity solids
The application of high temperature superconductors	Zero-gravity massmeter for astronauts and Space	separation
to space electrical power distribution components	Station experiments	[SAE PAPER 881038] p 43 A89-27838
p 68 A89-15287	[IAF PAPER 88-100] p 128 A89-17677	Management of microorganisms in CELSS plant growth
CAPILLARY FLOW	CERMETS	systems
Capillary heat transport and fluid management device	Cermet-fueled reactors for mulitimegawatt space power	[SAE PAPER 881047] p 44 A89-27847
[NASA-CASE-MFS-28217-1] p 39 N89-14392	applications p 70 A89-15320	Electrochemically regenerable metabolic CO2 and
Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system	CHAINS ,	moisture control system for an advanced EMU
space stations p 39 N89-17172 CAPTURE EFFECT	A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open	application
	loop deformable multibody systems	[SAE PAPER 881061] p 44 A89-27858
The elements of design knowledge capture p 11 N89-15554	[AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394	BIOSPHERE II - Design of a closed, manned terrestrial
CARBON DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION	Development of kinematic equations and determination	ecosystem
Regenerative CO2 fixation in spacecraft cabin	of workspace of a 6 DOF end-effector with	[SAE PAPER 881096] p 184 A89-27890
atmospheres	closed-kinematic chain mechanism	Regenerative CO2-control - A technology development
[DGLR PAPER 87-116] p 40 A89-10504	[NASA-CR-183241] p 107 N89-17444	for European manned space programs
New advances in non-dispersive IR technology for CO2	CHANNELS (DATA TRANSMISSION)	[SAE PAPER 881116] p 177 A89-27907
detection	Structure design considerations of Engineering Test	A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life
[SAE PAPER 881080] p 183 A89-27876	Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] p.1 A89-10650	support technology
CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL	[SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650 CHARACTERIZATION	[NASA-TM-101004] p 48 N89-12207
Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal		Regenerative life support system research and
system feasibility testing	Some test/analysis issues for the space station structural characterization experiment	concepts
[SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802		[NASA-CR-184760] p 186 N89-17404 CMOS
Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for	p 30 N89-14901 CHARGE COUPLED DEVICES	
Space Station application	Docking/berthing sensor using a laser diode rangefinder,	Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space
[SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804	CCD and video tracker for orbiter retrieval of satellites	environments n 161 A80.25754
Carbon dioxide electrolysis with solid oxide electrolyte	p 148 A89-15854	environments p 161 A89-25754 COAXIAL CABLES
cells for oxygen recovery in life support systems	WF/PC internal molecular contamination during system	Power transmission studies for tethered SP-100
[SAE PAPER 881040] p 44 A89-27840	thermal-vacuum test p 185 N89-12583	p 76 A89-15403
Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft	CHARGE EFFICIENCY	COBALT 60
ECLSS - A comprehensive review	Nickel-hydrogen cell life testing for spacecraft power	Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to
[SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842	supplies p 67 A89-15284	predict CMOS device response in strategic and space
Electrochemically regenerable metabolic CO2 and	CHECKOUT	environments p 161 A89-25754
moisture control system for an advanced EMU	Development of an automated checkout, service and	Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage
application	maintenance system for a Space Station EVAS	shift of power MOSFETs p 161 A89-25760
[SAE PAPER 881061] p 44 A89-27858	[SAE PAPER 881065] p 153 A89-27862	COLLIMATION
Development of an advanced solid amine humidity and	Debugging tasked Ada programs p 121 N89-16280	Three beam-combining schemes in a color projection
CO2 control system for potential Space Station	Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems	display p 87 A89-10265
Extravehicular Activity application	ground support	COLLISION AVOIDANCE
[SAE PAPER 881062] p 45 A89-27859	[ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816	Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made
Synthesis and evaluation of electroactive CO2 carriers	CHEMICAL REACTIONS	debris
[SAE PAPER 881078] p 45 A89-27874	Volatilization-devolatilization reactions	[IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847
Air revitalization system for Japanese experiment	p 112 N89-15014	Quality index exchange diagram of spacecraft approach
module	CHEMICAL STERILIZATION  A Storile Water for Injection System (SWIS) 4	and docking trajectories under abnormal operating
[SAE PAPER 881113] p 47 A89-27904	A Sterile Water for Injection System (SWIS) for use in	conditions p 176 A89-23719
Regenerative CO2-control - A technology development	the production of resuscitative fluids aboard the Space Station	COLOR Differential calcabalanta
for European manned space programs		Differential color brightness as a body orientation cue
[SAE PAPER 881116] p 177 A89-27907	[SAE PAPER 881016] p 42 A89-27819  CHEMICAL TESTS	P 41 A89-26419
Model description document for a computer program	Design of a simulation environment for laboratory	Optimization-based design of control systems [AD-A196593] p. 59 N89-11405
for the emulation/simulation of a space station	management by robot organizations	COLOR TELEVISION p 59 N89-11405
environmental control and life support system (ESCM)	p 107 N89-15591	Orbital Managements 14.4.1.4
[NASA-CR-181737] p 48 N89-13893	CHINESE SPACE PROGRAM	g territor space station
Appendices to the model description document for a	China advances in space p 172 A89-17275	communications design p 180 A89-26775  COLOR VISION
computer program for the emulation/simulation of a space	CHONDRITES	The human factors of color in environmental design: A
station environmental control and life support system	An interstellar dust component rich in C-12	critical review
[NASA-CR-181738] p 10 N89-13895	p 159 A89-21941	INIACA CD 477400)
CARBON FIBER REINFORCED PLASTICS	CHONDRULE	COLUMBUS SPACE STATION p 49 N89-15532
Electron radiation effects on mode II interlaminar fracture	Experimental constraints on the origin of chondrules	Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines
toughness of GFRP and CFRP composites	p 138 N89-15043	- Status, problems, perspectives
p 111 A89-30404	CHROMATOGRAPHY	[DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497
CARBON FIBERS	Evaluation of available analytical techniques for	European development possibilities in the direction of
Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite	monitoring the quality of space station potable water	a manned space station
beams p 112 N89-13504	p 50 N89-20071	[DGLR PAPER 87-140] p 170 A89-10500
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		

**COMPUTER GRAPHICS** SUBJECT INDEX

COMMAND AND CONTROL Heat transfer properties of satellite component Regenerative CO2 fixation --- in spacecraft cabin Resource nodes outfitting --- for Space Station p 113 N89-19375 materials p 131 A89-27911 The effects of simulated space environmental p 40 A89-10504 [DGLR PAPER 87-116] Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS parameters on six commercially available composite Dynamic simulation, an indispensable tool in the p 118 A89-31009 technology materials construction and operation of future orbital systems p 113 N89-19385 NASA-TP-29061 Automation of spacecraft control centers p 170 A89-10534 [DGLR PAPER 87-127] p 154 N89-10078 COMPOSITE STRUCTURES Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned COMMAND SERVICE MODULES Experimental and theoretical analysis on the effects of space systems Resource nodes outfitting --- for Space Station n 171 A89-11558 residual stresses in composite structures for space HAF PAPER 87-731 p 131 A89-27911 (SAF PAPER 8811201 Cost modelling for space programmes - The Columbus applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 187 A89-13418 COMMERCE p 18 A89-17758 Space commerce: An industry assessment [PB88-214069] p 192 Application of composite materials to space structures p 141 A89-13419 Columbus on-board software p 192 N89-10677 p 159 A89-21080 The concept of telescience used in space COMMERCIAL SPACECRAFT NDT of composite structures [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631 The OUTPOST concept - A market driven commercial p 21 A89-26292 applications The Columbus programme - Status and perspective Electron radiation effects on mode II interlaminar fracture platform in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-054] p 172 A89-17654 p 3 A89-25552 AIAA PAPER 89-07291 toughness of GFRP and CFRP composites Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs p 111 A89-30404 p 172 A89-17663 COMMONALITY (IAF PAPER 88-070) Space station commonality analysis Vacuum stressing technique for composite laminates Man systems aspects in the design concept of the n 138 N89-14251 [NASA-CR-179422] inspection by optical method p 27 A89-31525 Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems Composites design handbook for space structure p 172 A89-17664 (IAF PAPER 88-075) applications, volume 1 study. Space station program fluid management systems International interface design for Space Station Freedom LESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VOI p 112 N89-11823 databook - Challenges and solutions [IAF PAPER 88-085] Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite [NASA-CR-183583] p 95 N89-17613 p 2 A89-17669 p 112 N89-13504 COMMUNICATION Operations impact on Columbus MTFF and Hermes COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F designs - A converging process --- Man Tended Free p 185 N89-10522 Truss-core corrugation for compressive loads p 29 N89-12786 COMMUNICATION NETWORKS [NASA-CASE-LAR-13438-1] p 173 A89-17671 [IAF PAPER 88-089] COMPRESSORS Telescience space life sciences test bed Columbus data management p 98 A89-17632 [IAF PAPER 88-014] Alternative heat pump configurations --- for spacecraft [IAF PAPER 88-091] p 173 A89-17672 p 77 A89-15419 Telescience and microgravity - Impact on future facilities, Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D operations COMPUTATION ground segments and operations p 98 A89-17633 IAF PAPER 88-0151 Algorithms for robust identification and control of large (IAF PAPER 88-093) p 173 A89-17673 COMMUNICATION SATELLITES space structures, phase 1 Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for p 32 N89-15971 Fifteenth Space Simulation Conference: Support the APM/MTFF --- Attached Pressurized Module/Man Tended Highway to Space Through Testing **COMPUTATIONAL GRIDS** Free Flyer [IAF PAPER 88-098] INASA-CP-30151 p 10 N89-12582 A novel approach in formulation of special transiton The solar simulation test of the elements: Mesh interface elements Hermes payload accommodation aspects and transfer **ITALSAT** thermal p 38 N89-12613 structural model [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193 operations to Columbus MTFF --- Man-Tended Free ISAAC: Inflatable Satellite of an Antenna Array for COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN Flexibility modeling methods in multibody dynamics [AAS PAPER 87-431] p 16 A89-12647 Communications, volume 6 [IAF PAPER 88-202] n 174 A89-17724 p 90 N89-18412 (NASA-CR-184704) Automation and robotics onboard European space COMMUNICATION THEORY Automation of spacecraft power electronics design laboratory modules p 99 A89-17837 International Conference on Advances p 73 A89-15365 (IAF PAPER 88-488) Communication and Control Systems, 1st, Washington, Power system design analysis computer program Columbus logistics program p 56 A89-25868 DC, June 18-20, 1987, Proceedings p 74 A89-15370 p 142 A89-18314 [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] COMPANION STARS An efficient simulation environment for space power p 174 A89-18348 Columbus aims at autonomy p 9 A89-15371 A nova outburst scenario for GX 1 + 4 spin-down generation systems Analysis of human activities during space missions p 160 A89-23222 Optimum design of nonlinear space trusses Outlines of possible human missions aboard Columbus p 19 A89-18046 CALS and the Space Station - The need for COMPATIBILITY p 181 A89-19857 FIAF PAPER 88-4871 Design guidelines for remotely maintainable equipment Data interfaces to the Space Station information p 109 N89-19885 computer-aided acquisition and logistics support --p 117 A89-20109 Computer Aided Acquisition and Logistics COMPENSATORS Industrial space activities in the Netherlands p 116 A89-18331 A mathematical formulation of the SCOLE control (AIAA PAPER 88-4756) p 175 A89-21790 Typical application of CAD/CAE in space station problem. Part 2: Optimal compensator design The Columbus Development Programme p 11 N89-15163 [NASA-CR-181720] p 174 A89-19943 p 175 A89-22618 preliminary design Use of CAD systems in design of Space Station and pace robots p 100 A89-20602 COMPETITION Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites Legal aspects of international competition in provision space robots and snace dehris of launch services p 171 A89-12113 Conservation of design knowledge --- of large complex [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] p 176 A89-22891 COMPUERS spaceborne systems Architectures and technologies for Columbus and p 117 A89-28740 p 2 A89-25161 A debugger for Ada tasking [AIAA PAPER 89-0186] p 176 A89-23078 Hermes on-board data systems Using Ada (R) on a workstation for large projects p 122 N89-16291 Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis Columbus operations - Planning and execution p 177 A89-26380 to advanced aerospace vehicles --- Guidance, Navigation COMPLEX SYSTEMS and Control Fluid science laboratory for Columbus, executive p 56 A89-25371 [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected summary [SG-RP-Al-024] A CAD method for the determination of free molecule p 93 N89-12022 flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 aerodynamic and solar radiation forces and moments Study of the deveopment of on-board distributed A comparison between single point excitation and base [AIAA PAPER 89-0455] p 160 A89-25372 oftware systems using Ada --- Columbus excitation for spacecraft modal survey FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the p 119 N89-12255 [ESA-CR(P)-2651] p 17 A89-15617 liminary sizing of fluid loop systems Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part p 9 A89-27845 On a useful functional representation of control system (SAE PAPER 881045) 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p 145 N89-12396 Control augmented structural synthesis with dynamic structure (NASA-CR-1721091 p 62 N89-16413 stability constraints Agreement on the International Space Station and the COMPONENT RELIABILITY [AIAA PAPER 89-1216] p 58 A89-30704 Columbus program. Documentation Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using p 178 N89-12502 Power components for the Space Station 20-kHz power (REPT-27/88) distribution system p 75 A89-15387 computer-aided engineering techniques Study of in-orbit servicing of Columbus elements by ALV, p 10 N89-10116 Space station electrical power system availability (ESA-CR(P)-26151 executive summary Program of research in structures and dynamics p 178 N89-18503 [ESA-CR(P)-2675] (NASA-CR-182198) p 83 N89-11802 p 28 N89-10838 [NASA-CR-1831911 Telescience system concept study. Volume 1: Executive Optimization-based design of control systems COMPONENTS summary --- Columbus space station p 59 N89-11405 Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems [AD-A196593] [MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-1] p 108 N89-18599 Integrated Structural Analysis And Control (ISAAC): study The Columbus polar platform ground segment p 33 N89-19341 [NASA-CR-179393] p 93 N89-12581 Issues and progress p 179 N89-18756 COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING COMPOSITE MATERIALS Information systems for the Space Station ERA Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings A finite element approach for composite space p 127 N89-18758 structures of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA Telescience system concept study, volume 2 --p 54 A89-20601 [IAF PAPER 88-273] n 18 AB9-17753 July 28-31 1987 Columbus space station Application of composite materials to space structures COMPUTER ANIMATION [MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-2] p 108 N89-19478 p 159 A89-21080 FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide COMBUSTION PHYSICS Large deflection static and dynamic finite element INASA-CR-42141 p 121 N89-15631 The modular combustion facility for the Space Station COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION analyses of composite beams with arbitrary cross-sectional laboratory - A requirements and capabilities study Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 131 A89-28421 [AIAA PAPER 89-0505] p 26 A89-30838 I AIAA PAPER 89-13631 environment p 65 N89-19855 COMFORT Refractory metal alloys and composites for space COMPUTER GRAPHICS The quantitative modelling of human spatial Space simulation using computer generated imagery [SAE PAPER 871907] p.8 A89-10597

nuclear power systems

p 113 N89-16986

[NASA-TM-101364]

p 49 N89-15530

habitabili

INASA-CR-177501 L

COMPUTER NETWORKS SUBJECT INDEX

		OODDEOT INDEX
Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph	An innovative approach to supplying an environment	Model description document for a computer program
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Open control/display system for a telerobotics work	for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems	for the emulation/simulation of a space station
station p 104 N89-10689	(AIAA PAPER 88-3978) p 88 A89-18170	environmental control and life support system (ESCM) [NASA-CR-181737] p 48 N89-13893
FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide	Space Station Data Management System architecture	Utility of emulation and simulation computer modeling
[NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631 MIT-KSC space life sciences telescience testbed	[AIAA PAPER 88-3979] p 116 A89-18171	of space station environmental control and life support
[NASA-CR-184769] p 186 N89-17996	Design of Space Station era mass storage systems p 118 A69-31033	systems [NASA-CR-181739] p 48 N89-13894
Interactive orbital proximity operations planning	Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using	Appendices to the model description document for a
system [NASA-TP-2839] p 155 N89-18039	computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116	computer program for the emulation/simulation of a space
A prototype fault diagnosis system for NASA space	[ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116 Analysis and specification tools in relation to the	station environmental control and life support system [NASA-CR-181738] p 10 N89-13895
station power management and control	APSE p 122 N89-16299	Appendices to the user's manual for a computer program
[AD-A202032] p 86 N89-18520 COMPUTER NETWORKS	Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage	for the emulation/simulation of a space station environmental control and life support system
A computer-based specification methodology	abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage	[NASA-CR-181736] p 10 N89-13896
p 122 N89-16301	collection p 11 N89-16300	User's manual for a computer program for the
The impact of common APSE interface set specifications on space station information systems	Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space	emulation/simulation of a space station Environmental Control and Life Support System (ESCM)
p 123 N89-16314	station p 124 N89-16337	[NASA-CR-181735] p 11 N89-13897
The CAIS 2 Project p 123 N89-16318	COMPUTER SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE	Simulation of the space station information system in
Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set	Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European	Ada p 125 N89-16355
p 123 N89-16319	Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122 N89-16305	Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid management facility, preliminary report
Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada	Paranoia.Ada: A diagnostic program to evaluate Ada	p 95 N89-16357
software components for real-time embedded system applications p 123 N89-16320	floating-point arithmetic p 125 N89-16361	The TAVERNS emulator: An Ada simulation of the space
The TAVERNS emulator: An Ada simulation of the space	Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems p 127 N89-19833	station data communications network and software development environment p 126 N89-16366
station data communications network and software	COMPUTER SYSTEMS PROGRAMS	Symbolic generation of equations of motion for
development environment p 126 N89-16366	Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European	dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody
Artificial intelligence and the space station software support environment p 126 N89-16374	Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122 N89-16305	space systems p 63 N89-17615 Variable gravity research facility
Space station Ada runtime support for nested atomic	Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al	[NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324
transactions p 126 N89-16375	applications p 127 N89-19838	Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles
COMPUTER PROGRAMMING Simplifying the construction of domain-specific	COMPUTER TECHNIQUES	(ADEPT) p 87 N89-19825
automatic programming systems: The NASA automated	Remote object configuration/orientation determination [NASA-CASE-NPO-17436-1-CU] p 61 N89-13764	Simulation of the human-telerobot interface p 186 N89-19861
software development workstation project	A prototype fault diagnosis system for NASA space	COMPUTERS
p 119 N89-10553 A proposed classification scheme for Ada-based	station power management and control	First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming
software products p 122 N89-16304	[AD-A202032] .p 86 N89-18520 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818	Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2
GSFC Ada programming guidelines	Space station payload operations scheduling with	[NASA-TM-101202] p 124 N89-16326
p 123 N89-16311	ESP2 p 156 N89-19819	CONCENTRATORS
Some design constraints required for the assembly of software components: The incorporation of atomic abstract	COMPUTER VISION  Real-time object determination for space robotics	Experimental evaluation of a solar thermophotovoltaic energy conversion module p 68 A89-15296
types into generically structured abstract types	p 98 A89-12026	Thermal distortion analysis of the Space Station solar
p 124 N89-16331	Service Vision Subsystem (SVS) orbital servicing	dynamic concentrator p 72 A89-15341
Paranoia.Ada: A diagnostic program to evaluate Ada floating-point arithmetic p 125 N89-16361	[ESA-CR(P)-2643] p 105 N89-12065 CAD-model-based vision for space applications	CONCURRENT PROCESSING
COMPUTER PROGRAMS	p 127 N89-19867	Concurrent development of fault management hardware and software in the SSM/PMAD Space Station
A user-friendly power system terminal/supervisor	Machine vision for space telerobotics and planetary	Module/Power Management And Distribution
program p 73 A89-15353 Improved load scheduling techniques	rovers p 109 N89-19879 A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity	p 114 A89-15336
p 73 A89-15356	operations p 109 N89-19881	CONDENSERS (LIQUEFIERS)  A condenser-boiler for a binary Rankine cycle space
FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the	Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular	power system p 66 A89-15212
preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems [SAE PAPER 881045] p 9 A89-27845	activity robot p 110 N89-20082  COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION	CONDENSING
Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and	Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to	Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001
the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] p 27 N89-10297	configuration change p 15 A89-11689	Kinetics of mineral condensation in the solar nebula p 146 N89-15019
[NASA-CR-183205] p 27 N89-10297 Process modelling for space station experiments	Flexibility modeling methods in multibody dynamics [AAS PAPER 87-431] p 16 A89-12647	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in
[NASA-CR-183274] p 4 N89-10922	An integrated and modular digital modeling approach	microgravity p 6 N89-15030
Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934	for the Space Station electrical power system	CONDUCTION
[NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934 OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop	development p 68 A89-15298 Simulation test beds for the Space Station electrical	Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650
[NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407	power system p 73 A89-15352	CONDUCTIVE HEAT TRANSFER
Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments	Dynamic characteristics of a 20 kHz resonant power	Transient three-dimensional heat conduction
simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code [DE88-016311] p.5 N89-13678	system - Fault identification and fault recovery p 73 A89-15357	computations using Brian's technique [AD-A201918] p 40 N89-19519
KAM (Knowledge Acquisition Module): A tool to simplify	Simulation of a dc inductor resonant inverter for	CONFERENCES
the knowledge acquisition process p 120 N89-15555	spacecraft power systems p 74 A89-15369	SAFE Association, Annual Symposium, 25th, Las Vegas,
Debugging tasked Ada programs p 121 N89-16280 GSFC Ada programming guidelines	Design, analysis and simulation of the main bus dynamics of spacecraft power systems	NV, Nov. 16-19, 1987, Proceedings
p 123 N89-16311	p 74 A89-15373	[AD-A199276] p 40 A89-10452 Yearbook 1987 l; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal
A risk management approach to CAIS development	OPSMODEL, an or-orbit operations simulation modeling	Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports
p 123 N89-16315 The CAIS 2 Project p 123 N89-16318	tool for Space Station	p 169 A89-10484
Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience	[AIAA PAPER 88-4732] p 149 A89-18309 A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space	Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings
with a kernel operating system interface set	Station maintenance and logistics operations	of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987 p 50 A89-11651
p 123 N89-16319  Ada and knowledge-based systems: A prototype	[AIAA PAPER 88-4753] p 150 A89-18328	Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the
combining the best of both worlds p 125 N89-16352	Aerospace simulation III; Proceedings of the SCS Multiconference, San Diego, CA, Feb. 3-5, 1988	Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987
Paranoia.Ada: A diagnostic program to evaluate Ada	p 99 A89-19551	[SPIE-851] p 96 A89-11803
floating-point arithmetic p 125 N89-16361	Real-time simulation of the Space Station mobile service	1988 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and
Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373	center p 99 A89-19566 Advanced physical-chemical life support systems	Automation, Philadelphia, PA, Apr. 24-29, 1988, Proceedings. Volumes 1, 2, & 3 p 97 A89-11901
Regenerative life support system research and	research	Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space, 30th, Brighton,
concepts	[SAE PAPER 881010] p 42 A89-27814	England, Oct. 10-17, 1987, Proceedings
[NASA-CR-184760] p 186 N89-17404 COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN	Mir mission report p 177 A89-31759	p 187 A89-12102
Columbus on-board software p 141 A89-13419	A mathematical problem and a Spacecraft Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) used to evaluate control	Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13,
Expert system structures for fault detection in	laws for flexible spacecraft. NASA/IEEE design	1987. Parts 1 & 2 p 1 A89-12626
spaceborne power systems p 114 A89-15347	challenge p 61 N89-13476	1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third
The Space Station Data Management System - Avionics		
that integrate	Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code	Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volumes 1, 2, 3, & 4

	20101077107	Stability analysis of large space structure control
International Modal Analysis Conference, 6th,	CONSISTENCY	systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671
Kissimmee, FL, Feb. 1-4, 1988, Proceedings, Volumes 1	Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based	
& 2 p 16 A89-15501	systems p 127 N89-19833	Control moment gyroscope configurations for the Space
The state of the s	CONSOLES	Station
Free-space laser communication technologies;	Telescience system concept study. Volume 1: Executive	[AAS PAPER 88-040] p 54 A89-20845
Proceedings of the Meeting, Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 11,	summary Columbus space station	Robustness optimization of structural and controller
12, 1988		
[SPIE-885] p 88 A89-15793	1	
AIAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa	CONSTRAINTS	Sensor failure detection using generalized parity
	Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 1:	relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22520
Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings	Physiological limitations to extravehicular activity in	Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible
p 129 A89-18289		
Aerospace simulation III; Proceedings of the SCS	space 17000	
Aerospace simulation in, Froceedings of the coo	[NASA-CR-172098] p 186 N89-17392	Analysis and simulation of a controlled rigid spacecraft
Multiconference, San Diego, CA, Feb. 3-5, 1988	Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2:	<ul> <li>Stability and instability near attractors</li> </ul>
p 99 A89-19551	Establishment of physiological and performance criteria	p 21 A89-28500
Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings		CONTROL SYSTEMS DESIGN
of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA,	for EVA gloves	
	[NASA-CR-172099] p 155 N89-17393	Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for
July 28-31, 1987 p 54 A89-20601	CONSTRUCTION	spacecraft under acceleration conditions
Guidance and control 1988; Proceedings of the Annual	Moonport: Transportation node in lunar orbit	[DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496
Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Conference.		Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three
HOCKY MOUNTAIN GUIDANCE AND CONTROL CONTROL		Vibration Control of a nexions manipolator with times
Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988 p 54 A89-20830	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10918
Automatic control; Proceedings of the Tenth Triennial	Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems	Reduced-order control design via the optimal projection
World Congress of IFAC, Munich, Federal Republic of	study task 6.1	approach - A homotopy algorithm for global optimality
Common tale 27 21 1097 Volume 6	[NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286	p 50 A89-11653
Germany, July 27-31, 1987. Volume 6	[10.00.10.10.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	
p 55 A89-24476	CONTAINERLESS MELTS	Decentralized control of large-scale systems
Space safety and rescue 1986-1987 Book	Contamination concerns in the modular containerless	p 13 A89-11658
p 181 A89-24844	processing facility	System identification experiments for flexible structure
	(AIAA PAPER 89-0403) p 160 A89-25338	control p 14 A89-11661
International Conference on Advances in	Containerless high-pressure petrology experiments in	A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter
Communication and Control Systems, 1st, Washington,	Containeress high-pressure periology experiments in	
DC, June 18-20, 1987, Proceedings p 56 A89-25868	the microgravity environment of the Space Station	
Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei,	p 6 N89-15045	'Daisy' - A laboratory facility to study the control of large
Describe of Chine Apr. 10.04 1007 Tophoical Dancer	CONTAMINANTS	flexible spacecraft p 14 A89-11664
Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers	WF/PC internal molecular contamination during system	A laboratory facility for flexible structure control
p 190 A89-26376		
International Conference on Industrial and Engineering		
Applications of Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems,	Contamination control requirements document JSC	Efficiency of structure-control systems
1st, University of Tennessee, Tullahoma, June 1-3, 1988,	30426 recommended updates p 167 N89-15800	p 51 A89-11670
	CONTAMINATION	Stability analysis of large space structure control
Proceedings. Volumes 1 & 2 p 152 A89-27601	WF/PC internal molecular contamination during system	systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671
Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth		
Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr.		
10-14, 1988 p 80 A89-29111	Environmental monitoring for Space Station WP01	configuration p 51 A89-11673
	p 166 N89-15792	On the active vibration control of distributed parameter
Economics and technology in U.S. space policy	GSFC contamination monitors for Space Station	systems p 14 A89-11674
Book p 191 A89-29150	p 166 N89-15793	An investigation of the time required for control of
Human Factors Society, Annual Meeting, 32nd,		
Anaheim, CA, Oct. 24-28, 1988. Proceedings. Volumes 1	CONTINUUM MECHANICS	structures p 51 A89-11676
	Dynamic continuum modeling of beamlike space	On a modal approach to the control of distributed
	structures using finite element matrices	parameter systems p 52 A89-11679
Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space	[AIAA PAPER 89-1383] p 26 A89-30856	Modified independent modal space control method for
Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics		
[NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063	Integrated Structural Analysis And Control (ISAAC):	
Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space	Issues and progress p 33 N89-19341	Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS
Technology for Future MACA Missions: Office operation	CONTINUUM MODELING	Mobile Remote Manipulator System p 96 A89-11688
Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder	Dynamic analysis of the Space Station truss structure	Analysis and test of a space truss foldable hinge
[NASA-CP-3016] p 192 N89-11760		p 15 A89-11692
Fifteenth Space Simulation Conference: Support the	based on a continuum representation	
Highway to Space Through Testing	[AIAA PAPER 89-1280] p 24 A89-30763	Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting
	CONTOUR SENSORS	of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814
	CAD-model-based vision for space applications	1988 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and
Nuclear technology for the year 2000	p 127 N89-19867	Automation, Philadelphia, PA, Apr. 24-29, 1988,
[DE88-005041] p 83 N89-13223	·	
Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop	CONTRACT MANAGEMENT	Proceedings. Volumes 1, 2, & 3 p 97 A89-11901
	Agreement on the International Space Station and the	Modelling of a 5-bar-linkage manipulator with one flexible
	Columbus program. Documentation	link p 97 A89-11905
Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the	[REPT-27/88] p 178 N89-12502	Orientation and shape control of optimally designed
Space Station -	[	
[NASA-CP-2494] p 193 N89-14998	CONTROL BOARDS	large space structures
Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station	Guidelines for the use of programmable display	[AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635
p 5 N89-15002	pushbuttons on the Space Station's telerobot control	Fault tolerant intelligent controller for Space Station
	panel p 103 A89-31609	subsystems p 114 A89-15337
First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming	CONTROL CONFIGURED VEHICLES	Overview of Power Management System functions for
Language Applications for the NASA Space Station,	CONTINUE CONTINUED VEHICLES	
volume 1	An experimental and analytical synthesis of controlled	
[NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279	structure design	ac bidirectional motor controller p 75 A89-15389
	[AIAA PAPER 89-1170] p 23 A89-30661	Exactly solving the weighted time/fuel optimal control
First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming	CONTROL EQUIPMENT	of an undamped harmonic oscillator p 17 A89-16152
Language Applications for the NASA Space Station,	Simulation and control of a 20 kHz spacecraft power	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams
volume 2		p 17 A89-16964
[NASA-TM-101202] p 124 N89-16326		
Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space	Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures.	Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot
	with applications p 19 A89-22505	arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty
Structures [AD-A194761] p 32 N89-19333	A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments	p 54 A89-20607
	under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity	Guidance and control 1988; Proceedings of the Annual
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	p 165 N89-15040	Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Conference,
(NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education		
(ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume	CONTROL MOMENT GYROSCOPES	Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988 p 54 A89-20830
	Control moment gyroscope configurations for the Space	Automated low-thrust guidance for the orbital
2 Author	Station	maneuvering vehicle
[NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073	[AAS PAPER 88-040] p 54 A89-20845	[AAS PAPER 88-007] p 151 A89-20836
CONFINEMENT		
Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal	An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing	Control moment gyroscope configurations for the Space
distancing mechanisms for space station design	[NASA-CR-4179] p 60 N89-11921	Station
	CONTROL SIMULATION	[AAS PAPER 88-040] p 54 A89-20845
(MADA GITTAGOS)	CETF Space Station payload pointing system design	CETF Space Station payload pointing system design
CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS	and applying togethility study. Critical Evaluation Task	and analysis feasibility study Critical Evaluation Task
Advancing automation and robotics technology for the	and analysis feasibility study Critical Evaluation Task	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
space station and for the US economy	Force	Force
	[AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846	[AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846
	Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis	Overview of Space Station attitude control system with
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	to advanced aerospace vehicles Guidance, Navigation	active momentum management
authorization, part 3		
[S-HRG-100-579-PT-3] p 192 N89-14180	and Control	
The 1989 National Aeronautics and Space	[AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371	Formulation and verification of frequency response
	Symbolic generation of equations of motion for	system identification techniques for large space
Administration authorization, volume 2	dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody	structures
[GPO-86-904] p 193 N89-14181		
Orbital space debris	space systems	
[GPO-88-188] p 193 N89-17614	CONTROL STABILITY	Quiet structures for precision pointing for Space
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Practical implementation issues for active control of large	Station Polar Platforms
p 194 N89-18261	flexible structures p 51 A89-11669	[AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-20850

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
p 194 N89-18261

CONTROL THEORY SUBJECT INDEX

Automated space vehicle control for rendezvous proximity operations p 151 A89-21804	On a useful functional representation of control system	Cyptom identification of a big of a second
proximity operations p 151 A89-21804	structure	System identification of suboptimal feedback control parameters based on limiting-performance/minimum-time
Robustness optimization of structural and controller	[NASA-CR-172109] p 62 N89-16413	characteristics p 63 N89-19340
parameters p 20 A89-22512	Adaptive control techniques for large space structures	Integrated Structural Analysis And Control (ISAAC):
A new generation of spacecraft control system -	[AD-A200208] p 62 N89-16901	Issues and progress p 33 N89-19341
'SCOS' p 176 A89-22619	Controls and guidance: Space p 63 N89-18402	Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to
All resistojet control of the NASA dual keel Space	Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space	uncertainty p 64 N89-19344
Station p 92 A89-24495	Structures	The optimal projection equations for fixed-order dynamic
The Space Station active thermal control technical	[AD-A194761] p 32 N89-19333	compensation: Existence, convergence and global
challenge	Adaptive control of large space structures	optimality p 12 N89-19345
[AIAA PAPER 89-0073] p 36 A89-25064	p 63 N89-19343	Decentralized/relegated control for large space
An integrated model of the Space Station Freedom active thermal control system	Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to	structures p 64 N89-19346
[AIAA PAPER 89-0319] p 36 A89-25271	uncertainty p 64 N89-19344	Frobenius-Hankel norm framework for disturbance
Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented	Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures p 64 NB9-19346	rejection and low order decentralized controller design
structural synthesis	structures p 64 NB9-19346 Frobenius-Hanket norm framework for disturbance	p 64 N89-19347
[AIAA PAPER 89-0844] p 20 A89-25613	rejection and low order decentralized controller design	A controlled component synthesis method for truss structure vibration control p 12 N89-19348
International Conference on Advances in	p 64 N89-19347	structure vibration control p 12 N89-19348 Maximum entropy/optimal projection design synthesis
Communication and Control Systems, 1st, Washington,	Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection	for decentralized control of large space structures
DC, June 18-20, 1987, Proceedings p 56 A89-25868	method: Application using multiple optimization criteria	[AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358
Robust multivariable control of large space structures	p 33 N89-19349	Intelligent control of robotic arm/hand systems for the
p 56 A89-25873	Damage detection and location in large space trusses	NASA EVA retriever using neural networks
On the Orbiter based construction of the Space Station	p 34 N89-19350	p 110 N89-20075
and associated dynamics p 152 A89-26383	Effects of reduced order modeling on the control of a	COOLING
Active vibration suppression for the mast flight system	large space structure	Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature
p 56 A89-26869	[AD-A201674] p 64 N89-19355	space applications p 35 A89-15210
Digital control system for a refrigerator heat pump for spacecraft environment	Maximum entropy/optimal projection design synthesis	Experimental constraints on heating and cooling rates
[SAE PAPER 881044] p 130 A89-27844	for decentralized control of large space structures	of refractory inclusions in the early solar system
Space Station thermal control during on-orbit	[AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358 CONTROL THEORY	COOLING SYSTEMS
assembly	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and	
[SAE PAPER 881070] p 36 A89-27866	control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations	A nonventing cooling system for space environment
Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with	p 13 A89-11094	extravehicular activity, using radiation and regenerable thermal storage
application to the control of a flexible system	Decentralized control of large-scale systems	[SAE PAPER 881063] p 153 A89-27860
p 57 A89-28632	p 13 A89-11658	Rotating solid radiative coolant system for space nuclear
On the design of the dissipative LQG-type controllers	Efficiency of structure-control systems	reactors
p 57 A89-28637	p 51 A89-11670	[DE88-016312] p 39 N89-14069
Nonlinear dynamics and control issues for flexible space	On a modal approach to the control of distributed	Capillary heat transport and fluid management device
platforms p 57 A89-28646	parameter systems p 52 A89-11679	[NASA-CASE-MFS-28217-1] p 39 N89-14392
Linearized models for the control of rotating beams	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with	COORDINATES
p 22 A89-28650	nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686	Remote object configuration/orientation determination
Control augmented structural synthesis with dynamic stability constraints	Model reference, sliding mode adaptive control for	[NASA-CASE-NPO-17436-1-CU] p 61 N89-13764
AIAA PAPER 89-1216  p 58 A89-30704	flexible structures p 53 A89-16709	Maneuvering equations in terms of quasi-coordinate
On the state estimation of structures with second order	A covariance control theory p 54 A89-20582	COPPER SELENIDES p 95 N89-19337
observers	Guidance and control 1988; Proceedings of the Annual Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Conference,	The potential of CulnSe2 and CdTe for space
[AIAA PAPER 89-1241] p 24 A89-30726	Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988 p 54 A89-20830	photovoltaic applications p 69 A89-15306
Integrated direct optimization of	International Conference on Advances in	CORIOLIS EFFECT
structure/regulator/observer for large flexible spacecraft	Communication and Control Systems, 1st, Washington,	Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] p 25 A89-30792	DC, June 18-20, 1987, Proceedings p 56 A89-25868	multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499
Control of flexible structures with spillover using an	Nonlinear stabilization of tethered satellites	Low-gravity facilities for Space Station planetology
augmented observer p 59 A89-31455	p 58 A89-28652	experiments p 6 N89-15032
Mission function control for deployment and retrieval	The fractional order state equations for the control of	CORRUGATED PLATES
of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467	viscoelastically damped structures	Truss-core corrugation for compressive loads
Control-structure interaction in precision pointing servo	[AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701	[NASA-CASE-LAR-13438-1] p 29 N89-12786
loops p 59 A89-31469 NASREN: Standard reference model for telerobot	Model correction using a symmetric eigenstructure	COSMIC DUST
		An interstellar dust component rich in C-12
	assignment technique	
control p 104 N89-10099	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855	p 159 A89-21941
control p 104 N89-10099 Optimization-based design of control systems	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to
control p 104 N89-10099 Optimization-based design of control systems [AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010
control p 104 N89-10099 Optimization-based design of control systems	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p. 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p. 154 A89-31467 A comparative overview of modal testing and system	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010 COSMIC RAYS
control p 104 N89-10099 Optimization-based design of control systems [AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010 COSMIC RAYS  Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently
control p 104 N89-10099 Optimization-based design of control systems [AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p. 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p. 154 A89-31467 A comparative overview of modal testing and system	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010 COSMIC RAYS  Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms
control p 104 N89-10099 Optimization-based design of control systems [AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Space station electrical power system availability study	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p 61 N89-15111	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010 COSMIC RAYS  Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms [AD-A201711] p 168 N89-18603 COSMOCHEMISTRY
control p 104 N89-10099 Optimization-based design of control systems [AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p 61 N89-15111 Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010 COSMIC RAYS  Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms  [AD-A201711] p 168 N89-18603
control p 104 N89-10099 Optimization-based design of control systems AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802 Decentralized adaptive control of large scale systems,	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p 61 N89-15111 Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010 COSMIC RAYS  Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms [AD-A201711] p 168 N89-18603 COSMOCHEMISTRY  Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002
control p 104 N89-10099 Optimization-based design of control systems [AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802 Decentralized adaptive control of large scale systems, with application to robotics	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p 61 N89-15111 Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures [AD-A194761] p 32 N89-19333	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010 COSMIC RAYS  Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms [AD-A201711] p 168 N89-18603 COSMOCHEMISTRY  Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud
control p 104 N89-10099 Optimization-based design of control systems [AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802 Decentralized adaptive control of large scale systems, with application to robotics [DE88-015409] p 60 N89-12303	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p 61 N89-15111 Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures [AD-A194761] p 32 N89-19333 Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010 COSMIC RAYS  Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms  [AD-A201711] p 168 N89-18603 COSMOCHEMISTRY  Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025
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control p 104 N89-10099 Optimization-based design of control systems [AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802 Decentralized adaptive control of large scale systems, with application to robotics [DE88-015409] p 60 N89-12303 Advancing automation and robotics technology for the space station and for the US economy [NASA-TM-100989] p 106 N89-13198	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p 61 N89-15111 Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures  [AD-A194761] p 32 N89-19333 Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to uncertainty p 64 N89-19344 Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures p 64 N89-19346	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010  COSMIC RAYS  Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms [AD-A201711] p 168 N89-18603  COSMOCHEMISTRY  Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud  p 165 N89-15025  COSMONAUTS  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  The Gagarin Scientific Lectures on Astronautics and
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control p 104 N89-10099 Optimization-based design of control systems AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802 Decentralized adaptive control of large scale systems, with application to robotics [DE88-015409] p 60 N89-12303 Advancing automation and robotics technology for the space station and for the US economy [NASA-TM-100989] p 106 N89-13198 Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes (supplement 6) [NASA-SP-7056(06)] p 5 N89-13459 Infinite-dimensional approach to system identification of Space Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) p 10 N89-13462 Stability analysis of large space structure control	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p 61 N89-15111 Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures [AD-A194761] p 32 N89-19333 Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to uncertainty p 64 N89-19344 Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures p 64 N89-19346 Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection method: Application using multiple optimization criteria p 33 N89-19349  CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERES Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an enclosed environment [SAE PAPER 881094] p 46 A89-27888	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010 COSMIC RAYS  Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms [AD-A201711] p 168 N89-18603 COSMOCHEMISTRY  Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud  Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud  COSMONAUTS  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851 The Gagarin Scientific Lectures on Astronautics and Aviation 1987 Russian book p 154 A89-32126 Current achievements in cosmonautics [NASA-TT-20365] p 178 N89-14245 COST ANALYSIS  Cost modelling for space programmes - The Columbus polar platform Space systems and their running costs
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control	AIAA PAPER 89-1382   p 26 A89-30855  Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p 61 N89-15111 Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures [AD-A194761] p 32 N89-19333 Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to uncertainty p 64 N89-19344 Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures p 64 N89-19346 Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection method: Application using multiple optimization criteria p 33 N89-19349  CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERES Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an enclosed environment [SAE PAPER 881094] p 46 A89-27888 European Space Suit System baseline [SAE PAPER 881115] p 177 A89-27906  CONTROLLERS Fault tolerant power controller p 73 A89-15355 Robustness optimization of structural and controller parameters p 20 A89-22512 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510 Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634 Fluidic momentum controller	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010  COSMIC RAYS  Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms [AD-A201711] p 168 N89-18603  COSMOCHEMISTRY  Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025  COSMONAUTS p 165 N89-15025  COSMONAUTS p 166 N89-15025  COSMONAUTS p 190 A89-23851  The Gagarin Scientific Lectures on Astronautics and Aviation 1987 Russian book p 154 A89-32126  Current achievements in cosmonautics [NASA-TT-20365] p 178 N89-14245  COST ANALYSIS  Cost modelling for space programmes - The Columbus polar platform p 187 A89-13418  Space systems and their running costs [IAF PAPER 88-571] p 188 A89-17858  Economics and rationale for material processing using free-thying platforms p 3 A89-26386  Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer vehicle [NASA-CR-18391] p 95 N89-18506  COST EFFECTIVENESS  Mixed fleet assessment for on-orbit consumables resupply [IAIAA PAPER 88-4750] p 135 A89-18325  Roger B. Chaffee Space Operations Logistics
control p 104 N89-10099 Optimization-based design of control systems AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802 Decentralized adaptive control of large scale systems, with application to robotics [DE88-015409] p 60 N89-12303 Advancing automation and robotics technology for the space station and for the US economy [NASA-TM-100989] p 106 N89-13198 Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes (supplement 6) [NASA-SP-7056(06)] p 5 N89-13459 Infinite-dimensional approach to system identification of Space Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) p 10 N89-13462 Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466 Optimization-based design of control systems for flexible structures p 29 N89-13471 Combined problem of slew maneuver control and vibration suppression p 61 N89-13473 Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 50 N89-13474 A mathematical problem and a Spacecraft Control laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) used to evaluate control laws for flexible spacecraft. NASA/IEEE design challenge p 61 N89-13476 Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles (ADEPT) p 11 N89-15567	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p 61 N89-15111 Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures [AD-A194761] p 32 N89-19333 Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to uncertainty p 64 N89-19344 Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures p 64 N89-19346 Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection method: Application using multiple optimization criteria p 33 N89-19349  CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERES Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an enclosed environment [SAE PAPER 881094] p 46 A89-27888 European Space Suit System baseline [SAE PAPER 881115] p 177 A89-27906  CONTROLLERS Fault tolerant power controller p 73 A89-15355 Robustness optimization of structural and controller parameters p 20 A89-22512 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-22510 Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634 Fluidic momentum controller	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010  COSMIC RAYS  Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms [AD-A201711] p 168 N89-18603  COSMOCHEMISTRY  Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud  Cosmochemistry  Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 165 N89-15002  Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud  Cosmonauts  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  The Gagarin Scientific Lectures on Astronautics and Aviation 1987 Russian book p 154 A89-32126  Current achievements in cosmonautics [NASA-TT-20365] p 178 N89-14245  COST ANALYSIS  Cost modelling for space programmes - The Columbus polar platform p 187 A89-13418  Space systems and their running costs [IAF PAPER 88-571] p 188 A89-17858  Economics and rationale for material processing using free-tlying platforms p 3 A89-26386  Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer vehicle [NASA-CR-183391] p 95 N89-18506  COST EFFECTIVENESS  Mixed fleet assessment for on-orbit consumables resupply [AIAA PAPER 88-4750] p 135 A89-18325  Roger B. Chaffee Space Operations Logistics Engineering Research Center
control Optimization-based design of control systems (AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity (NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Space station electrical power system availability study (NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Space station electrical power system availability study (NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802 Decentralized adaptive control of large scale systems, with application to robotics (DE88-015409) p 60 N89-12303 Advancing automation and robotics technology for the space station and for the US economy (NASA-TM-100989) p 106 N89-13198 Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes (supplement 6) (NASA-SP-7056(06)] p 5 N89-13459 Infinite-dimensional approach to system identification of Space Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466 Optimization-based design of control systems for flexible structures p 29 N89-13471 Combined problem of slew maneuver control and vibration suppression p 61 N89-13473 Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration A mathematical problem and a Spacecraft Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) used to evaluate control laws for flexible spacecraft. NASA/IEEE design challenge p 61 N89-13476 Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles (ADEPT) p 11 N89-15567 A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p 61 N89-15111 Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures [AD-A194761] p 32 N89-19333 Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to uncertainty p 64 N89-19344 Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures p 64 N89-19346 Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection method: Application using multiple optimization criteria p 33 N89-19349  CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERES Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an enclosed environment [SAE PAPER 881094] p 46 A89-27888 European Space Suit System baseline [SAE PAPER 881115] p 177 A89-27906  CONTROLLERS Fault tolerant power controller p 73 A89-15355 Robustness optimization of structural and controller parameters p 20 A89-22512 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-22510 Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] p 85 N89-15379	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010  COSMIC RAYS  Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms [AD-A201711] p 168 N89-18603  COSMOCHEMISTRY  Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud  p 165 N89-15025  COSMONAUTS  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  The Gagarin Scientific Lectures on Astronautics and Aviation 1987 Russian book p 154 A89-32126  Current achievements in cosmonautics [NASA-TT-20365] p 178 N89-14245  COST ANALYSIS  Cost modelling for space programmes - The Columbus polar platform p 187 A89-13418  Space systems and their running costs [IAF PAPER 88-571] p 188 A89-17858  Economics and rationale for material processing using free-flying platforms p 3 A89-26386  Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer vehicle [NASA-CR-183391]  COST EFFECTIVENESS  Mixed fleet assessment for on-orbit consumables resupply [AIAA PAPER 88-4750] p 135 A89-18325  Roger B. Chaffee Space Operations Logistics Engineering Research Center [AIAA PAPER 88-4751] p 150 A89-18326
control Optimization-based design of control systems (AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity (NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Space station electrical power system availability study (NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Space station electrical power system availability study (NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802 Decentralized adaptive control of large scale systems, with application to robotics (DE88-015409] p 60 N89-12303 Advancing automation and robotics technology for the space station and for the US economy (NASA-TM-100989] p 106 N89-13198 Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes (supplement 6) (Supplement 6) (Supplement 6) (SASA-SP-7056(06)] p 5 N89-13459 Infinite-dimensional approach to system identification of Space Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) p 10 N89-13462 Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466 Optimization-based design of control systems for flexible structures p 29 N89-13471 Combined problem of slew maneuver control and vibration suppression p 61 N89-13473 Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 10 N89-13473 A mathematical problem and a Spacecraft Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) used to evaluate control laws for flexible spacecraft. NASA/IEEE design challenge p 61 N89-13476 A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system control	AIAA PAPER 89-1382   p 26 A89-30855	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010  COSMIC RAYS  Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms [AD-A201711] p 168 N89-18603  COSMOCHEMISTRY  Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud  Cosmochemistry  Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 165 N89-15002  Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud  Cosmonauts  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  The Gagarin Scientific Lectures on Astronautics and Aviation 1987 Russian book p 154 A89-32126  Current achievements in cosmonautics [NASA-TT-20365] p 178 N89-14245  COST ANALYSIS  Cost modelling for space programmes - The Columbus polar platform p 187 A89-13418  Space systems and their running costs [IAF PAPER 88-571] p 188 A89-17858  Economics and rationale for material processing using free-tlying platforms p 3 A89-26386  Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer vehicle [NASA-CR-183391] p 95 N89-18506  COST EFFECTIVENESS  Mixed fleet assessment for on-orbit consumables resupply [AIAA PAPER 88-4750] p 135 A89-18325  Roger B. Chaffee Space Operations Logistics Engineering Research Center
control Optimization-based design of control systems (AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity (NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Space station electrical power system availability study (NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Space station electrical power system availability study (NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802 Decentralized adaptive control of large scale systems, with application to robotics (DE88-015409) p 60 N89-12303 Advancing automation and robotics technology for the space station and for the US economy (NASA-TM-100989) p 106 N89-13198 Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes (supplement 6) (NASA-SP-7056(06)] p 5 N89-13459 Infinite-dimensional approach to system identification of Space Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466 Optimization-based design of control systems for flexible structures p 29 N89-13471 Combined problem of slew maneuver control and vibration suppression p 61 N89-13473 Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration A mathematical problem and a Spacecraft Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) used to evaluate control laws for flexible spacecraft. NASA/IEEE design challenge p 61 N89-13476 Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles (ADEPT) p 11 N89-15567 A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p 61 N89-15111 Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures [AD-A194761] p 32 N89-19333 Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to uncertainty p 64 N89-19344 Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures p 64 N89-19346 Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection method: Application using multiple optimization criteria p 33 N89-19349  CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERES Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an enclosed environment [SAE PAPER 881094] p 46 A89-27888 European Space Suit System baseline [SAE PAPER 881115] p 177 A89-27906  CONTROLLERS Fault tolerant power controller p 73 A89-15355 Robustness optimization of structural and controller parameters p 20 A89-22512 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-22510 Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] p 85 N89-15379 Spillover stabilization in the control of large flexible space structures p 63 N89-16902	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to a Space Station p 164 N89-15010  COSMIC RAYS  Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms [AD-A201711] p 168 N89-18603  COSMOCHEMISTRY  Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025  COSMONAUTS  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  The Gagarin Scientific Lectures on Astronautics and Aviation 1987 Russian book p 154 A89-32126  Current achievements in cosmonautics [NASA-TT-20365] p 178 N89-14245  COST ANALYSIS  Cost modelling for space programmes - The Columbus polar platform p 187 A89-13418  Space systems and their running costs [IAF PAPER 88-571] p 188 A89-17858  Economics and rationale for material processing using free-flying platforms p 3 A89-26386  Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer vehicle [NASA-CR-183391] p 95 N89-18506  COST EFFECTIVENESS  Mixed fleet assessment for on-orbit consumables resupply [AIAA PAPER 88-4750] p 135 A89-18325  Roger B. Chaffee Space Operations Logistics Engineering Research Center [AIAA PAPER 88-4751] p 150 A89-18326  Application of queuing theory to on-orbit logistics

DEHUMIDIFICATION SUBJECT INDEX

p 63 N89-18402 Containerless high-pressure petrology experiments in Model reduction and control of flexible structures using Controls and guidance: Space the microgravity environment of the Space Station Krylov subspaces A methodology for automation and robotics evaluation p 6 N89-15045 [AÍAA PAPÉR 89-1237] p 58 A89-30722 applied to the space station telerobotic services CRYSTAL STRUCTURE DATA RETRIEVAL p 109 N89-19882 Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in Telescience in the Space Station era COST ESTIMATES p 6 N89-15030 p 99 A89-20110 microgravity CUPOLAS Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems DATA SMOOTHING study task 6 1 Recursive dynamics of topological trees of rigid bodies Space Station cupola definition p 193 N89-15286 [NASA-CR-172103] p 131 A89-27915 [SAE PAPER 881124] via Kalman filtering and Bryson-Frazier smoothing Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary transportation company (GRET) DATA STORAGE D p 148 N89-19330 (ILR-MITT-208) Making acceleration data more accessible and useful microgravity investigators p 128 A89-17103 COST REDUCTION Some necessary conditions for space logistics models [AIAA PAPER 88-4708] p 129 A89-18293 to microgravity investigators DAMAGE Design of Space Station era mass storage systems The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 118 A89-31033 p 163 N89-12589 COES - An approach to operations and check-out Some design constraints required for the use of generic Extension and validation of a method for locating p 117 A89-22623 standards damaged members in large space trusses software in embedded systems: Packages which manage Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage p 30 N89-14925 Executive summary --- spacecraft p 11 N89-16300 DAMAGE ASSESSMENT p 39 N89-18523 MBB-ATA-RP-ER-046-VOL-11 Evaluation of two identification methods for damage etection in large space trusses p 13 A89-11660 DATA SYSTEMS Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume detection in large space trusses Columbus data management 2: Synthesis and recommendations --- spacecraft On-orbit damage assessment for large space [IAF PAPER 88-091] p 173 A89-17672 p 40 N89-18524 [MBB-ATA-RP-ER-045-VOL-2] p 151 A89-19913 Toward a complete EOS data and information system COSTS Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites p 145 A89-31941 The NASA programme in the 1990s and beyond | MBB-UC-0004-88-PUB | p 176 A89-22891 Characterizing the damage potential of ricochet debris due to an oblique hypervelocity impact | AIAA PAPER 89-14101 and space debris DATA TRANSMISSION p 189 A89-19384 p 174 A89-18348 Columbus aims at autonomy COVARIANCE **DECISION MAKING** p 54 A89-20582 A covariance control theory Human activities in outer space - A framework for CRANES p 188 A89-16139 decision-making Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive Locating damaged members in a truss structure using The decision to build the Space Station - Too weak a modal test data - A demonstration experiment p 189 A89-19388 commitment? [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768 p 27 A89-30893 I AIAA PAPER 89-12911 Automation of spacecraft control centers Damage detection and location in large space trusses An integrated in-space construction facility for the 21st p 154 N89-10078 p 34 N89-19350 A knowledge-based decision support system for payload century [NASA-TM-101515] p 30 N89-13486 DAMPING p 120 N89-15578 scheduling Tether applications **DECISION THEORY** A space crane concept: Preliminary design and static p 145 N89-10934 INASA-CR-1793921 Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities p 30 N89-13815 DATA ACQUISITION in Space Station applications
DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS p 8 A89-11811 [NASA-TM-101498] Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS schoology p 118 A89-31009 CRATERING technology p 5 N89-14999 Physiological effects of repeated decompression and Planetary impact experimentation Space environment laboratory data acquisition and Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a recent advances in decompression sickness research display system 2 A review p 164 N89-15009 facility definition LPB88-2054711 [SAE PAPER 881072] p 45 A89-27868 CREW PROCEDURES (INFLIGHT) KAM (Knowledge Acquisition Module): A tool to simplify DECONTAMINATION OPSMODEL, an or-orbit operations simulation modeling the knowledge acquisition process p 120 N89-15555 A microprocessor-based, solar cell parameter A Sterile Water for Injection System (SWIS) for use in tool for Space Station the production of resuscitative fluids aboard the Space p 149 A89-18309 [AIAA PAPER 88-4732] measurement system Station OMV mission operations p 85 N89-17348 (AD-A200227) | SAE PAPER 881016| [AIAA PAPER 89-0587] p 152 A89-25469 DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS Prospects for a contamination-free ultravacuum facility CREW WORKSTATIONS Design of the ST Data Management Facility catalog p 144 A89-28950 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space in low-earth orbit p 144 A89-27221 DEEP SPACE NETWORK Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems Space Station-based deep-space optical communication p 156 A89-10595 [SAE PAPER 871716] p 88 A89-15796 study [NASA-CR-179393] experiments CRITICAL EXPERIMENTS Analysis of SP-100 critical experiments
[DE88-014429] P p 93 N89-12581 DEFENSE PROGRAM p 82 N89-11508 DATA BASES Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO Conservation of design knowledge --- of large complex **CROP GROWTH** p 68 A89-15293 An agricultural crop yield model by satellite: A spaceborne systems p 2 A89-25161 DEFLECTION [AIAA PAPER 89-0186] simulation Large deflection static and dynamic finite element [INPE-4639-PRE/1350] p 192 N89-12106 DATA LINKS analyses of composite beams with arbitrary cross-sectional Design of Space Station era mass storage systems CRYOGENIC FLUID STORAGE p 118 A89-31033 warping [AIAA PAPER 89-1363] Technology requirements for an orbiting fuel depot - A p 26 A89-30838 DATA MANAGEMENT necessary element of a space infrastructure DEGRADATION p 180 A89-17641 [IAF PAPER 88-035] p 1 Superfluid Helium Tanker (SFHT) study Telescience, an operational approach to science High energy-intensity atomic oxygen beam source for investigation low earth orbit materials degradation studies p 180 N89-18518 [NASA-CR-172116] [IAF PAPER 88-011] p 115 A89-17630 p 145 N89-11504 [DE88-014316] CRYOGENIC FLUIDS The concept of telescience Materials selection for long life in LEO: A critical Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly p 115 A89-17631 HAF PAPER 88-0121 NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1 p 94 N89-13786
Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] Space Station Data Management System architecture p 116 A89-18171 [AIAA PAPER 88-3979] Atomic oxygen effects on candidate coatings for management facility, preliminary report An environment for the integration and test of the Space long-term spacecraft in low earth orbit p 95 N89-16357 Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678 p 163 N89-12592 CRYOGENIC ROCKET PROPELLANTS Advanced data management design for autonomous Environment assisted degradation mechanisms in advanced light metals Orbital cryogenic depot for support of space transfer telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic vehicle operations [IAF PAPER 88-205] p 112 N89-15232 p 118 N89-10096 [NASA-CR-181049] p 135 A89-17726 processors Study of the develpment of on-board distributed A microprocessor-based, solar cell parameter Mixed fleet assessment for on-orbit consumables measurement system oftware systems using Ada --- Columbus resupply
[AIAA PAPER 88-4750] p 85 N89-17348 AD-A200227 p 119 N89-12255 p 135 A89-18325 IESA-CR(P)-26511 DEGREES OF FREEDOM A computer-based specification methodology CRYOGENIC STORAGE p 122 N89-16301 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three Tethered versus attached cryogenic propellant storage p 13 A89-10918 degrees of freedom p 142 A89-16504 Space station Ada runtime support for nested atomic at Space Station Modelling of a 5-bar-linkage manipulator with one flexible Orbital cryogenic depot for support of space transfer p 126 N89-16375 transactions p 97 A89-11905 DATA PROCESSING vehicle operations Three degree-of-freedom force feedback control for bootic mating of umbilical lines p 106 N89-14156 p 135 A89-17726 [IAF PAPER 88-205] Communication and data processing robotic mating of umbilical lines CRYOGENICS [DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490 Development of kinematic equations and determination p 4 N89-11777 Flight projects overview Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space of workspace of a 6 DOF closed-kinematic chain mechanism end-effector with CRYSTAL GROWTH Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics Space-grown protein crystals will aid in drug research [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 [NASA-CR-183241] p 107 N89-17444 p 190 A89-21398 p 126 N89-18403 Data systems A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity Concepts for crystallization of organic material under p 109 N89-19881 DATA REDUCTION operations p 143 A89-24674 Block-Krylov component synthesis method for structural DEHUMIDIFICATION Prospects for a contamination-free ultravacuum facility p 17 A89-16161 Dehumidification via membrane separation for model reduction p 144 A89-28950 in low-earth orbit

Making acceleration data more accessible and useful

to microgravity investigators

p 128 A89-17103

Experimental studies of crystal-melt differentiation in

planetary basalt compositions

p 146 N89-15018

n 43 A89-27837

space-based applications

(SAE PAPER 8810371)

DEPLOYMENT SUBJECT INDEX

**DOWNLINKING** 

DIGITAL SYSTEMS

Equations of motion of systems of variable-mass bodies for space structure deployment simulation	Digital control system for a refrigerator heat pump for	Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink
p 8 A89-11684	spacecraft environment [SAE PAPER 881044] p 130 A89-27844	performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  DROPS (LIQUIDS)
Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages	DIODES	Basic and applied research related to the technology
[AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674	Data systems p 126 N89-18403 DIPOLE ANTENNAS	of space energy conversion systems
Development of a verification program for deployable	Dynamics of the orbiter based WISP experiment	DURABILITY p 39 N89-15456
truss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-10936	Waves In Space Plasmas	The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program
DEPOSITION	[AIAA PAPER 89-0540] p 89 A89-25433 DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITES	p 163 N89-12589 Materials selection for long life in LEO: A critical
Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials p 165 N89-15027	Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems	evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom
Space Station surface deposition monitoring	ground support [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816	systems p 112 N89-12590 Atomic oxygen effects on candidate coatings for
ρ 167 N89-15799 <b>DEPTH</b>	[ESA-CH(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  DIRECT CURRENT	long-term spacecraft in low earth orbit
Stereo depth distortions in teleoperation	Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight	p 163 N89-12592
[NASA-CR-180242] p 105 N89-12199	applications p 69 A89-15299	Debris-cloud collisions: Accretion studies in the Space
DESIGN ANALYSIS  Physical/technical principles behind the development	Dynamic characteristics of a 20 kHz resonant power system - Fault identification and fault recovery	Station p 165 N89-15033
and application of spacecraft Russian book	p 73 A89-15357	DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS  Dynamic simulation, an indispensable tool in the
p 170 A89-10716 The integrated analysis capability (IAC Level 2.0)	Simulation of a dc inductor resonant inverter for spacecraft power systems p 74 A89-15369	construction and operation of future orbital systems
p 9 A89-12180	spacecraft power systems p 74 A89-15369  The state-of-the-art of dc power distribution	[DGLR PAPER 87-127] p 170 A89-10534
SP-100 nuclear subsystem design p 71 A89-15329	systems/components for space applications	Flexibility modeling methods in multibody dynamics [AAS PAPER 87-431] p 16 A89-12647
Power system design analysis computer program p 74 A89-15370	[NASA-CR-182743] p 82 N89-10941	Dynamic characteristics of a 20 kHz resonant power
Design, analysis and simulation of the main bus	DIRECTIONAL SOLIDIFICATION (CRYSTALS) Process modelling for space station experiments	system - Fault identification and fault recovery p 73 A89-15357
dynamics of spacecraft power systems	[NASA-CR-183274] p 4 N89-10922	A comparison between single point excitation and base
p 74 A89-15373 Conceptual design of platforms in 1990's	DISPLACEMENT  Non-linear strain-displacement relations and flexible	excitation for spacecraft modal survey
[IAF PAPER 88-0004] p 2 A89-17627	multibody dynamics	DYNAMIC CONTROL p 17 A89-15617
Robot hands and extravehicular activity p 104 N89-10097	[AIAA PAPER 89-1202] p 23 A89-30692	Dynamics and control of flexible robot manipulators
Space-based multifunctional end effector systems	DISPLAY DEVICES Three beam-combining schemes in a color projection	P 52 A89-11683
functional requirements and proposed designs	display p 87 A89-10265	Nonlinear dynamics and control issues for flexible space platforms p 57 A89-28646
[NASA-CR-180390] p 105 N89-11237 PV modules for ground testing	An evaluation of interactive displays for trajectory	Nonlinear dynamics of flexible structures - Geometrically
[NASA-CR-179476] p 82 N89-11315	planning and proximity operations	exact formulation and stability p 22 A89-28651
Thermal/structural design verification strategies for	[AIAA PAPER 88-3963] p 149 A89-18130 American and Japanese control-display stereotypes -	Nonlinear finite element simulation of the large angle motion of flexible bodies
large space structures p 38 N89-12602	Possible implications for design of Space Station	[AIAA PAPER 89-1201] p 23 A89-30691
IRIS thermal balance test within ESTEC LSS p 38 N89-12603	systems p 184 A89-31606	Control of articulated and deformable space structures
A multimegawatt space power source radiator design	Guidelines for the use of programmable display pushbuttons on the Space Station's telerobot control	p 27 A89-31091 A new approach to the analysis and control of large
[DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662	panel p 103 A89-31609	space structures, phase 1
Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system analysis study, 1985. Volume 2: OTV concept definition	Open control/display system for a telerobotics work	[AD-A198143] p 62 N89-15156
and evaluation. Book 2: OTV concept definition	station p 104 N89-10089	The dynamics and control of large flexible space
[NASA-CR-183543] p 93 N89-13449	Space environment laboratory data acquisition and display system 2	structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975
Results of an integrated structure-control law design	[PB88-205471] p 119 N89-13299	Control of flexible structures; Model errors, robustness
sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p 61 N89-15111	DISTORTION Stereo depth distortions in teleoperation	measures, and optimization of feedback controllers
A mathematical formulation of the SCOLE control	(NASA-CR-180242) p 105 N89-12199	[AD-A202234] p 64 N89-19596 DYNAMIC LOADS
problem. Part 2: Optimal compensator design [NASA-CR-181720] p 11 N89-15163	Reducing distortion and internal forces in truss structures	Flight loading and its experimental simulation for future
[NASA-CR-181720] p.11 N89-15163 Wear consideration in gear design for space	by member exchanges [NASA-TM-101535] p 32 N89-16194	spacecraft systems
applications	DISTRIBUTED PARAMETER SYSTEMS	An automated dynamic load for power system
[NASA-TM-101457] p 166 N89-15414	On the active vibration control of distributed parameter	development p 87 A89-15354
The elements of design knowledge capture p.11 N89-15554	Systems p 14 A89-11674	Exact static and dynamic stiffness matrices for general
Design of a simulation environment for laboratory	Observability of a Bernoulli-Euler beam using PVF2 as a distributed sensor p 15 A89-11675	variable cross section members [AIAA PAPER 89-1258] p 24 A89-30743
management by robot organizations	Optimal control of large flexible space structures using	Large deflection static and dynamic finite element
p 107 N89-15591 Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer	distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677	analyses of composite beams with arbitrary cross-sectional
vehicle	On a modal approach to the control of distributed parameter systems p 52 A89-11679	warping [AIAA PAPER 89-1363] p. 26 A89-30838
[NASA-CR-183391] p 95 N89-18506	Techniques for the identification of distributed systems	[AIAA PAPER 89-1363] p 26 A89-30838  DYNAMIC MODELS
Maximum entropy/optimal projection design synthesis		DIAMBIC MODELS
for decentralized control of large space structures	using the finite element approximation	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with
for decentralized control of large space structures [AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358	using the finite element approximation p 19 A89-20587	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p.52 A89-11686
[AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358 Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements	using the finite element approximation p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING An innovative approach to supplying an environment	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p.52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to
[AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358 Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar	using the finite element approximation p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected
[AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358 Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base	using the finite element approximation p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies
[AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358 Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar	using the finite element approximation p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661
[AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358 Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base [NASA-CR-172117] p 156 N89-19809  DETECTORS Evaluation of available analytical techniques for	using the finite element approximation p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems [AIAA PAPER 88-3978] An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 Dynamic performance battery model for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276
[AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358 Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base [NASA-CR-172117] p 156 N89-19809  DETECTORS Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water	using the finite element approximation p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems [AIAA PAPER 88-3978] An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 Dynamic performance battery model for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276 Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for
[AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358 Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base [NASA-CR-172117] p 156 N89-19809  DETECTORS Evaluation of available analytical techniques for	using the finite element approximation  p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING  An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  [AIAA PAPER 88-3978]  An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station  p 118 N89-10077	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 Dynamic performance battery model for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276 Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures
AD-A202375   p 34 N89-19358   Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base   NASA-CR-172117   p 156 N89-19809	using the finite element approximation p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  AIAA PAPER 88-3978  p 88 A89-18170 An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077 Advanced data management design for autonomous	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661  Dynamic performance battery model — for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767
AD-A202375   p 34 N89-19358   Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base   NASA-CR-172117   p 156 N89-19809	using the finite element approximation  p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING  An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  [AIAA PAPER 88-3978]  An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station  p 118 N89-10077  Advanced data management design for autonomous telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 Dynamic performance battery model for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276 Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767 Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty
AD-A202375   p 34 N89-19358   Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base   NASA-CR-172117   p 156 N89-19809	using the finite element approximation  p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING  An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  [AIAA PAPER 88-3978]  An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station  p 118 N89-10077  Advanced data management design for autonomous telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors  p 118 N89-10096  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661  Dynamic performance battery model — for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A69-17767  Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty p 54 A89-20607
AD-A202375   p 34 N89-19358     Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base   N89-19809     DETECTORS   p 156 N89-19809     DETECTORS   Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071     DIAGNOSIS   The ISA expert system - A prototype system for failure diagnosis on the Space Station p 102 A89-27605     Strategies for adding adaptive learning mechanisms to rule-based diagnostic expert systems   p 120 N89-15587	using the finite element approximation  p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING  An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  [AIAA PAPER 88-3978]  An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station  p 118 N89-10077  Advanced data management design for autonomous telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors  p 118 N89-10096  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays  [NASA-CR-183223]  p 119 N89-14695	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661  Dynamic performance battery model — for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A69-17767  Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty p 54 A89-20607  Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by
AD-A202375   p 34 N89-19358     Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base   N89-19809     DETECTORS   p 156 N89-19809     DETECTORS   Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071     DIAGNOSIS   The ISA expert system - A prototype system for failure diagnosis on the Space Station p 102 A89-27605     Strategies for adding adaptive learning mechanisms to rule-based diagnostic expert systems   p 120 N89-15587     DIATOMIC GASES   DIATOMIC GASES	using the finite element approximation  p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING  An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  [AIAA PAPER 88-3978]  An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  p 11 A89-19678  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station  p 118 N89-10077  Advanced data management design for autonomous telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors  p 118 N89-10096  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays [NASA-CR-183223]  First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 Dynamic performance battery model — for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276 Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767 Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty p 54 A89-20607 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631
AD-A202375   p 34 N89-19358 Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base   N89-19358   N89-19809	using the finite element approximation  p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING  An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  [AIAA PAPER 88-3978] p 88 A89-18170  An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station  p 118 N89-10077  Advanced data management design for autonomous telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors p 118 N89-10096  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays [NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695  First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies  [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661  Dynamic performance battery model — for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A69-17767  Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty p 54 A89-20607  Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631  Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725
AD-A202375   p 34 N89-19358     Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base   N89-19809     DETECTORS   p 156 N89-19809     DETECTORS   Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071     DIAGNOSIS   The ISA expert system - A prototype system for failure diagnosis on the Space Station p 102 A89-27605     Strategies for adding adaptive learning mechanisms to rule-based diagnostic expert systems   p 120 N89-15587     DIATOMIC GASES   DIATOMIC GASES	using the finite element approximation  p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING  An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  [AIAA PAPER 88-3978]  An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station  Advanced data management design for autonomous telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors  p 118 N89-10096  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays  [NASA-CR-18323]  p 119 N89-14695  First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1  [NASA-TM-101201]  p 121 N89-16279	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661  Dynamic performance battery model — for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty p 54 A89-20607  Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631  Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725  Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural
AD-A202375   p 34 N89-19358   Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base   INASA-CR-172117   p 156 N89-19809      DETECTORS	using the finite element approximation  p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING  An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  [AIAA PAPER 88-3978]  An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  p 19 A89-19678  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station  p 118 N89-10077  Advanced data management design for autonomous telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors  p 118 N89-10096  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays  [NASA-CR-183223]  p 119 N89-14695  First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1  [NASA-TM-101201]  p 121 N89-16279  The testability of Ada programs	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 Dynamic performance battery model — for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276 Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767 Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty p 54 A89-20607 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] Design, analysis, and lesting of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station
AD-A202375   p 34 N89-19358   Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base   N89-19809	using the finite element approximation  p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING  An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  [AIAA PAPER 88-3978]  An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station  Advanced data management design for autonomous telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors  p 118 N89-10096  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays  [NASA-CR-18323]  p 119 N89-14695  First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1  [NASA-TM-101201]  p 121 N89-16279	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 Dynamic performance battery model — for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276 Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767 Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty p 54 A89-20607 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725 Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815
AD-A202375   p 34 N89-19358     Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base   N89-19809     DETECTORS   p 156 N89-19809     DETECTORS   Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water   p 50 N89-20071     DIAGNOSIS   The ISA expert system - A prototype system for failure diagnosis on the Space Station   p 102 A89-27605     Strategies for adding adaptive learning mechanisms to rule-based diagnostic expert systems   p 120 N89-15587     DIATOMIC GASES   P 163 N89-12589     DIGITAL COMPUTERS   Aftificial intelligence application to space logistics   AlAA PAPER 88-4754   p 99 A89-18329     DIGITAL FILTERS   DIGITAL FILTERS   DIGITAL FILTERS   P 199 A89-18329     DIGITAL FILTERS   DIGITAL FILTERS   P 199 A89-18329     DIGITAL FILTERS   DIGITAL FILTERS   P 199 A89-18329     DIGITAL FILTERS   P 199 A89-183	using the finite element approximation  p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING  An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  [AIAA PAPER 88-3978]  An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  p 11 A89-19678  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station  p 118 N89-10077  Advanced data management design for autonomous telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors  p 118 N89-10096  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays  [NASA-CR-183223]  p 119 N89-14695  First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1  [NASA-TM-101201]  The testability of Ada programs  p 121 N89-16279  The testability of Ada programs  p 121 N89-16284  Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: implications for using Ada (R) for the space station  p 124 N89-16337	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 Dynamic performance battery model — for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276 Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767 Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty p 54 A89-20607 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725 Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815 Dynamic continuum modeling of beamlike space structures using finite element matrices
AD-A202375   p 34 N89-19358   Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base   N89-19809	using the finite element approximation  p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING  An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  [AIAA PAPER 88-3978] p 88 A89-18170  An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station  p 118 N89-10077  Advanced data management design for autonomous telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors  p 118 N89-10077  Advanced data management design for autonomous telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors  p 118 N89-10096  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays  [NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695  First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1  [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279  The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16284  Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station  Using Ada to implement the operations management	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 Dynamic performance battery model for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276 Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767 Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty p 54 A89-20607 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725 Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815 Dynamic continuum modeling of beamlike space structures using finite element matrices [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] p 26 A89-30856
AD-A202375   p 34 N89-19358   Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base   N89-19809	using the finite element approximation  p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING  An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  [AIAA PAPER 88-3978]  An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  p 11 A89-19678  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station  p 118 N89-10077  Advanced data management design for autonomous telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors  p 118 N89-10096  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays  [NASA-CR-183223]  p 119 N89-14695  First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1  [NASA-TM-101201]  The testability of Ada programs  p 121 N89-16279  The testability of Ada programs  p 121 N89-16284  Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: implications for using Ada (R) for the space station  p 124 N89-16337	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 Dynamic performance battery model — for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276 Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767 Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty p 54 A89-20607 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725 Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815 Dynamic continuum modeling of beamlike space structures using finite element matrices [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] p 26 A89-30856 A mathematical problem and a Spacecraft Control
AD-A202375   p 34 N89-19358   Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base   N89-19809	using the finite element approximation  p 19 A89-20587  DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING  An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  [AIAA PAPER 88-3978]  An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station  p 118 N89-19678  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station  p 118 N89-10077  Advanced data management design for autonomous telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors  p 118 N89-10096  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays [NASA-CR-183223]  First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201]  The testability of Ada programs  p 121 N89-16279  The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16284  Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station  Using Ada to implement the operations management system in a community of experts  p 125 N89-16353	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies [AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 Dynamic performance battery model for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276 Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767 Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty p 54 A89-20607 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725 Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815 Dynamic continuum modeling of beamlike space structures using finite element matrices [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] p 26 A89-30856

DEPLOYMENT

Equations of motion of systems of variable-mass bodies for space structure deployment simulation

p 100 A89-20655

p 178 N89-12978

p 146 N89-14902

p 142 A89-17682

p 143 A89-25211

p 145 A89-31941

p 132 A89-10487

p 113 A89-10490

p 170 A89-10502

p 170 A89-10503

p 3 A89-25212

Three-dimensional observation by means of tethered antennae --- for earth observation from space
[IAF PAPER 88-118] p 142 A89-17684

European remote sensing satellite platforms for the

Control of the flexible modes of an advanced technology

The Earth Observing System --- from space using

Space Station Freedom as an earth observing

Eos mission design utilizing the Space Station

Toward a complete EOS data and information system

Planning Framework for High Technology and Space

Systems and operational technology
DGLR PAPER 87-097 | p 169 A89-10493

Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply

H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system

platforms in conjuction with Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-114] p 14.

[AIAA PAPER 89-0251]

EARTH ORBITAL ENVIRONMENTS

Communication and data processing

[AIAA PAPER 89-0252]

Flight - Propulsion systems [DGLR PAPER 87-073]

[DGLR PAPER 87-094]

[DGLR PAPER 87-097]

[DGLR PAPER 87-114]

[DGLR PAPER 87-115]

for manned space stations

systems for future space stations

Space robotics in Japan

[AIAA PAPER 88-5005]

geostationary platform EARTH OBSERVING SYSTEM (EOS)

platforms

Flexible robotic manipulator in space: Towards a mathematical dynamics truth model	in
INI FI-TR-87129-U1 P 107 N89-15410	
Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control	m 1}
DYNAMIC RESPONSE	
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station	51 [ ]
application p / N89-15004	١,
DYNAMIC STABILITY  Minimization of spacecraft disturbances in space-robotic	IJ
systems	s
[AAS PAPER 88-006] p 101 A89-20835 Control augmented structural synthesis with dynamic	1
stability constraints	
DYNAMIC STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS	
Recent developments in the experimental identification	b
of the dynamics of a highly flexible grid [ASME PAPER 87-WA/DSC-19] p 12 A89-10119	
Structural dynamics problems of future spacecraft	С
systems - New solution methods and perspectives	r
Geometric non-linear substructuring for dynamics of	
flexible mechanical systems p 16 A89-12134	
International Modal Analysis Conference, 6th, Kissimmee, FL, Feb. 1-4, 1988, Proceedings. Volumes 1	r
8.2 p 16 A89-15501	
Active vibration control of flexible structure by	DΥ
Eigenstructure Assignment Technique p 17 A89-15587	t
Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel	l
[IAF PAPER 88-271] p 78 A89-17752 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural	f
and artificial excitation D 19 A89-19710	1
Transient response of joint-dominated space structures	
- A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 Strong mode localization in nearly periodic dispersed	D١
etructures D 21 A09-27099	_
Closed-form Grammians and model reduction for flexible	
space structures p 9 A89-28594 Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space	
structures	
[AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654 An experimental and analytical synthesis of controlled	
An experimental and analytical synthesis of controlled structure design	
(AIAA PAPER 89-1170) p 23 A89-30661	
Forced vibrations in large space reflectors with localized	
modes [AIAA PAPER 89-1180] p 23 A89-30671	
Non-linear strain-displacement relations and flexible	
multibody dynamics [AIAA PAPER 89-1202] p 23 A89-30692	
Model reduction and control of flexible structures using	
Krylov subspaces	
[AÍAA PAPER 89-1237] p 58 A89-30722 On the state estimation of structures with second order	
observers	
[AIAA PAPER 89-1241] p 24 A89-30/26 Automating the identification of structural model	
parameters	
[AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p. 24 A89-30727 Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a Space	D
Station solit-blanket solar array	
TATA PAPER 89-12521 P 24 A89-30/37	
Dynamic analysis of the Space Station truss structure based on a continuum representation	
(ALA DADER 89-1280) D 24 M09-30/03	
Vibration characteristics and shape control of adaptive	
planar truss structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1288] p 25 A89-30770	E
System identification test using active members	
[AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p 25 A89-30772 Dynamics of complex truss-type space structures	E
[AIAA PAPER 89-1307] p 25 A89-30767	
Model reduction for flexible space structures	E
[AIAA PAPER 89-1339] p 25 A89-30814 Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural	_
dynamic model of a Space Station	
[AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815 An assessment of the structural dynamic effects on the	E
microgravity environment of a reference Space Station	
[AIAA PAPER 89-1341] p 131 A89-30816	
Program of research in structures and dynamics	
Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838 The mini-nscillator technique: A finite element method	
Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p.28 NB9-10838 The mini-oscillator technique: A finite element method for the modeling of linear viscoelastic structures	
Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p.28 NB9-10838 The mini-oscillator technique: A finite element method for the modeling of linear viscoelastic structures [UTIAS-323] p.28 N89-11756  Metorials and structures p.112 N89-11776	-
Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p.28 NB9-10838 The mini-oscillator technique: A finite element method for the modeling of linear viscoelastic structures [UTIAS-323] p.28 N89-11756  Metorials and structures p.112 N89-11776	ı
Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838 The mini-oscillator technique: A finite element method for the modeling of linear viscoelastic structures [UTIAS-323] p 28 N89-11250 Materials and structures p 112 N89-11776 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity	ı
Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838 The mini-oscillator technique: A finite element method for the modeling of linear viscoelastic structures [UTIAS-323] p 28 N89-11250 Materials and structures p 112 N89-11776 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Scaling of large space structure joints	ı
Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838 The mini-oscillator technique: A finite element method for the modeling of linear viscoelastic structures [UTIAS-323] p 28 N89-11250 Materials and structures p 112 N89-11776 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Scaling of large space structure joints [AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794	į
Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 NB9-10838 The mini-oscillator technique: A finitie element method for the modeling of linear viscoelastic structures [UTIAS-323] p 28 N89-11250 Materials and structures p 112 N89-11776 An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 Scaling of large space structure joints	1

The influence of and the identifical	tion of	nonlinearity
in flexible structures	p 30	N89-14932
Accuracy of modal frequency set	with fic	titious joints
modeling	p 31	N89-15431
{NLR-TR-87126-U   Free-vibration characteristics and co	rrelatio	
station split-blanket solar array		
[NASA-TM-101452]	p 31	N89-15438
FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide		
INASA-CR-42141	p 121	N89-15631
Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR	Forum	on Space
Structures	- 22	N89-19333
[AD-A194761]	p 32	
Wave propagation in large space st	р 33	N89-19335
A recursive method for parallel pro		
body dynamic simulation	p 127	N89-19336
Concept of adaptive structures	p 33	N89-1933B
Comments on electromechanic		tuators for
controlling flexible structures	p 33	N89-19339
Active control of elastic wave i	p 63	N89-19342
networks Adaptive control of large space stru		1100 100 12
	p 63	N89-19343
A finite element dynamic analysis	of flex	cible spatial
mechanisms and manipulators		
[ETN-89-93901]	p 108	N89-19575
DYNAMIC TESTS	untams	for dynamic
Very low frequency suspension st testing of flexible spacecraft struct	ysterns	for dynamic
[AIAA PAPER 89-1194]	p 23	A89-30684
Locating damaged members in a	russ st	ructure using
modal test data - A demonstration ex	perime	nt
[AIAA PAPER 89-1291]	p 27	A89-30893
Space station docking mechanism	dynam	ic testing
	p 154	NB9-12596
DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS  Recursive dynamics of topological	trees o	of rigid bodies
via Kalman filtering and Bryson-Frazi	er smo	othing
	p 50	A89-11655
Equations of motion of systems of v	rariable	-mass bodies
for space structure deployment simu	lation	
	9 q	A89-11684
Identification method for lightly dar	npeu s p 17	' A89-16162
Failure detection and identification	in the c	ontrol of large
space structures	p 20	A89-24496
Performance in adaptive manipula		trol
	p 102	2 A89-28628
		orbit SCOLE N89-13467
configuration	p 60	
Optimization-based design of contr	OI SYSTE	MS 101 11 EXIDIE
structures  Effect of actuator dynamics on co	p 29	
during nonlinear slew of SCOLE mo	niioi oi	Deam nexus
during norminear siew or doce 2 mo	p 29	N89-13472
Analytic redundancy management	for SC	OLE
	р 6	1 N89-1347
Dynamic reasoning in a knowledg	e-base	d system
-	p 12	0 N89-1558I
DYNAMICS		
A recursive formulation for the dyn	amic ar	naiysis ot opei
loop deformable multibody systems	р5	3 A89-1339
[AD-A203248]	<b>P</b> 5	_ ,
-		
Ł		

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	[DGLR PAPER 87-115] P 170 Add-10000
DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS	Near term space transportation systems for earth orbit
Recursive dynamics of topological trees of rigid bodies	and planetary applications
via Kalman filtering and Bryson-Frazier smoothing	[SAE PAPER 872414] p 132 A89-10638
p 50 A89-11655	
Equations of motion of systems of variable-mass bodies	Man-made space debris - Data needed for rational
for space structure deployment simulation	decision p 157 A89-12107
p 8 A89-11684	Prevention of orbital debris p 157 A89-12109
Identification method for lightly damped structures	Environmental pollution of outer space, in particular of
p 17 A89-16162	the geostationary orbit p 157 A89-12110
Failure detection and identification in the control of large	Current U.S. initiatives to control space debris
	p 157 A89-12111
	Trajectory analysis for low thrust maneuvers and drag
Performance in adaptive manipulator control	decay in low earth orbit operations
p 102 A89-28628	
The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE	
configuration p 60 N89-13467	Applications of high temperature chemistry to space
Optimization-based design of control systems for flexible	
structures p 29 N89-13471	Advanced thermionic nuclear electric propulsion for Leo
Effect of actuator dynamics on control of beam flexure	to Geo transfer in 14 days p 66 A89-15220
during nonlinear slew of SCOLE model	New application of silver-zinc batteries for orbiting
p 29 N89-13472	spacecraft p 67 A89-15275
	High temperature superconducting magnetic energy
Analytic redundancy management for SCOLE	storage for future NASA missions p 68 A89-15288
p 61 N89-13475	Space Station solar array design and development
Dynamic reasoning in a knowledge-based system	p 74 A89-15380
p 120 N89-15586	Augmentation of the MMS MPS power capabilities
	Multimission Modular Spacecraft Modular Power System
DYNAMICS  A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open	p 77 A89-15413
A recursive formulation for the dynamic untaryors of open	Operations impact on Columbus MTFF and Hermes
loop deformable multibody systems	Operations impact on Columbus with and Hernes
[AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394	designs - A converging process Man Tended Free
	Flyer
E	[IAF PAPER 88-089] p 173 A89-17671
E	[IAF PAPER 88-089] p 173 A89-17671 Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space
E	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station
EARTH ENVIRONMENT	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720
EARTH ENVIRONMENT	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America -	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p.91 A89-17720 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175 EARTH GRAVITATION	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175 EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p.91 A89-17720 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAPER 88-261] p.91 A89-17748 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175 EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH LONOSPHERE	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p. 91 A89-17720 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAPER 88-261] p. 91 A89-17748 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p. 159 A89-17847 Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal IIAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AlAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860 Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems p 142 A89-19916
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book p 160 A89-22775	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems p 142 A89-19916  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AlAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems p 142 A89-19916  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book p 160 A89-22775  Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems p 142 A89-19916  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle p 136 A89-19923  Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book p 160 A89-22775  Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878  A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems p 142 A89-19916  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle p 136 A89-19923  Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital environment p 111 A89-23415
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book p 160 A89-22775  Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems p 142 A89-19916  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle p 136 A89-19913  Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital environment  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448
EARTH ENVIRONMENT  The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE  The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book p 160 A89-22775  Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878  A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station p 6 N89-15024  Flectric fields in earth orbital space	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems p 142 A89-19916  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle p 136 A89-19913  Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital environment  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448
EARTH ENVIRONMENT  The civil space program: An investment in America - An AlAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE  The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book p 160 A89-22775  Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878  A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station p 6 N89-15024  Electric fields in earth orbital space	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle  p 136 A89-19913  Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital environment  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  Garage in the sky - A service center for Space Station
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book p 160 A89-22775  Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878 A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station p 6 N89-15024  Electric fields in earth orbital space [AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle  p 136 A89-19923  Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital environment p 111 A89-23415  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-2348  Garage in the sky - A service center for Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-0397] p 136 A89-25332
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book p 160 A89-22775  Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878  A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station p 6 N89-15024  Electric fields in earth orbital space [AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems p 142 A89-19916  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle  and the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-19923  Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital environment p 111 A89-23415  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  Garage in the sky - A service center for Space Station  [AIAA PAPER 89-0397] p 136 A89-25332  Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding on the Orbital
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book p 160 A89-22775  Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878  A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station p 6 N89-15024  Electric fields in earth orbital space [AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760  EARTH OBSERVATIONS (FROM SPACE) Scientific missions for earth orbital tether systems	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p.91 A89-17720 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAPER 88-261] p.91 A89-17748 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p.159 A89-17847 Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal [IAF PAPER 88-576] p.159 A89-17860 Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems p.142 A89-19916 Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle p.136 A89-19913 Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital environment p.111 A89-23415 Is the space environment at risk? p.160 A89-23448 Garage in the sky - A service center for Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-0397] p.136 A89-25332 Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding on the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle
EARTH ENVIRONMENT  The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE  The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book p 160 A89-22775  Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878  A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station p 6 N89-15024  Electric fields in earth orbital space [AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760  EARTH OBSERVATIONS (FROM SPACE) Scientific missions for earth orbital tether systems p 140 A89-11125	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle  p 136 A89-19923  Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital environment p 111 A89-23415  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-2348  Garage in the sky - A service center for Space Station  [AIAA PAPER 89-0397] p 136 A89-25332  Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding on the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle  [AIAA PAPER 89-0495] p 20 A89-25404
EARTH ENVIRONMENT  The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE  The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book p 160 A89-22775  Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878  A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station p 6 N89-15024  Electric fields in earth orbital space [AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760  EARTH OBSERVATIONS (FROM SPACE)  Scientific missions for earth orbital tether systems p 140 A89-11125  Space research and policy in the upcoming decades	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems p 142 A89-19916  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle  p 136 A89-19923  Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital environment p 111 A89-23415  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  Garage in the sky - A service center for Space Station  [AIAA PAPER 89-0397] p 136 A89-25332  Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding on the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle  [AIAA PAPER 89-0495] p 20 A89-25404  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AlAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems p 142 A89-19916  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle p 136 A89-19913  Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital environment  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  Garage in the sky - A service center for Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-0397] p 136 A89-25332  Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding on the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle  [AIAA PAPER 89-0495] p 20 A89-25404  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book p 160 A89-22775  Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878  A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station p 6 N89-15024  Electric fields in earth orbital space [AD-A201747] EARTH OBSERVATIONS (FROM SPACE) Scientific missions for earth orbital tether systems p 140 A89-11125  Space research and policy in the upcoming decades p 171 A89-13700 The Earth Observing System from space using	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle  p 136 A89-19923  Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital environment p 111 A89-23415  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  Garage in the sky - A service center for Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-0397] p 136 A89-25332  Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding on the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle  [AIAA PAPER 89-0495] p 20 A89-25404  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment  ISAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216
EARTH ENVIRONMENT  The civil space program: An investment in America - An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE  The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book p 160 A89-22775  Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878  A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station p 6 N89-15024  Electric fields in earth orbital space [AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760  EARTH OBSERVATIONS (FROM SPACE)  Scientific missions for earth orbital tether systems p 140 A89-11125  Space research and policy in the upcoming decades p 171 A89-13700  The Earth Observing System from space using platforms in conjuction with Space Station	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems p 142 A89-19916  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle  p 136 A89-19923  Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital environment p 111 A89-23415  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  Garage in the sky - A service center for Space Station  [IAIA PAPER 89-0397] p 136 A89-25332  Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding on the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle  [IAIA PAPER 89-0495] p 20 A89-25404  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment  [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216  Prospects for a contamination-free ultravacuum gasity
EARTH ENVIRONMENT The civil space program: An investment in America - An AlAA position paper p 187 A89-12175  EARTH GRAVITATION Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  EARTH IONOSPHERE The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  EARTH MAGNETOSPHERE Introduction to the space environment Book	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720  A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion  [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris  [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847  Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal  [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860  Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle  p 136 A89-19923  Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital environment p 111 A89-23415  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  Garage in the sky - A service center for Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-0397] p 136 A89-25332  Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding on the Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle  [AIAA PAPER 89-0495] p 20 A89-25404  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment  ISAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216

EARTH ORBITAL RENDEZVOUS		SUBJECT INDEX
ESCA study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in	Simulation of the human-telerobot interface	Integrated control of the Space Station electrical power
low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency oxygen plasma p 111 A89-29298	p 186 N89-19861	system p 75 A89-15385
The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100	EGRESS Space Station emergency egress and EVA lighting	Extended SP-100 reactor power systems capability
Towards a ban on nuclear power in earth orbit	considerations and candidate Koch hardware	p 134 A89-15392 Space Station power management and distribution
p 191 A89-31556 Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma	p 181 A89-10454	system development p 78 A89-20575
observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878	Model correction using a symmetric eigenstructure	ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION An automated dynamic load for power system
High energy-intensity atomic oxygen beam source for	assignment technique	development p 87 A89-15354
low earth orbit materials degradation studies [DE88-014316] p 145 N89-11504	[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 Efficient eigenvalue assignment for large space	Fault tolerant power controller p 73 A89-15355
Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle	structures	Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356
missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1] p 163 N89-14331	[AIAA PAPER 89-1393] p 27 A89-30866	Design, analysis and simulation of the main bus
Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle	EIGENVECTORS  Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection	dynamics of spacecraft power systems
missions STS-8 and 41-G	method: Application using multiple optimization criteria	p 74 A89-15373 Power transmission studies for tethered SP-100
[NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2] p 163 N89-14332 Space-based laser-powered orbital transfer vehicle	p 33 N89-19349 ELASTIC BODIES	p 76 A89-15403
(Project SLICK)	Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic	Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles (ADEPT) p 11 N89-15567
[NASA-CR-184716] p 94 N89-15969 Environmental effects on spacecraft material	beam simulating flexible space structure	ELECTRIC PROPULSION
[AD-A202112] p 168 N89-18521	p 13 A89-10570  ELASTIC DEFORMATION	A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion
Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354	Geometric non-linear substructuring for dynamics of	[IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748
The effects of simulated space environmental	flexible mechanical systems p 16 A89-12134  Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital	Status of the RITA - Experiment on Eureca Radiofrequency Ion Thruster Assembly
parameters on six commercially available composite	effects p 33 N89-19334	p 137 A89-31748
materials (NASA-TP-2906) p 113 N89-19385	ELASTIC PROPERTIES	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
EARTH ORBITAL RENDEZVOUS	Optimum design of nonlinear space trusses p 19 A89-18046	Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space
A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system	Concept of adaptive structures p 33 N89-19338	p 90 N89-19487 ELECTRICAL FAULTS
(AAS PAPER 87-436) p 141 A89-12651 EARTH ORBITS	ELASTIC WAVES	High voltage breakdown in the space environment
Scientific missions for earth orbital tether systems	Active control of elastic wave motion in structural networks p.63 N89-19342	p 76 A89-15405 The breakdown characteristics of outgassing dominated
p 140 A89-11125 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system	ELASTODYNAMICS	vacuum regions in space power systems
[AAS PAPER 87-436] p 141 A89-12651	Non-linear strain-displacement relations and flexible multibody dynamics	p 158 A89-15408
The effects of eccentricity on the evolution of an orbiting	[AIAA PAPER 89-1202] p 23 A89-30692	Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles (ADEPT) p 11 N89-15567
debris cloud [AAS PAPER 87-473] p 158 A89-12671	ELECTRIC BATTERIES	Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles
Extended SP-100 reactor power systems capability	Dynamic performance battery model for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276	(ADEPT) p 87 N89-19825 ELECTRICAL INSULATION
p 134 A89-15392 Earth transportation node requirements and design	Space Electrochemical Research and Technology	Power transmission studies for tethered SP-100
[IAF PAPER 88-182] p 129 A89-17709	Conference, Cleveland, OH, Apr. 14-16, 1987, Proceedings p 79 A89-23280	p 76 A89-15403
Space transfer system evolution to support lunar and	Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application	ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT  Modeling the effects connected with the influence of
Mars missions [IAF PAPER 88-184] p 135 A89-17711	to space-suit battery pack [AIAA PAPER 89-0240] p 79 A89-25204	the magnetic and solar shadow from satellite structural
U.S. Space Station ready spares inventory as determined	[AIAA PAPEH 89-0240] p 79 A89-25204 ELECTRIC CHARGE	elements on results of measurements of electric fields and particle fluxes p 159 A89-18439
from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is enough?	A charge control system for spacecraft protection	ELECTRO-OPTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY
[AIAA PAPER 88-4744] p 129 A89-18320	[AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158 ELECTRIC CONNECTORS	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Space robot for Japan's orbit	MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for	(NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume
[AIAA PAPER 88-5003] p 100 A89-20653 Low earth orbit environmental effects on the Space	on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625	2 Author
Station photovoltaic power generation systems	[AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625 ELECTRIC CONTACTS	[NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073
p 81 A89-29123 Laboratory investigations of low earth orbit	Plasma contacting - An enabling technology	ELECTROCATALYSTS Space Electrochemical Research and Technology
environmental effects on spacecraft	[AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537 ELECTRIC DISCHARGES	Conference, Cleveland, OH, Apr. 14-16, 1987,
[DE88-009135] p 162 N89-10932	An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates	Proceedings p 79 A89-23280  ELECTROCHEMISTRY
The determination of the spacecraft contamination environment	[AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440 Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on	Space Electrochemical Research and Technology
[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937	geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753	Conference, Cleveland, OH, Apr. 14-16, 1987,
Materials selection for long life in LEO: A critical evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom	Arcing and discharges in high-voltage subsystems of	Proceedings p 79 A89-23280 A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy
systems p 112 N89-12590	Space Station p 85 N89-15802  ELECTRIC ENERGY STORAGE	storage technology into orbital programs
Atomic oxygen effects on candidate coatings for	Space Station energy storage system development	p 79 A89-23282
long-term spacecraft in low earth orbit p 163 N89-12592	p 78 A89-17625 ELECTRIC FIELD STRENGTH	Synthesis and evaluation of electroactive CO2 carriers [SAE PAPER 881078] p. 45 A89-27874
The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials	Modeling the effects connected with the influence of	ELECTRODE MATERIALS
p 163 N89-14921 Electric fields in earth orbital space	the magnetic and solar shadow from satellite structural	The technology issues and the prospects for the use
[AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760	elements on results of measurements of electric fields and particle fluxes p 159 A89.18439	of lithium batteries in space p 65 A89-11406
EARTH-MOON TRAJECTORIES	ELECTRIC FIELDS	Space Station nickel-hydrogen cell design and development p 74 A89-15377
LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation	Electric fields in earth orbital space [AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760	ELECTRODYNAMICS
[NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443	[AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760 ELECTRIC GENERATORS	Electrodynamic tether system study: Extended study [NASA-CR-172115] p 147 N89-15162
ECCENTRICITY	A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy	[NASA-CH-1/2115] p 147 N89-15162 ELECTROLYSIS
The effects of eccentricity on the evolution of an orbiting debris cloud	storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282	Selection of combined water electrolysis and resistojet
[AAS PAPER 87-473] p 158 A89-12671	ELECTRIC MOTORS	propulsion for Space Station Freedom [IAF PAPER 88-067] p 91 A89-17661
ECOLOGY  Role of anotablistics in a Series Station	ac bidirectional motor controller p 75 A89-15389  ELECTRIC NETWORKS	Static feed water electrolysis system for Space Station
Role of gnotobiotics in a Space Station [SAE PAPER 881048] p 183 A89-27848	A diagnostic expert system for space-based electrical	oxygen and hydrogen generation
ECONOMIC FACTORS	power networks p 115 A89-15349	[SAE PAPER 880994] p 41 A89-27803
Economics and technology in U.S. space policy Book p 191 A89-29150	ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLIES Interboard energy supply and transfer for	Advancements in water vapor electrolysis technology for Space Station ECLSS
Book p 191 A89-29150  EDUCATION	spacecraft p 133 A89-12872	[SAE PAPER 881041] p 44 A89-27841
Space Station Freedom - A resource for aerospace	Autonomous electrical power subsystem for	High pressure water electrolysis for space station EMU
education	spacecraft p 71 A89-15332 Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station	recharge [SAE PAPER 881064] p 45 A89-27861
[IAF PAPER 88-467] p 188 A89-17831 Program of research in structures and dynamics	p 71 A89-15338	Alkaline static feed electrolyzer based oxygen
[NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838	Solar Concentrator Advanced Development program update p.72 A89-15342	generation system
A teacher's companion to the space station: A	Space Station nickel-hydrogen cell design and	[NASA-CR-172093] p 49 N89-15535 ELECTROLYTIC CELLS
multi-disciplinary resource p 192 N89-12575 Living in space	development p 74 A89-15377	'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter
[NASA-EP-222] p 193 N89-14684	A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space Station power systems p 75 A89-15381	<ul> <li>An innovative concept for space power applications</li> </ul>
	p 10 10001	p 67 A89-15256

Carbon dioxide electrolysis with solid oxide electrolyte	Space-based multifunctional end effector systems	Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage
cells for oxygen recovery in life support systems	functional requirements and proposed designs	in the manned space station
[SAE PAPER 881040] p 44 A89-27840	[NASA-CR-180390] p 105 N89-11237 End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of	[DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Study of the generator/motor operation of induction
A microprocessor-based, solar cell parameter	large truss structures in space: A second generation	machines in a high frequency link space power system
measurement system [AD-A200227] p 85 N89-17348	p 106 N89-14898	[NASA-CR-179600] p 137 N89-11809
ELECTROMAGNETIC COUPLING	Development of kinematic equations and determination	ENERGY TECHNOLOGY
Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling	of workspace of a 6 DOF end-effector with	Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth
[DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362	closed-kinematic chain mechanism [NASA-CR-183241] p 107 N89-17444	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 p 80 A89-29111
ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling	Intelligent control of robotic arm/hand systems for the	Fuel cells for extraterrestrial and terrestrial
[DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362	NASA EVA retriever using neural networks	applications p 81 A89-30645
ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSES	p 110 N89-20075	ENERGY TRANSFER
Distributed magnetic actuators for fine shape control	END-TO-END DATA SYSTEMS  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station	Interboard energy supply and transfer for spacecraft p 133 A89-12872
[AD-A199287] p 32 N89-15973 ELECTROMAGNETIC PUMPS	communications	Gas particle radiator
Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for	[AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140	[NASA-CASE-LEW-14297-1] p 145 N89-12048
SP-100 p 71 A89-15331	ENERGY CONSERVATION	ENGINE DESIGN
ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION	Tests of heat transfer enhancement for thermal energy storage canisters for space power systems	The design and fabrication of a Stirling engine heat
Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on peostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753	p 72 A89-15339	exchanger module with an integral heat pipe
geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753 Induced emission of radiation from a large	ENERGY CONVERSION	The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine
space-station-like structure in the ionosphere	1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty-third	system: Conceptual design
p 162 A89-31915	Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference,	[NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182
Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions	Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volumes 1, 2, 3, & 4 p 65 A89-15176	ENGINE TESTS  Ross-Stirling spacecraft refrigerator
[NASA-CR-183187] p 145 N89-10264	Adaptability of Brayton cycle conversion systems to fast,	p 130 A89-19917
ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE TRANSMISSION Electric fields in earth orbital space	epithermal and thermal spectrum space nuclear reactors	ENGINEERING DRAWINGS
[AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760	p 70 A89-15319	Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context
ELECTROMECHANICAL DEVICES	SP-100 space reactor power system scalability	nodes p 127 N89-19844
Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER	p 71 A89-15328 Integrated control of the Space Station electrical power	ENTRAINMENT
p 66 A89-15230	system p 75 A89-15385	Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p 6 N89-15020
ELECTROMECHANICS  Comments on electromechanical actuators for	Multi-hundred kilowatt roll ring assembly evaluation	ENVIRONMENT EFFECTS
controlling flexible structures p 33 N89-19339	results for Space Station power transmission	Environmental assessment of SP-100 ground
Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space	p 75 A89-15388	engineering system test site: Hanford Site, Richland,
p 90 N89-19487	Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and	Washington
ELECTRON BEAMS	other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403	[DE89-004400] p 86 N89-18178 ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION
Spacelab 1 experiments on interactions of an energetic	Important technology considerations for space nuclear	Space pollution p 157 A89-12108
electron beam with neutral gas p 41 A89-19921 Beam-plasma interactions in space experiments - A	power systems	Environmental pollution of outer space, in particular of
simulation study p 142 A89-21769	[DE89-004005] p 86 N89-18177	the geostationary orbit p 157 A89-12110
ELECTRON IRRADIATION	Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems	Particle adhesion to surfaces under vacuum
Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in	(MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report.	p 162 A89-31882
mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites	Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION  Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space
p 110 A89-11893	[NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967	regarding debris p 187 A89-12106
Spacelab 1 experiments on interactions of an energetic	ENERGY CONVERSION EFFICIENCY	ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY
electron beam with neutral gas p 41 A89-19921	Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER	Applications of high temperature chemistry to space
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	p 66 A89-15230 Contamination induced degradation of solar array	research p 158 A89-13936
		ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
Microgravity science and applications program tasks,		Advanced Technology Space Station studies at Langley
1987 revision	performance p 69 A89-15307	Advanced Technology Space Station studies at Langley Research Center
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752		Advanced Technology Space Station studies at Langley Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752 ELECTRONS	performance p 69 A89-15307 Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15309 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696 JEM ECLSS and Man System
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752 <b>ELECTRONS</b> Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A69-25537	performance p 69 A89-15307 Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a	Research Center
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE	performance p 69 A89-15307 Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation p 70 A89-15309 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system	Research Center
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752 <b>ELECTRONS</b> Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A69-25537 <b>ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE</b> An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates	performance p 69 A89-15307 Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15309 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727	Research Center  [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System  [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A69-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A69-28440	performance p 69 A89-15307 Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15309 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727	Research Center
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS	performance p 69 A89-15307 Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15309 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [JAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS  Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A69-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE  An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and	performance p 69 A89-15307 Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15309 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403	performance p 69 A89-15307 Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15309 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS  Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A69-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE  An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS  Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15307  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays	performance p 69 A89-15307 Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15309 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A69-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator  p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15307 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 ENERGY DISSIPATION Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A69-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15307  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  ENERGY DISSIPATION  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 [Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted]	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15307  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations  [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  ENERGY DISSIPATION  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900  ENERGY METHODS	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS  Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CENERATORS  Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator  p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials p 165 N89-15027	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15307  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  ENERGY DISSIPATION  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A69-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15307  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations  [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  ENERGY DISSIPATION  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900  ENERGY METHODS  Selection of active member locations in adaptive	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836
1987 revision	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15307  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations  [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  ENERGY DISSIPATION  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900  ENERGY METHODS  Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p 58 A89-30769  ENERGY STORAGE	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS  Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A69-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE  An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS  Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS  Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489  Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials p 165 N89-15027  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS  Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15307  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  ENERGY DISSIPATION  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900  ENERGY METHODS  Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p 58 A89-30769  ENERGY STORAGE  H202-based integrated energy and media supply system	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 [Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials p 165 N89-15027  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS Some design constraints required for the use of generic	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15307 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 ENERGY DISSIPATION Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900 ENERGY METHODS Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p 58 A89-30769 ENERGY STORAGE H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS  Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CENERATORS Light weight electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials p 165 N89-15027  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15307 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 ENERGY DISSIPATION Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900 ENERGY METHODS Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p 58 A89-30769 ENERGY STORAGE H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application (SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842
1987 revision	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15307 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 ENERGY DISSIPATION Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900 ENERGY METHODS Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p 58 A89-30769 ENERGY STORAGE H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 [Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials p 165 N89-15027  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage collection p 11 N89-16300	performance	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A69-27855
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS  Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A69-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE  An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A69-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials p 165 N89-15027  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage collection Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15309  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations  [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  ENERGY DISSIPATION  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900  ENERGY METHODS  Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p 58 A89-30769  ENERGY STORAGE  H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations  [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503  Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER p 66 A89-15230  Hybrid regenerative fuel cell systems for space applications p 67 A89-15257	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application (SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring
1987 revision	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations  [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  ENERGY DISSIPATION  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900  ENERGY METHOOS  Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p 58 A89-30769  ENERGY STORAGE  H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations  [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503  Electrical machine for flywheel systems EMAFER p 66 A89-15230  Hybrid regenerative fuel cell systems for space applications p 67 A89-15257  Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27814  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring assembly
1987 revision   (NASA-TM-4068)   p 4 N89-12752	performance	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A69-27855  Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring assembly [SAE PAPER 881082] p 45 A69-27878
[NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS  Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A69-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE  An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A69-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator  p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489  Electrostatic aggregation of gelogical materials p 165 N89-15027  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS  Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS  Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage collection  Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications p 123 N89-16320  Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice p 124 N89-16346	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15307 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [INASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 ENERGY DISSIPATION Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900 ENERGY METHODS Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p 58 A89-30769 ENERGY STORAGE H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503 Electrical machine for flywheel systems EMAFER p 66 A89-15230 Hybrid regenerative fuel cell systems for space applications p 69 A89-15301 Advanced space solar dynamic receivers	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27814  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring assembly
I 1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] P 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] P 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] P 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator P 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] P 111 A89-25489 [Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials P 165 N89-15027  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail P 4 A89-32163  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage collection P 11 N89-16300 Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications P 123 N89-16320 Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice EMERGENCY LIFE SUSTAINING SYSTEMS	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15309  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations  [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  ENERGY DISSIPATION  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900  ENERGY METHODS  Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p 58 A89-30769  ENERGY STORAGE  H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations  [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503  Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER p 66 A89-15230  Hybrid regenerative fuel cell systems for space applications p 67 A89-15257  Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications Advanced space solar dynamic receivers	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application (SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring assembly [SAE PAPER 881082] p 45 A89-27878  Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application [SAE PAPER 88107] p 37 A89-27898
[NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 [Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials p 165 N89-15027  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage collection p 11 N89-16300 Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications p 123 N89-16320 Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice  EMERGENCY LIFE SUSTAINING SYSTEMS SAFE Association, Annual Symposium, 25th, Las Vegas,	performance	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring assembly [SAE PAPER 881082] p 45 A89-27878  Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application [SAE PAPER 88107] p 37 A89-27898  Air revitalization system study for Japanese space
I 1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068] P 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] P 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] P 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] P 111 A89-25489 [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] P 111 A89-25489 [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] P 165 N89-15027  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage collection p 11 N89-16300 Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications p 123 N89-16320 Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice  EMERGENCY LIFE SUSTAINING SYSTEMS  SAFE Association, Annual Symposium, 25th, Las Vegas, NV, Nov. 16-19, 1987, Proceedings [AD-A199276] P 4 A89-10452	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] P 78 A89-17727 Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations  [SAE PAPER 881108] Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] ENERGY DISSIPATION Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] P 37 A89-27900  ENERGY METHODS Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] ENERGY STORAGE  H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations  [DGLR PAPER 87-115] Electrical machine for flywheel systems EMAFER  p 66 A89-15230  Hybrid regenerative fuel cell systems for space applications  p 69 A89-15257 Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications  p 69 A89-15251  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034]  p 78 A89-17640	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application (SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring assembly [SAE PAPER 881082] p 45 A89-27878  Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application [SAE PAPER 88107] p 37 A89-27898  Air revitalization system study for Japanese space station
[NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS  Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE  An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS  Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator  p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS  Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489  Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials p 165 N89-15027  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS  Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS  Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage collection p 11 N89-16300  Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications p 123 N89-16320  Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice p 124 N89-16320  Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice p 124 N89-16346  EMERGENCY LIFE SUSTAINING SYSTEMS  SAFE Association, Annual Symposium, 25th, Las Vegas, NV, Nov. 16-19, 1987, Proceedings  [AD-A199276] p 40 A89-10452  Space Station emergency egress and EVA lighting	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15309  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations  [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  ENERGY DISSIPATION  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900  ENERGY METHODS  Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p 58 A89-30769  ENERGY STORAGE  H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations  [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503  Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER p 66 A89-15257  Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications p 67 A89-15230  Advanced space solar dynamic receivers p 72 A89-15343  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application (SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-278785  Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring assembly [SAE PAPER 881082] p 45 A89-27878  Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  Air revitalization system study for Japanese space station [SAE PAPER 881112] p 46 A89-27903
1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068]  P 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS  Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677]  P 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE  An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616]  P 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS  Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator  p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS  Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617]  Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials  p 111 A89-25489  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS  Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail  p 4 A89-32163  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS  Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage collection  p 11 N89-16300  Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications  p 123 N89-16320  Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice  EMERGENCY LIFE SUSTAINING SYSTEMS  SAFE Association, Annual Symposium, 25th, Las Vegas, NV, Nov. 16-19, 1987, Proceedings  [AD-A199276]  P 40 A89-10452  Space Station emergency egress and EVA lighting considerations and candidate Koch hardware	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] P 78 A89-17727 Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations  [SAE PAPER 881108] Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] ENERGY DISSIPATION Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] P 37 A89-27900  ENERGY METHODS Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] ENERGY STORAGE  H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations  [DGLR PAPER 87-115] Electrical machine for flywheel systems EMAFER  p 66 A89-15230  Hybrid regenerative fuel cell systems for space applications  p 69 A89-15257 Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications  p 69 A89-15251  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034]  p 78 A89-17640	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application (SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for space-table p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring assembly [SAE PAPER 88107] p 45 A89-27878  Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application [SAE PAPER 88107] p 37 A89-27898  Air revitalization system study for Japanese experiment
[NASA-TM-4068] p 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS  Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE  An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS  Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator  p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS  Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489  Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials p 165 N89-15027  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS  Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS  Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage collection p 11 N89-16300  Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications p 123 N89-16320 interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice  EMERGENCY LIFE SUSTAINING SYSTEMS  SAFE Association, Annual Symposium, 25th, Las Vegas, NV, Nov. 16-19, 1987, Proceedings  [AD-A199276] p 40 A89-10452  Space Station emergency egress and EVA lighting considerations and candidate Koch hardware p 181 A89-10454	performance	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application (SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-278785  Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring assembly [SAE PAPER 881082] p 45 A89-27878  Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  Air revitalization system study for Japanese space station [SAE PAPER 881112] p 46 A89-27903
I 1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068]  P 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS  Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677]  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE  An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616]  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS  Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator  p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS  Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617]  Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials  p 165 N89-15027  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS  Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS  Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage collection  Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications  p 123 N89-16300  Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications  p 123 N89-16300  Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications  p 123 N89-16306  SAFE Association, Annual Symposium, 25th, Las Vegas, NV, Nov 16-19, 1987, Proceedings  [AD-A199276]  Space Station emergency egress and EVA lighting considerations and candidate Koch hardware  p 181 A89-10454	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15309 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 ENERGY DISSIPATION Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900 ENERGY METHODS Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p 58 A89-30769 ENERGY STORAGE H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503 Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER p 66 A89-15230 Hybrid regenerative fuel cell systems for space applications p 67 A89-15230 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282 A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station extravehicular activity	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application (SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring assembly [SAE PAPER 881082] p 45 A89-27878  Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  Air revitalization system study for Japanese space station [SAE PAPER 881112] p 46 A89-27903  Air revitalization system for Japanese experiment module [SAE PAPER 881113] p 47 A89-27904  European ECLS technology programme
I 1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068]  P 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS  Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677]  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE  An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616]  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS  Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator  p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS  Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617]  Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials  p 165 N89-15027  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS  Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail  p 4 A89-32163  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS  Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage collection  p 11 N89-16300  Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications  p 123 N89-16320  Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice  EMERGENCY LIFE SUSTAINING SYSTEMS  SAFE Association, Annual Symposium, 25th, Las Vegas, NV, Nov. 16-19, 1987, Proceedings  [AD-A199276]  p 40 A89-10452  Space Station emergency egress and EVA lighting considerations and candidate Koch hardware  p 181 A89-10454  END EFFECTORS  A synchronized computational architecture for deneralized bilateral control of robot arms	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] P 78 A89-17727 Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations  [SAE PAPER 881108] P 79 A89-27899 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] ENERGY DISSIPATION Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] P 37 A89-27900 ENERGY METHODS Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] ENERGY STORAGE  H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations  [DGLR PAPER 87-115] P 170 A89-10503  Hybrid regenerative fuel cell systems for space applications  Advanced space solar dynamic receivers  p 69 A89-15230  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs  p 79 A89-22887  A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station extravehicular activity  [SAE PAPER 881105] P 79 A89-27897	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application (SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881082] p 44 A89-27855  Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring assembly [SAE PAPER 881082] p 45 A89-27878  Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  Air revitalization system study for Japanese experiment module [SAE PAPER 881112] p 46 A89-27903  Air revitalization system for Japanese experiment module [SAE PAPER 881113] p 47 A89-27904  European ECLS technology programme [SAE PAPER 881114] p 47 A89-27904
I 1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068]  P 4 N89-12752  ELECTRONS  Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677]  ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE  An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616]  ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS  Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator  p 136 A89-26403  ELECTROSTATICS  Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617]  Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted geological materials  p 165 N89-15027  ELLIPTICAL ORBITS  Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail  EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS  Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage collection  Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications  p 123 N89-16300  Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications  p 123 N89-16300  Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications  p 124 N89-16306  SAFE Association, Annual Symposium, 25th, Las Vegas, NV, Nov. 16-19, 1987, Proceedings  [AD-A199276]  Space Station emergency egress and EVA lighting considerations and candidate Koch hardware  p 181 A89-10454  END EFFECTORS  A synchronized computational architecture for generalized bilateral control of robot arms	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] P78 A89-17727  Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations  [SAE PAPER 881108] P79 A89-27899  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] ENERGY DISSIPATION Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] ENERGY METHODS Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] ENERGY STORAGE  H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations  [DGLR PAPER 87-115] Electrical machine for flywheel systems EMAFER p66 A89-15257 Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications  Advanced space solar dynamic receivers p67 A89-15301  Advanced space solar dynamic receivers p72 A89-15301  Advanced space solar dynamic receivers p74 A89-1543  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p79 A89-23282  A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station extravehicular activity [SAE PAPER 881105] P79 A89-27897  Evaluation of alternative phase change materials for	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696 JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665 Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804 Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817 Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818 Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833 Nodes packaging option for Space Station application (SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836 Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837 Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842 ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27878 Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application [SAE PAPER 88107] p 37 A89-27878 Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space station [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898 Air revitalization system study for Japanese experiment module [SAE PAPER 881111] p 46 A89-27903 Air revitalization system for Japanese experiment module [SAE PAPER 881111] p 47 A89-27904 European ECLS technology programme [SAE PAPER 881114] p 47 A89-27905 Study of trace contaminant control system for Space
1987 revision   [NASA-TM-4068]   p 4 N89-12752   ELECTRONS   Plasma contacting - An enabling technology   AlAA PAPER 89-0677   p 3 A89-25537   ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE   An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates   AlAA PAPER 89-0616   p 161 A89-28440   ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS   Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator   p 136 A89-26403   ELECTROSTATIC GENERATORS   Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator   p 136 A89-26403   ELECTROSTATICS   Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge   [AlAA PAPER 89-0617   p 111 A89-25489   Enditorial configured materials   p 165 N89-15027   ELIPTICAL ORBITS   Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital correction using a solar sail   p 4 A89-32163   EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEMS   Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage collection   p 11 N89-16300   Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system applications   p 123 N89-16320   Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice   p 124 N89-16346   EMERGENCY LIFE SUSTAINING SYSTEMS   SAFE Association, Annual Symposium, 25th, Las Vegas, NV, Nov. 16-19, 1987, Proceedings   AD-A199276   p 40 A89-10452   Space Station emergency egress and EVA lighting considerations and candidate Koch hardware   p 181 A89-10454   END EFFECTORS   A synchronized computational architecture for deneralized bilateral control of robot arms	performance Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] P 78 A89-17727 Dynamic power conversion cycle component demonstrations  [SAE PAPER 881108] P 79 A89-27899 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] ENERGY DISSIPATION Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] P 37 A89-27900 ENERGY METHODS Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] ENERGY STORAGE  H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations  [DGLR PAPER 87-115] P 170 A89-10503  Hybrid regenerative fuel cell systems for space applications  Advanced space solar dynamic receivers  p 69 A89-15230  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs  p 79 A89-22887  A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station extravehicular activity  [SAE PAPER 881105] P 79 A89-27897	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696  JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804  Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system [SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application (SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881082] p 44 A89-27855  Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring assembly [SAE PAPER 881082] p 45 A89-27878  Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  Air revitalization system study for Japanese experiment module [SAE PAPER 881112] p 46 A89-27903  Air revitalization system for Japanese experiment module [SAE PAPER 881113] p 47 A89-27904  European ECLS technology programme [SAE PAPER 881114] p 47 A89-27904

## **ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING**

Lunar orbiting prospector Feasibility of vibration monitoring of small rotating Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in [NASA-CR-184755] machines for the environmental control and life support p 140 N89-18510 the European space flight scenario systems (ECLSS) of the NASA advanced space cra **EROSION** IDGLR PAPER 87-1171 p 175 A89-20231 p 47 A89-30991 The Columbus Development Programme The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program Utility of emulation and simulation computer modeling p 163 N89-12589 A89-22618 of space station environmental control and life support The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials A new generation of spacecraft control system systems 'SCOS' p 176 A89-22619 [NASA-CR-181739] **ERROR ANALYSIS** European ECLS technology programme Appendices to the model description document for a Optimal location of actuators for correcting distortions |SAE PAPER 881114| p 47 A89-27905 computer program for the emulation/simulation of a space due to manufacturing errors in large truss structures Rationale and requirements for the Multi-Role Capsule station environmental control and life support system p 177 A89-29404 p 153 A89-29406 p.51 A89-11672 INASA-CR-1817381 p 10 N89-13895 Multiple boundary condition testing error analysis --- for Multi-Role Capsule operations Appendices to the user's manual for a computer program Agreement on the International Space Station and the large flexible space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] the emulation/simulation of a space station p 22 A89-30653 Columbus program. Documentation environmental control and life support system Location of modeling errors using modal test data p 178 N89-12502 [NASA-CR-181736] p 10 N89-13896 p 24 A89-30725 [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] European remote sensing satellite platforms for the User's manual for a computer program for the **ERROR CORRECTING DEVICES** p 178 N89-12978 emulation/simulation of a space station Environmental Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital Transfer airlock requirements Control and Life Support System (ESCM) p 4 A89-32163 (TAL-RP-SN-0031 correction using a solar sail p 131 N89-14254 p 11 N89-13897 INASA-CR-1817351 **ERROR DETECTION CODES** ESA's activities report Environmental control medical support team [ISSN-0258-025X] Expert system structures for fault detection in p 178 N89-14937 [NASA-CR-184619] p 185 N89-15505 spaceborne power systems p 114 A89-15347 EVA system requirements and design concepts study, GSFC contamination monitors for Space Station Sensor failure detection using generalized parity phase 2 p 166 N89-15793 [BAE-TP-9035] relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22520 p 179 N89-19128 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING EVALUATION Development of an atmospheric monitoring plan for Multi-hundred kilowatt roll ring assembly evaluation Transient three-dimensional heat N89-20065 snace station computations using Brian's technique results --- for Space Station power transmission **ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING** [AD-A201918] p 40 N89-19519 p 75 A89-15388 p 160 A89-23448 is the space environment at risk? Control of flexible structures: Model errors, robustness A methodology for automation and robotics evaluation Definition and design of environment-monitoring system operational an measures, and optimization of feedback controllers applied to the space station telerobotic servicer p 191 A89-27788 [ AD-A202234 I p 64 N89-19596 p 109 N89-19882 Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring **ESA SATELLITES EVAPORATION** assembly ESA's activities report An efficient air evaporation urine processing system for [SAE PAPER 881082] p 45 A89-27878 USSN-0258-025X p 178 N89-14937 Space Station Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an [SAE PAPER 881034] **ESA SPACECRAFT** p 43 A89-27835 The Phase 1 of the Hermes Development Programme enclosed environment **EVAPORATIVE COOLING** [SAE PAPER 881094] p 46 A89-27888 HAF PAPER 88-2011 p 173 A89-17723 Capillary heat transport and fluid management device Space Station Induced Monitoring Composites design handbook for space structure p 39 N89-14392 p 193 N89-15790 INASA-CP-30211 applications, volume 1 [ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO] **EVOLUTION (DEVELOPMENT)** Summary of requirements in NASA work package No Growth requirements for multidiscipline research and p 112 N89-11823 p 193 N89-15791 ESCAPE CAPSULES development on the evolutionary space station Environmental monitoring for Space Station WP01 Aeneas - An escape vehicle for the International Space INASA-TM-1014971 p 137 N89-11780 p 166 N89-15792 Experimental constraints on the origin of chondrules p 92 A89-28273 Plasma interactions monitoring system **ESCAPE ROCKETS** p 138 N89-15043 p 167 N89-15794 Aeneas - An escape vehicle for the International Space **EXERCISE PHYSIOLOGY** A compact imaging spectrometer for studies of space p 92 A89-28273 A prototype gas exchange monitor for exercise stress vehicle induced environment emissions **ESCAPE SYSTEMS** testing aboard NASA Space Station p 182 A89-26650 p 167 N89-15796 Measurement of metabolic responses to an Missions and system requirements for an escape vehicle Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment orbital-extravehicular work-simulation exercise within a European manned space infrastructure p 147 N89-15797 SAE PAPER 881092 p 174 A89-17844 [IAF PAPER 88-514] p 46 A89-27887 Requirements for particulate monitoring system for Forecasting crew anthropometry for Shuttle and Space **EXHAUST GASES** Space Station N89-15798 p 7 Station Exhaust jet contamination of spacecraft p 184 A89-31607 Space Station surface deposition monitoring **EURECA (ESA)** p 160 A89-23809 p 167 N89-15799 **EXOBIOLOGY** EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station Contamination control requirements document JSC Medical considerations for extending human presence p 167 N89-15800 30426 recommended updates [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 in space Disposition of recommended modifications of JSC [IAF PAPER 88-484] The measured and predicted micro-q EURECA p 181 A89-17835 30426 p 49 N89-15801 Bioisolation on the Space Station environment **ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS** [IAF PAPER 88-341] p 174 A89-17778 p 183 A89-27849 [SAE PAPER 881050] Applications of high temperature chemistry to space Inter orbit communications (IOC) Telescience concept for habitat monitoring and control p 158 A89-13936 **HAF PAPER 88-4461** p 88 A89-17826 [SAE PAPER 881121] p 117 A89-27912 **ENVIRONMENTS** Status of the RITA - Experiment on Eureca ---Exobiology experiment concepts for Space Station The human factors of color in environmental design: A Radiofrequency Ion Thruster Assembly p 185 N89-15017 critical review p 137 A89-31748 [NASA-CR-177498] **EXPENDABLE STAGES (SPACECRAFT)** p 49 N89-15532 **EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY** Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space Design of a simulation environment for laboratory Operational environmental instrumentation proposed by management by robot organizations NOAA and the international community for the NASA and [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 107 N89-15591 p 91 A89-17720 ESA polar orbiting platforms p 140 A89-10964 What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious The OUTPOST concept - A market driven commercial Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum platform in orbit programs - Do they justify their costs? [AIAA PAPER 89-0729] Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials p 3 A89-25552 p 172 A89-17272 I AIAA PAPER 89-0231 p 3 A89-25198 The space shuttle verses expendable launch vehicles International interface design for Space Station Freedom **EPOXY RESINS** Challenges and solutions lessons for the future [IAF PAPER 88-085] [AD-A202014] The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials p.2 A89-17669 p 194 N89-18508 p 163 N89-14921 Operations impact on Columbus MTFF and Hermes EXPERIMENT DESIGN Design of a two-phase capillary pumped flight experiment **EQUATIONS OF MOTION** designs - A converging process --- Man Tended Free Equations of motion of systems of variable-mass hodies [IÁF PAPER 88-089] [SAE PAPER 881086] p 173 A89-17671 for space structure deployment simulation p 37 A89-27882 p 8 A89-11684 The development of a test methodology for the Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D evaluation of EVA gloves Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and [IAF PAPER 88-093] [SAE PAPER 881103] p 173 A89-17673 p 46 A89-27895 the synchronously deployable beam Technological activities of ESA in view of the robotic [NASA-CR-183205] p 27 N89-10297 Planetary impact experimentation p 5 N89-14999 and automatic application in space Aeolian processes aboard a Space Station: Saltation A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and I AIAA PAPER 88-50101 p 175 A89-20659 and particle trajectory analysis p 165 N89-15039 shock wave science facility ESA's activities report p 164 N89-15005 Symbolic generation of equations of motion for Volatilization-devolatilization reactions (ISSN-0258-025X) p 178 N89-14937 dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody p 112 N89-15014 **EUROPEAN SPACE PROGRAMS** space systems p 63 N89-17615 Exobiology experiment concepts for Space Station What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious A recursive method for parallel processor multiflexible p 185 N89-15017 programs - Do they justify their costs? body dynamic simulation p 127 N89-19336 Cautionary tales for reduced-gravity particle research p 172 A89-17272 Maneuvering equations in terms of quasi-coordinate Balcony - A European Space Station external p 6 N89-15026 p 95 N89-19337 structure Low-gravity facilities for Space Station planetology **EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS** [IAF PAPER 88-099] p 173 A89-17676 experiments p 6 N89-15032

Missions and system requirements for an escape vehicle

p 174 A89-17844

within a European manned space infrastructure

HAF PAPER 88-5141

Introduction to possible means of experiment operations

p 155 N89-15140

on the Space Station

[NLR-TR-88009-U]

Space station WP-04 power system preliminary analysis

p 84 N89-15164

and design document, volume 3

[NASA-CR-179587-VOL-3]

General purpose intelligent sensor interface

INASA-CR-184572

p 107 N89-15649

enhance productivity **EVA** safety MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] Space Station EVA test bed overview

First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, p 124 N89-16326 [NASA-TM-101202] An Ada inference engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350 Ada and knowledge-based systems: A prototype p 125 N89-16352 combining the best of both worlds Using Ada to implement the operations management system in a community of experts p 125 N89-16353 Regenerative life support system research and p 186 N89-17404 [NASA-CR-184760] p 108 N89-18398 Automation and robotics The scheduling techniques of ESP2 р7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with p 156 N89-19819 Automation of the space station core module power management and distribution system p 86 N89-19822
Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles p 87 N89-19825 (ADEPT) Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based p 127 N89-19833 systems Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context p 127 N89-19844 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 environment Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer p 109 N89-19870 robotics proximity multi-sensor system for p 109 N89-19881 operations Aeronautics and Space Administration National (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2 --- Author p 194 N89-20073 NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2 **EXPLOSIONS** Space reactor assessment and validation study p 84 N89-13227 FYPOSURE Environmental effects on spacecraft material p 168 N89-18521 AD-A2021121 EXTERNAL TANKS The evolution of External Tank applications p 3 A89-25551 [AIAA PAPER 89-0727] A national program for the scientific and commercial use of Shuttle external fuel tanks in space p 191 A89-28450 [AIAA PAPER 89-0728] EXTRATERRESTRIAL RADIATION for high Lightweight solar arrays p 70 A89-15309 environments The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436 **EXTRATERRESTRIAL RESOURCES** Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 An analysis of possible advanced space strategies featuring the role of space resource utilization [IAF PAPER 88-587] p 135 p 135 A89-17861 Oxygen extraction for a mission life support p 45 A89-27873 [SAE PAPER 881077] EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY Space Station emergency egress and EVA lighting considerations and candidate Koch hardware p 181 A89-10454 Space-cabin atmosphere and EVA p 171 A89-15114 Mobile servicing system flight operations and support [IAF PAPER 88-086] p 98 A89-17670 A Space Station crew rescue and equipment retrieval p 135 A89-17845 [IAF PAPER 88-516] Telerobotics (supervised autonomy) for space p 99 A89-18136 [AIAA PAPER 88-3970] The Flight Telerobotic Servicer Project and systems p 99 A89-20112 overview Ground operation of space-based telerobots will

radiation

p 100 A89-20113

p 175 A89-21403

p 152 A89-25625

p 130 A89-27857

p 153 A89-27860

p 153 A89-27862

recharge

[SAE PAPER 881064]

(SAF PAPER 881060)

[SAE PAPER 881063]

[SAE PAPER 881065]

A nonventing cooling system for space environment

Development of an automated checkout, service and

maintenance system for a Space Station EVAS

extravehicular activity, using radiation and regenerable

## **EXTRAVEHICULAR MOBILITY UNITS**

Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 ps [SAE PAPER 881071] p 183 A89-27867 Physiological effects of repeated decompression and recent advances in decompression sickness research p 45 A89-27868 |SAE PAPER 881072| Applications of Man-Systems Integration Standards to FVA p 184 A89-27884 [SAE PAPER 881089] The recovery and utilization of space suit inge-of-motion data p 46 A89-27886 ISAE PAPER 8810911 Measurement of metabolic responses to an orbital-extravehicular work-simulation exercise p 46 A89-27887 ISAE PAPER 8810921 operating pressure higher Development of extravehicular space-suit glove assemblies p 46 A89-27894 [SAE PAPER 881102] The development of a test methodology for the evaluation of EVA gloves n 46 A89-27895 ISAE PAPER 8811031 A simulation system for Space Station extravehicular activity [SAE PAPER 881104] p 9 A89-27896 A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station extravehicular activity n 79 A89-27897 [SAE PAPER 881105] Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898 European Space Suit System baseline p 177 A89-27906 ISAE PAPER 8811151 The helmet-mounted display as a tool to increase productivity during Space Station extravehicular activity p 154 A89-31608 Above the planet - Salyut EVA operations p 154 A89-31760 Robot hands and extravehicular activity p 104 N89-10097 p 192 N89-11775 Results of EVA/mobile transporter space station truss p 155 N89-13483 (NASA-TM-1006611 An integrated in-space construction facility for the 21st (NASA-TM-101515) The versatility of a truss mounted mobile transporter for in-space construction p 106 N89-13487 (NASA-TM-1015141 Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 1: Physiological limitations to extravehicular activity in space p 186 N89-17392 [NASA-CR-172098] Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2: Establishment of physiological and performance criteria INASA-CR-1720991 p 155 N89-17393 p 186 N89-18405 Human factors: Space Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study p 156 N89-18516 [NASA-CR-172111] EVA system requirements and design concepts study, BAF-TP-90351 p 179 N89-19128 Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar [NASA-CR-172117] p 156 NB9-19809 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems --around support p 179 N89-19816 [ESA-CR(P)-2693] Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2 --- Author p 194 N89-20073 [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular p 110 N89-20082 activity robot EXTRAVEHICULAR MOBILITY UNITS Space Station - Getting more out of EVA p 149 A89-16544 Space Station EVA test bed overview p 130 A89-27857 [SAE PAPER 881060] Electrochemically regenerable metabolic CO2 and moisture control system for an advanced EMU application ISAE PAPER 881061 p 44 A89-27858 Development of an advanced solid amine humidity and CO2 control system for potential Space Station Extravehicular Activity application p 45 A89-27859 [SAE PAPER 881062]

p 45 A89-27861

High pressure water electrolysis for space station EMU

FABRICATION SUBJECT INDEX

EVA equipment design - Human engineering		
	FEEDBACK CONTROL	FINITE ELEMENT METHOD
considerations	Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic	A finite element approach for composite space
(SAE PAPER 881090) p 153 A89-27885	beam simulating flexible space structure	structures approach for composite space
Development of the NASA ZPS Mark III 57.2-kN/sq m (8.3 psi) space suit	p 13 A89-10570	[IAF PAPER 88-273] D 18 ARQ 17753
[SAE PAPER 881101] p 46 A89-27893	Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three	Techniques for the identification of distributed systems
The helmet-mounted display as a tool to increase	degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10918	using the finite element approximation
productivity during Space Station extravehicular activity	Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to	n 19 A80.20587
p 154 A89-31608	configuration change p 15 A89-11689	Analytic methods for the modeling of flexible
F 101 1100	Vibration control of truss structures using active members	Structures n 21 Ann 26102
F	HAE BARER OF COO.	Nonlinear finite element simulation of the large angle
Г	A	Motion of flexible bodies
FABRICATION	Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures,	[AIAA PAPER 89-1201] p 23 A89-30691
	with applications p 19 A89-22505	Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a Space
Advanced planar array development for space station [NASA-CR-179372] p.82 N89-10407	Near-minimum time open-loop slewing of flexible	Station split-blanket solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-1252] p. 24 A89-30737
[NASA-CH-179372] p 82 N89-10407 Space station auxiliary thrust chamber technology	vehicles p 55 A89-22511	Large deflection static and dynamic finite element
[NASA-CR-179650] p 93 N89-11803	Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible	analyses of composite beams with arbitrary cross-sectional
FABRICS	multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499	warping
Hazards protection for space suits and spacecraft	Analysis and simulation of a controlled rigid spacecraft	[AIAA PAPER 89-1363] p 26 A89-30838
[NASA-CASE-MSC-21366-1] p 47 N89-12206	- Stability and instability near attractors	Dynamic continuum modeling of beamlike space
FAILURE ANALYSIS	p 21 A89-28500	structures using finite element matrices
Starr - An expert system for failure diagnosis in a space	Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with	[AIAA PAPER 89-1383] p.26_A89-30856
based power system p 114 A89-15335	application to the control of a flexible system	The mini-oscillator technique: A finite element method
Spacecraft electrical power systems lessons learned	p 57 A89-28632	for the modeling of linear viscoelastic structures
p 77 A89-15411	On the design of the dissipative LQG-type controllers	UTIAS-3231 D 28 NR0 11360
Sensor failure detection using generalized parity	P 57 A89-28637 Robustness of flexible structures against small time	Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a space
relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22520		station split-blanket solar array
Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures n 20 A89-24496	The fractional order state equations for the control of	[NASA-TM-101452] p 31 N89-15438
space structures p 20 A89-24496 The ISA expert system - A prototype system for failure	viscoelastically damped structures	A finite element dynamic analysis of flexible spatial mechanisms and manipulators
	[AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701	(ETN 90 00004)
Program of research in structures and dynamics	Active-member control of precision structures	FIRE PREVENTION p 108 N89-19575
[NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838	[AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p. 59 A89-30806	Fire behavior and risk analysis in spacecraft
Cautionary tales for reduced-gravity particle research	Efficient eigenvalue assignment for large space	
p 6 N89-15026	structures	FIRES p 185 N89-10111
FAILURE MODES	[AIAA PAPER 89-1393] p 27 A89-30866	Experiment plans to study preignition processes of a
Starr - An expert system for failure diagnosis in a space	New generalized structural filtering concept for active	pool fire in low gravity
based power system p 114 A89-15335	vibration control synthesis p 59 A89-31454	[NASA-CR-182256] D 131 N89-19442
Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas	Control of flexible structures with spillover using an	FLAME PROPAGATION
p 88 A89-20197	augmented observer p 59 A89-31455	Experiment plans to study preignition processes of a
Environment assisted degradation mechanisms in	Control-structure interaction in precision pointing servo loops	pool tire in low gravity
advanced light metals	P 50 A03-51403	[NASA-CR-182256] p 131 N89-19442
[NASA-CR-181049] p 112 N89-15232 FAST NEUTRONS	Materials and structures p 112 N89-11776 Three degree-of-freedom force feedback control for	FLEXIBILITY  Control Of Florible On the second of the seco
Space nuclear power studies in France - A new concept	robotic mating of umbilical lines p 106 N89-14156	Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control,
	Comments on electromechanical actuators for	structure and gimbal system interaction study [NASA-CR-172095]
of particle bed reactor p 71 A89-15326 FASTENERS	controlling flexible structures p 33 Nag-19339	FLEXIBLE BODIES p 28 N89-11793
Thermal-stress-free fasteners for joining orthotropic	System identification of suboptimal feedback control	Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three
materials p 27 A89-31919	parameters based on limiting-performance/minimum-time	degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10918
FAULT TOLERANCE	Characteristics p.63 NRg-19340	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and
Concurrent development of fault management hardware	Integrated Structural Analysis And Control (ISAAC):	control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations
and software in the SSM/PMAD Space Station	issues and progress p 33 N89-19341	n 13 ARQ.11004
Module/Power Management And Distribution	Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to	Modified independent modal space control method for
p 114 A89-15336	uncertainty p 64 N89-19344	active control of flexible systems n 15 Agg 11601
Fault tolerant intelligent controller for Space Station	Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures	Dynamics and control of flexible robot manipulators
subsystems p 114 A89-15337	structures p 64 NB9-19346 Frobenius-Hankel norm framework for disturbance	D 52 ARQ-116R2
Development of a component centered fault monitoring	rejection and low order decentralized controller design	Modelling of a 5-bar-linkage manipulator with one flexible
and diagnosis knowledge based system for space power system p 114 A89-15345	p 64 N89-19347	
system p 114 A89-15345 Fault tolerant power controller p 73 A89-15355	Control of flexible structures: Model errors, robustness	Geometric non-linear substructuring for dynamics of flexible mechanical systems p.16 A89-12134
Dynamic characteristics of a 20 kHz resonant power	measures, and optimization of feedback controllers	Flexibility modeling methods in multibody dynamics
system - Fault identification and fault recovery	[AD-A202234] p 64 N89-19596	[AAS PAPER 87-431] p 16 A89-12647
p 73 A89-15357	FEEDFORWARD CONTROL	Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected
Fault tolerant data network for use in space	Siew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647	flexible bodies
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079	Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647 FERRY SPACECRAFT	[AAS PAPER 87-455] p. 16 ARQ 12661
Fault tolerant data network for use in space	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials	[AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO	[AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A69-12629	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-12304
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements	[ASPAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics (NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A69-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317	[AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO  [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629  Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation  [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317  Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle	[ASP PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A69-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES	[ASP PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A69-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A20248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials p 113 N89-19375	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A20248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A69-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503  FIBER COMPOSITES Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials The effects of simulated space environmental	[AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials p 113 N89-19375 The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite	[ASP PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES   p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES   p 137 N89-19375 The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite materials	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15948 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802 Alternate transportation system	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES  Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials p 113 N89-19375 The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite materials [NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures  Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802 Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES p 130 A89-19375 Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials parameters on six commercially available composite materials [NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385 FIBER OPTICS	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A20248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-18716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with application to the control of a flexible system
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802 Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232 FEDERAL BUDGETS	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES p 139 A89-19375 The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite materials [NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385 FIBER OPTICS  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A20248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-18716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with application to the control of a flexible system
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079  Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009  Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS  Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15948  Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802  Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232  FEDERAL BUDGETS  National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES p 130 A89-19375 Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials parameters on six commercially available composite materials [NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385 FIBER OPTICS	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632 A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible structure control
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802 Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232  FEDERAL BUDGETS National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, part 3	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials p 113 N89-19375 The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite materials [NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385 FIBER OPTICS Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays [NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695 FIBERS	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632 A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible structure control
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802 Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232 FEDERAL BUDGETS National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, part 3 [S-HRG-100-579-PT-3] p 192 N89-14180	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials p 113 N89-19375 The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite materials [NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385 FIBER OPTICS Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays [NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695 FIBERS The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A20248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with application to the control of a flexible system  p 57 A89-28632 A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible structure control p 57 A89-28633 Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15948 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802 Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232 FEDERAL BUDGETS National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, part 3 [S-HRG-100-579-PT-3] p 192 N89-14180 The 1989 National Aeronautics and Space	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent. abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES p 113 N89-19375 The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite materials [NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385 FIBER OPTICS  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays [NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695 FIBERS  The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials p 163 N89-14921 FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTORS	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A20248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with application to the control of a flexible system  p 57 A89-28632 A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible structure control p 57 A89-28633 Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802 Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232 FEDERAL BUDGETS National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, part 3 (S-HRG-100-579-PT-3] p 192 N89-14180 The 1989 National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization volume 2	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES p 113 N89-19375 The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite materials [NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385 FIBER OPTICS Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays [NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695 FIBER OFTICS THE OFTICS p 163 N89-14921 FIBER OFTICS Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with application to the control of a flexible system  A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible structure control p 57 A89-28632 Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634 Robustness of flexible structures against small time delays p 22 A89-28638
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802 Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232 FEDERAL BUDGETS National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, part 3 [S-HRG-100-579-PT-3] p 192 N89-14180 The 1989 National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, volume 2 [GPO-86-904] p 193 N89-14181	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials p 113 N89-19375 The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite materials [NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385 FIBER OPTICS Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays [NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695 FIBERS The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials p 163 N89-14921 FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTORS Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage shift of power MOSFETs p 161 A89-25760	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with application to the control of a flexible system  A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible structure control p 57 A89-28632 Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634 Robustness of flexible structures against small time delays p 22 A89-28638
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802 Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232 FEDERAL BUDGETS National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, part 3 [S-HRG-100-579-PT-3] p 192 N89-14180 The 1989 National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization authorization, volume 2 [GPO-86-904] p 193 N89-14181 National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES  Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials p 113 N89-19375  The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite materials [NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385  FIBER OPTICS  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays [NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695  FIBERS  The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials p 163 N89-14921  FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTORS  Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage shift of power MOSFETS p 161 A89-25760	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A20248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632 A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible structure control p 57 A89-28633 Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum mine p 21 A89-28634 Robustness of flexible structures against small time delays Identification of flexible structures using an adaptive order-recursive method p 22 A89-28630
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079  Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009  Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063  A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS  Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15948  Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802  Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] FEDERAL BUDGETS  National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, part 3 [S-HRG-100-579-PT-3] p 192 N89-14180  The 1989 National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization authorization, volume 2 [GPO-86-904] p 193 N89-14181  National Aeronautics and Space Administration p 194 N89-18261	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES p 113 N89-19375 The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite materials [NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385 FIBER OPTICS Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays [NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695 FIBERS The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials p 163 N89-14921 FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTORS  Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage shift of power MOSFETS p 161 A89-25760 FINANCE  Space commerce: An industry assessment	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A20248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632 A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible structure control p 57 A89-28633 Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum mine p 21 A89-28634 Robustness of flexible structures against small time delays Identification of flexible structures using an adaptive order-recursive method p 22 A89-28630
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802 Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232 FEDERAL BUDGETS National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, part 3 [S-HRG-100-579-PT-3] p 192 N89-14180 The 1989 National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization authorization, volume 2 [GPO-86-904] p 193 N89-14181 National Aeronautics and Space Administration p 194 N89-18261	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES  Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials p 113 N89-19375  The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite materials [NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385  FIBER OPTICS  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays [NASA-CP-183223] p 119 N89-14695  FIBERS  The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials p 163 N89-14921  FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTORS  Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage shift of power MOSFETS p 161 A89-25760  FINANCE  Space commerce: An industry assessment	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  [Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-15587 [Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162  [Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 [Identification method for lightly damped structures using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 [Identification at immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 [Identification x p 19 A89-19716 [Identification x p 19 A89-28499 [Identification of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 [Identification to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632 [Identification of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634 [Identification of flexible structures against small time delays [Identification of flexible structures using an adaptive order-recursive method p 22 A89-28640 [Identification of flexible structures using an adaptive order-recursive method p 24 A89-28641
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802 Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232 FEDERAL BUDGETS National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, part 3 [S-HRG-100-579-PT-3] p 192 N89-14180 The 1989 National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, volume 2 [GPO-86-904] p 193 N89-14181 National Aeronautics and Space Administration p 194 N89-18261  FEED SYSTEMS Alkaline static feed electrolyzer based oxygen	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES  Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials p 113 N89-19375  The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite materials [NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385  FIBER OPTICS  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays [NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695  FIBERS  The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials p 163 N89-14921  FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTORS  Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage shift of power MOSFETs p 161 A89-25760  FINANCE  Space commerce: An industry assessment [PB88-214069]  Preliminary cost model for a commercial opeostationary	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A20248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with application to the control of a flexible system  p 57 A89-28632 A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible structure control p 57 A89-28632 Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634 Robustness of flexible structures against small time delays Identification of flexible structures using an adaptive order-recursive method p 22 A89-28640 Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641 Nonlinear finite element simulation of the large angle
Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077  FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal system feasibility testing [SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802 Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232 FEDERAL BUDGETS National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, part 3 [S-HRG-100-579-PT-3] p 192 N89-14180 The 1989 National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization authorization, volume 2 [GPO-86-904] p 193 N89-14181 National Aeronautics and Space Administration p 194 N89-18261	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629 Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation [AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 FIBER COMPOSITES  Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials p 113 N89-19375  The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite materials [NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385  FIBER OPTICS  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays [NASA-CP-183223] p 119 N89-14695  FIBERS  The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials p 163 N89-14921  FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTORS  Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage shift of power MOSFETS p 161 A89-25760  FINANCE  Space commerce: An industry assessment	[ASS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661 A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open loop deformable multibody systems [AD-A20248] p 53 A89-13394 Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique  p 17 A89-15587 Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632 A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible structure control p 57 A89-28633 Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634 Robustness of flexible structures against small time delays Identification of flexible structures using an adaptive order-recursive method p 22 A89-28640 Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms

**FLIGHT OPERATIONS** SUBJECT INDEX

UBJECTINUEX		
Non-linear strain-displacement relations and flexible	Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses	Control of flexible structures with spillover using an augmented observer p 59 A89-31455
multibody dynamics	of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application	Materials and structures p 112 N89-11776
[AIAA PAPER 89-1202] p 23 A89-30692 Model reduction and control of flexible structures using	(AAS DAPER 87-417) p 16 A89-12636	An application of high authority/low authority control and
Krylov subspaces	The optimal control of orbiting large flexible beams with discrete-time observational data and random	positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791
[AIAA PAPER 89-1237] p 58 A89-30722 Dynamic analysis of the Space Station truss structure	measurement noise	Vibration suppression in a large space structure (NASA-CR-182831) p 29 N89-12624
based on a continuum representation	[AAS PAPER 87-418] p 52 A89-12637  Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally	[NASA-CR-182831] p 29 N89-12624 Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop
[AIAA PAPER 89-1280] p 24 A89-30763 Model correction using a symmetric eigenstructure	flexed appendages	[NASA-TM-101503] p 29 N89-13460
assignment technique	Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled	Infinite-dimensional approach to system identification of Space Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE)
[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855	spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages	p 10 N89-13462
Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and the synchronously deployable beam	[AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674 Dynamics during slewing and translational maneuvers	Some nonlinear damping models in flexible structures p 29 N89-13463
INASA-CR-1832051 p 27 N89-10297	of the Space Station based MRMS	The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE
A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262	[AAS PAPER 87-481] p 98 A89-12677 Dynamics and control analysis of a satellite with a large	configuration p 60 NB9-13467
The influence of and the identification of nonlinearity	flexible spinning antenna	Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space structures p 29 N89-13470
in flexible structures p 30 N89-14932	[AAS PAPER 87-482] p 53 A89-12678 Adaptive structure concept for future space	Analytic redundancy management for SCOLE
Accuracy of modal frequency set with fictitious joints modeling	applications p 17 A89-16117	p 61 N89-13475 A mathematical problem and a Spacecraft Control
INI R-TR-87126-U1 p 31 N89-15431	Pole-zero modeling of flexible space structures p 53 A89-16160	Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) used to evaluate control
Algorithms for robust identification and control of large	Model reference, sliding mode adaptive control for flexible structures p.53 A89-16709	laws for flexible spacecraft. NASA/IEEE design p 61 N89-13476
space structures, phase 1 [AD-A198130] p 32 N89-15971	A flight experiment of flexible spacecraft attitude	Experiences in applying optimization techniques to
Spillover stabilization in the control of large flexible space p 63 N89-16902	control	configurations for the Control Of Flexible Structures (COFS) Program
Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space	[IAF PAPER 88-044] p 54 A89-17648 Vibration control of truss structures using active	INASA-TM-1015111) p.31 N89-15155
Structures and Non-1933	members	Modeling and control of large flexible space structures p 31 N89-15161
[AD-A194761] p 32 Neg-19333 Comments on electromechanical actuators for	[IAF PAPER 88-290] p 18 A89-17761 Nonlinear oscillations of a system of two bodies	Flexible robotic manipulator in space: Towards a
controlling flexible structures p 33 N89-19339	connected by a flexible rod in a central force field	mathematical dynamics truth model
Active control of elastic wave motion in structural	p 174 A89-18433 Real-time simulation of the Space Station mobile service	[NLR-TR-87129-U] p 107 N89-15410 The dynamics and control of large flexible space
The estimal projection equations for fixed-order dynamic	center p 99 A89-19566	structures, part 11
compensation: Existence, convergence and global	Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193	Symbolic generation of equations of motion for
optimality p 12 N89-19345 Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection	Minimization of spacecraft disturbances in space-robotic	dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody
method: Application using multiple optimization criteria	systems [AAS PAPER 88-006] p 101 A89-20835	space systems p 63 N89-17615  Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital
p 33 N89-19349  Damage detection and location in large space trusses	Planar, time-optimal, rest-to-rest slewing maneuvers of	effects p 33 N89-19334 A recursive method for parallel processor multiflexible
p 34 1469-19330	flexible spacecraft p 55 A89-22510  Near-minimum time open-loop slewing of flexible	body dynamic simulation p 127 N89-19336
Control of flexible structures: Model errors, robustness	vehicles p 55 A89-22511	Maneuvering equations in terms of quasi-coordinate p 95 N89-19337
measures, and optimization of feedback controllers [AD-A202234] p 64 N89-19596	Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22520	Investigation of flight sensors and actuators for the
- FURIE CRACECRAET	Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities	vibration damping augmentation of large flexible space
Recent developments in the experimental identification of the dynamics of a highly flexible grid	for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482	structures [ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362
TARME PAPER 87-WA/DSC-19   D 12 A09-10119	Adaptive identification and model tracking by a flexible	A finite element dynamic analysis of flexible spatial mechanisms and manipulators
Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure	spacecraft [AIAA PAPER 89-0541] p 20 A89-25434	[ETN-89-93901] p 108 N89-19575
p 13 A69-10370	Modal identities for multibody elastic spacecraft - An	FLIGHT CONTROL Aerospace simulation III; Proceedings of the SCS
Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA,	aid to selecting modes for simulation [AIAA PAPER 89-0544] p 20 A89-25437	Multiconference, San Diego, CA, Feb. 3-5, 1988
tune 29-tuly 1, 1987 p.50 A69-11051	Robust multivariable control of large space structures	p 99 A89-19551 Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control.
Some recent results on robustness optimization for	p 56 A89-25873 Analytic methods for the modeling of flexible	structure and gimbal system interaction study
Bedweed order control design via the optimal projection	etructures p 21 A89-26192	[NASA-CR-172095] p 28 N89-11793
engreach - A homotopy algorithm for global optimality	On the Orbiter based construction of the Space Station and associated dynamics p 152 A89-26383	FLIGHT CREWS The organized Space Station
p 50 A89-11653  Digital robust active control law synthesis for large order	Active vibration suppression for the mast flight system	[AIAA PAPER 88-4733] p 189 A89-18310 Maintenance and repair on Spacelab
flexible structure using parameter optimization	p 56 A89-26869 Structural and control optimization of space structures	[A(AA PAPER 88-4739) D 150 A89-18316
p 50 A89-11654  Decentralized control of large-scale systems	p 21 AB9-28481	Aeneas - An escape vehicle for the International Space
n 13 A89-11000	Space structure control using moving bank multiple model adaptive estimation p 57 A89-28552	FLIGHT ENVELOPES
System identification experiments for flexible structure p 14 A89-11661	Closed-form Grammians and model reduction for flexible	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system analysis study, 1985. Volume 2: OTV concept definition
'Daisy' - A laboratory facility to study the control of large	space structures p 9 A89-26594 On the design of the dissipative LQG-type controllers	and evaluation, Book 4: Operations
flexible spacecraft A laboratory facility for flexible structure control	p 57 A89-28637	[NASA-CR-183545] p 155 N89-13452 FLIGHT HAZARDS
everiments 0 14 A89-11007	Nonlinear dynamics and control issues for flexible space platforms p 57 A89-28646	Modelling untrackable orbital debris associated with a
Attitude control system testing on SCOLE	Nonlinear dynamics of flexible structures - Geometrically	tracked space debris cloud [AAS PAPER 87-472] p 158 A89-12670
Practical implementation issues for active control of large	exact formulation and stability p 22 A89-28651  Motion and deformation of very large space structures	The effects of eccentricity on the evolution of an orbiting
flexible structures p.51 A89-11669 Stability analysis of large space structure control	p 22 A89-29200	debris cloud
systems with delayed input p 51 Abs-11071	Multiple boundary condition testing error analysis for	The orbital debris issue - A status report
Adaptive control techniques for the SCOLE	large flexible space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] p 22 A89-30653	[IAF PAPER 88-519] p 158 A89-17846 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made
On the active vibration control of distributed parameter	Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic	debris
D 14 A09-110/4	testing of flexible spacecraft structures	[IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847
Observability of a Bernoulli-Euler beam using PVF2 as distributed sensor p 15 A89-11675	Integrated direct optimization of	FLIGHT OPERATIONS  Mobile servicing system flight operations and support
An investigation of the time required for control of	structure/regulator/observer for large flexible spacecraft	[IAF PAPER 88-086] p 98 A89-17670
Ontimal control of large flexible space structures using	Model reduction for flexible space structures	Space station operations management [AIAA PAPER 89-0393] p 151 A89-25330
disambuted syricity D 52 A69-11077	TATAA PAPER 89-13391 p 25 A89-30814	OMV mission operations
Optimal vibration control of a flexible spacecraft during a minimum-time maneuver p 15 A89-11685	Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system
Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MHMS	[AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893	analysis study, 1985. Volume 2: OTV concept definition
Design of ground test suspension systems for verification	Control of articulated and deformable space structures p 27 A89-31091	and evaluation. Book 4: Operations [NASA-CR-183545] p 155 N89-13452
of flexible space structures p 15 A89-11693	p 27 700/01001	

FLIGHT SIMULATION	FOAMO	
Flight loading and its experimental simulation for future	FOAMS	FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS
spacecraft systems	Utilization of spray on foam insulation for manned and unmanned spacecraft and structures p 28 N89-10914	On a useful functional representation of control system
[DGLR PAPER 87-125] p 170 A89-10532	FORCE DISTRIBUTION	structure
Aerospace simulation III; Proceedings of the SCS	Three degree-of-freedom force feedback control for	[NASA-CR-172109] p 62 N89-16413
Multiconference, San Diego, CA, Feb. 3-5, 1988	robotic mating of umbilical lines p 106 N89-14156	FUNCTIONAL DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS
p 99 A89-19551	FORCED VIBRATION	Space Station flight telerobotic servicer functional requirements development p 97 A89-11826
Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity	Forced vibrations in large space reflectors with localized	requirements development p 97 A89-11826 Phase I Space Station power system development
Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator	modes	p 65 A89-14967
[NASA-CR-177510] p 155 N89-16896	[AIAA PAPER 89-1180] p 23 A89-30671	U.S. Laboratory Module - Its capabilities and
FLIGHT TESTS	FORMING TECHNIQUES	accommodations to support user payloads
A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322	Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite	p 130 A89-26378
A flight experiment of flexible spacecraft attitude	beams p 112 N89-13504	,
control	FOUNDATIONS	G
[IAF PAPER 88-044] p 54 A89-17648	Space station erectable manipulator placement	<b>u</b>
Inter orbit communications (IOC)	system	GALLIUM ARSENIDES
[IAF PAPER 88-446] p 88 A89-17826	[NASA-CASE-MSC-21096-1] p 105 N89-12621	GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas
Status of the RITA - Experiment on Eureca	FRACTURE MECHANICS	p 77 A89-15827
Radiofrequency Ion Thruster Assembly	Environment assisted degradation mechanisms in	GAMMA RAYS
p 137 A89-31748	advanced light metals [NASA-CR-181049] p 112 N89-15232	Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in
InP homojunction solar cell performance on the LIPS 3 flight experiment	FRACTURE STRENGTH	mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites
[NASA-TM-101390] p 83 N89-12123	Electron radiation effects on mode Il interlaminar fracture	P 110 A89-11893
FLOATING POINT ARITHMETIC	toughness of GFRP and CFRP composites	GAS ANALYSIS  Flectrochemical multipage assessed to
Paranoia.Ada: A diagnostic program to evaluate Ada	p 111 A89-30404	Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring assembly
floating-point arithmetic p 125 N89-16361	FRAMES (DATA PROCESSING)	[SAE PAPER 881082] p 45 A89-27878
FLOW STABILITY	Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station	The Space Station neutral gas environment and the
Natural frequencies and stability of immiscible cylindrical	communications	concomitant requirements for monitoring
z-independent liquid systems p 176 A89-24662	[AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140	n 167 N89-15795
Kinetic of the Soret effect and its measurement under	FREE FLIGHT	GAS EXCHANGE
microgravity conditions p 191 A89-26390 FLUID FLOW	Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines	A prototype gas exchange monitor for exercise stress
Fluid science laboratory for Columbus, executive	- Status, problems, perspectives	testing aboard NASA Space Station p 182 A89-26650
summary	[DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497	GAS TUNGSTEN ARC WELDING
[SG-RP-AI-024] p 93 N89-12022	European development possibilities in the direction of	The potential of a GAS can with payload G-169
Design and calibration of the carousel wind tunnel	a manned space station	P 162 N89-10916
p 164 N89-15021	[DGLR PAPER 87-140] p 170 A89-10500	Tank gauging apparatus and method
Fluidic momentum controller	Introduction to possible means of experiment operations on the Space Station	[NASA-CASE-MSC-21059-1] p 93 N89-12843
[NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] p 85 N89-15379	(NLR-TR-88009-U) p 155 N89-15140	GEARS
Experiment plans to study preignition processes of a	FREE VIBRATION	Wear consideration in gear design for space
pool fire in low gravity [NASA-CR-182256] p 131 N89-19442	Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a Space	applications
[NASA-CR-182256] p 131 N89-19442 FLUID MANAGEMENT	Station split-blanket solar array	[NASA-TM-101457] p 166 N89-15414
Process material management in the Space Station	[AIAA PAPER 89-1252] p 24 A89-30737	GEOMAGNETISM
environment	Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a space	Modeling the effects connected with the influence of the magnetic and solar shadow from satellite structural
[SAE PAPER 880996] p 130 A89-27805	station split-blanket solar array	elements on results of measurements of electric fields
Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase	(NASA-TM-101452) p 31 N89-15438	and particle fluxes p 159 A89-18439
change technology	FREE-PISTON ENGINES	GEOSYNCHRONOUS ORBITS
[SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818	The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine	A study on ground testing method for large deployment
An efficient air evaporation urine processing system for	system: Conceptual design	antenna p 12 AR9-10541
Space Station	[NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182	Advanced thermionic nuclear electric propulsion for Leo
[SAE PAPER 881034] p 43 A89-27835	FRENCH SPACE PROGRAMS	to Geo transfer in 14 days p 66 A89-15220
FLOSIN - A fluid loop analyzer for SINDA Systems Improved Numerical Differencing Analyzer	Space research and policy in the upcoming decades	Control of the flexible modes of an advanced technology geostationary platform p 146 N89-14902
(SAE PAPER 881085) p 37 A89-27881	p 171 A89-13700 VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station	geostationary platform p 146 NB9-14902 Space environmental effects on polymeric materials
Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777	- An attractive challenge in design/development and	[NASA-CR-184648] p 166 N89-15255
Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems	qualification	Space-based laser-powered orbital transfer vehicle
study	[IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652	(Project SLICK)
[NASA-CR-179393] p 93 N89-12581	The Phase 1 of the Hermes Development Programme	[NASA-CR-184716] p 94 N89-15969
Capillary heat transport and fluid management device	[IAF PAPER 88-201] p 173 A89-17723	A model for the geostationary orbital infrastructure
[NASA-CASE-MFS-28217-1] p 39 N89-14392	FREQUENCY RANGES	system analysis
Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid	Making acceleration data more accessible and useful	[ILR-MITT-205] p 140 N89-19323
management facility, preliminary report	to microgravity investigators p 128 A89-17103	Model of a geostationary regional transportation
p 95 N89-16357	FREQUENCY RESPONSE Formulation and verification of frequency response	company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout
Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems	system identification techniques for large space	[ILH-MITT-207] p 148 N89-19329  GET AWAY SPECIALS (STS)
study. Space station program fluid management systems	structures	The potential of a GAS can with payload G-169
databook	[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849	p 162 N89-10916
[NASA-CR-183583] p 95 N89-17613	Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities	GIMBALS
FLUID MECHANICS	for optimal control of large space structures	Future directions in spacecraft mechanisms
Fluid-science investigations in microgravity p.1 A89-11346	p 56 A89-24482	technology
Fluid science laboratory for Columbus, executive	FUEL CELL POWER PLANTS Fuel cells for extraterrestrial and terrestrial	[SAE PAPER 872454] p 96 A89-10666
summary	P	Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control,
[SG-RP-Al-024] p 93 N89-12022	applications p 81 A89-30645 FUEL CELLS	structure and gimbal system interaction study
FLUID TRANSMISSION LINES	Synthesis and evaluation of electroactive CO2 carriers	[NASA-CR-172095] p 28 N89-11793
Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems	[SAE PAPER 881078] p 45 A89-27874	GLASS FIBER REINFORCED PLASTICS
study	A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station	Electron radiation effects on mode II interlaminar fracture
[NASA-CR-183509] p 94 N89-15154	extravehicular activity	toughness of GFRP and CFRP composites
FLUID-SOLID INTERACTIONS	(SAE PAPER 881105) p 79 A89-27897	p 111 A89-30404  GLASS FIBERS
Experimental observations of low and zero gravity	Fuel cells for extraterrestrial and terrestrial	Heat transfer properties of satellite component
nonlinear fluid-spacecraft interaction	applications p.81 A89-30645 Space power technologies p.178 N89-11770	materials properties of satellite component p 113 N89-19375
[DE88-015263] p 94 N89-15159	Space power technologies p 178 N89-11770  FUEL CONTROL	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM
FLYING PLATFORMS	Exactly solving the weighted time/fuel optimal control	An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates
Space-flight perspectives - Guiding principles for	of an undamped harmonic oscillator p 17 A89-16152	[AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440
technological research and development [DGLR PAPER 87-071] p 1 A89-10486	FUEL TANKS	Mapping experiment with space station
Energy supply for space flight	A national program for the scientific and commercial	p 147 N89-15046
[DGLR PAPER 87-074] p 132 A89-10488	use of Shuttle external fuel tanks in space	GLOVES
FLYWHEELS	[AIAA PAPER 89-0728] p 191 A89-28450	Development of higher operating pressure
Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER	Tank gauging apparatus and method	extravehicular space-suit glove assemblies
p 66 A89-15230	[NASA-CASE-MSC-21059-1] p 93 N89-12843 FULL SCALE TESTS	[SAE PAPER 881102] p 46 A89-27894
Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space	Ground testing of an SP-100 prototypic reactor	The development of a test methodology for the
p 90 N89-19487	p 134 A89-15330	evaluation of EVA gloves
•	p 104 Noo-10030	[SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27895

**HEAT STORAGE** SUBJECT INDEX

SUBJECT INDEX		
Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2:	Simulation of the space station information system in	HEALTH Development of an atmospheric monitoring plan for
Establishment of physiological and performance criteria	Ada p 125 N89-16355	space station p 8 N89-20065
for EVA gloves	GROUND STATE  Electric fields in earth orbital space	HEAT EXCHANGERS
[NASA-CR-172099] p 155 N89-17393	[AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760	The design and fabrication of a Stirling engine heat
GNOTOBIOTICS  Role of gnotobiotics in a Space Station	GROUND SUPPORT SYSTEMS	exchanger module with an integral heat pipe
[SAE PAPER 881048] p 183 A89-27848	Cooperating expert systems for Space Station -	p 35 A89-15190 Moving Belt Radiator technology issues
GÔAI S	Power/thermal subsystem testbeds p 115 A89-15350 The support constraints for orbital systems - How to	p 35 A89-15208
Information sciences and human factors overview p 185 N89-11772	measure the R&M effects	A condenser-boiler for a binary Rankine cycle space
The 1989 long-range program plan	[AIAA PAPER 88-4748] p 150 A89-18323	power system p 66 A89-15212
p 192 N89-14172	Application of queuing theory to on-orbit logistics [AIAA PAPER 88-4752] p 150 A89-18327	Rotating solid radiative coolant system for space nuclear reactors
GOVERNMENT/INDUSTRY RELATIONS	[AIAA PAPER 88-4752] p 150 A89-18327 COES - An approach to operations and check-out	[DE88-016312] p 39 N89-14069
International legal aspects of commercialization of	standards p 117 A89-22623	Capillary heat transport and fluid management device
private circipino opera	The Columbus polar platform ground segment	[NASA-CASE-MFS-28217-1] p 39 N89-14392
A computer-based specification methodology	p 179 N89-18/56	Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear
p 122 N89-16301	Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems	power plant p 133 A89-12570
GRANULAR MATERIALS	ground support [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816	The design and fabrication of a Stirling engine heat
Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025	Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control	exchanger module with an integral heat pipe
Nucleation and particle coagulation experience in	environment p 65 N89-19855	p 35 A89-15190
microgravity p 6 N89-15030	GROUND TESTS	Moving Belt Radiator technology issues p 35 A89-15208
CRAVITATIONAL FFFECTS	A study on ground testing method for large deployment p 12 A89-10541	Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat
The figure-of-8 librations of the gravity gradient	Antenna p 12 Add-10341  Design of ground test suspension systems for verification	pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209
pendulum and modes of an orbiting tether p 143 A89-24708	of flexible space structures p 15 A89-11693	Advanced space solar dynamic receivers
	A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program	p 72 A89-15343
Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001	with current requirements p 70 A89-15322	An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393
Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a	Ground testing of an SP-100 prototypic reactor p 134 A89-15330	SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393 Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System
facility definition p 164 N89-15009	Prototype space erectable radiator system ground test	concept development
Exobiology experiment concepts for Space Station	article development	[NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731
p 185 N89-15017 Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity	[SAF PAPER 881066] p 36 A89-27863	Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems
p 6 N89-15020	Reduced gravity and ground testing of a two-phase	(MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs,
Design and calibration of the carousel wind tunnel	thermal management system for large spacecraft	recommendations
p 164 N89-15021	[SAE PAPER 881084] p 37 A89-27880 Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural	[NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967
Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted	dynamic model of a Space Station	HEAT PUMPS
geological materials p 165 N89-15027 Low-gravity facilities for Space Station planetology	[AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815	Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature
experiments p 6 N89-15032	PV modules for ground testing	space applications p 35 A89-15210 Alternative heat pump configurations for spacecraft
Aenlian processes aboard a Space Station: Saltation	[NASA-CR-179476] p 82 N89-11315 Microgravity science and applications program tasks,	operations p 77 A89-15419
and particle trajectory analysis p 165 N89-15039	1987 revision	Heat-pump-augmented radiator for high power
A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments	INASA-TM-40681 p.4 N89-12752	spacecraft thermal control
under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040	Environmental assessment of SP-100 ground	[AIAA PAPER 89-0077] p 36 A89-25068
Physical conditions for space flight experiments	engineering system test site: Hanford Site, Richland,	Digital control system for a refrigerator heat pump for
p 168 N89-19106	Washington	spacecraft environment
p 166 1469-19100		(SAF PAPEH HK1(144) D 13U M09-27044
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS	[DE89-004400] p 86 N89-18178	[SAE PAPER 881044] p 130 A89-27844 Solid/yapor adsorption heat pumps for space
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Magning experiment with space station	[DE89-004400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY  Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046	[DE89-004400] p 86 N89-18178	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Magning experiment with space station	[DE89-04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY  Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046  Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY	[DE89-004400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY  Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898 An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046  Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars?	[DE89-04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY  Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046  Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY  Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966	[DE89-04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY  Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046  Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966  Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment	[DE89-04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898 An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146 Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system space stations p 39 N89-17172 HEAT RADIATORS High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments	[DE89-04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-175700] p 49 N89-15529	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine	[DE89-04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-175700] p 49 N89-15529	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813	[DE89-04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY  Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  HABITABILITY  Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-17500] p 49 N89-15529  The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system — space stations p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046  Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY  Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966  Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811  Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Lite sciences - On the critical path for missions of	[DE89-Ō04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046  Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY  Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966  Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811  Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813  Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration (SAE PAPER 881012) p 182 A89-27815	[DE89-Ō4400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898 An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-01383] p 38 N89-11146 Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system space stations p 39 N89-1772  HEAT RADIATORS High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207 An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393 The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046  Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY  Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966  Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811  Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813  Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 8B1012] p 182 A89-27815  An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences	[DE89-04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831	[DE89-04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review [NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532 HAND (ANATOMY)	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046  Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY  Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966  Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811  Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813  Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815  An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831  Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research	[DE89-04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review [NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532  HAND (ANATOMY) The development of a test methodology for the	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from pace power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development
Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility	[DE99-Ö04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  H  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review [NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532 HAND (ANATOMY) The development of a test methodology for the evaluation of EVA gloves	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  ISAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility	[DE89-Ū04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review [NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532 HAND (ANATOMY) The development of a test methodology for the evaluation of EVA gloves [SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27895	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-01383] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-1772  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems
GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS  Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY  Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966  Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [SAE PAPER 88.07509] p 184 A89-28422	[DE99-Ö04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  H  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review [NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532 HAND (ANATOMY) The development of a test methodology for the evaluation of EVA gloves [SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27895 Extravelpicular activities limitations study. Volume 2:	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator p 176 A89-15393  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report.
Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom	DE89-04400  p 86 N89-18178	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-01383] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-1772  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15293  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NSA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations
Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27815 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project	DE89-04400  p 86 N89-18178	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system
Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CR-184757] p 168 N89-18515	DE89-04400  p 86 N89-18178	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967
Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27815 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CR-184757] p 168 N89-18515	CDE9S-Ö04400  p 86 N89-18178	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  ISAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898 An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146 Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from p 35 A89-15207 An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393 The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117 The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613 Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731 Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967 HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature
Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CH-184757] p 168 N89-18515  GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flevert appendages	[DE89-Ö04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  H  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review [NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532 HAND (ANATOMY) The development of a test methodology for the evaluation of EVA gloves [SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27895 Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2: Establishment of physiological and performance criteria for EVA gloves [NASA-CR-172099] p 155 N89-17393  HANDBOOKS Composites design handbook for space structure applications, volume 1	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system
Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27813 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27815 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CH-184757] p 168 N89-18515  GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages	DE89-04400  p 86 N89-18178	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system space stations p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967  HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS  Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15222  HEAT STORAGE  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat
Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27815 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CR-184757] p 168 N89-18515 GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-432] p 16 A89-12648 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system	[DE89-Ö04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  H  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review [NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532 HAND (ANATOMY) The development of a test methodology for the evaluation of EVA gloves [SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27895 Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2: Establishment of physiological and performance criteria for EVA gloves [NASA-CR-172099] p 155 N89-17393  HANDBOOKS Composites design handbook for space structure applications, volume 1 [ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO] p 112 N89-11823  HARDWARE Logistics aspects associated with the Hermes	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-1772  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15207  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967  HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS  Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15222  HEAT STORAGE  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209
Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CH-184757] p 168 N89-18515  GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES  Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-432] p 16 A89-12648 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system	DEB9-04400  p 86 N89-18178	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-1772  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967  HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS  Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15222  HEAT STORAGE  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power p 134 A89-15209
Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CR-184757] p 168 N89-18515 GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-432] p 161 A89-12648 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 141 A89-12651 Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods in a perceptivil plane	DE89-04400  p 86 N89-18178	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system space stations p 39 N89-1772  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs; recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967  HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS  Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15202  HEAT STORAGE  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15300  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system
Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CH-184757] p 168 N89-18515 GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES  Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 16 A89-12648 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 141 A89-12651 Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods in a polar-orbit plane p 54 A89-18432 Dynamics of a spacecraft with direct active control of	[DE89-Ō4400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  H  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review [NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532 HAND (ANATOMY) The development of a test methodology for the evaluation of EVA gloves [SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27895 Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2: Establishment of physiological and performance criteria for EVA gloves [NASA-CR-172099] p 155 N89-17393 HANDBOOKS Composites design handbook for space structure applications, volume 1 [ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO] p 112 N89-11823 HARDWARE Logistics aspects associated with the Hermes Spaceplane turnaround and cargo preparation [AIAA PAPER 88-4736] p 174 A89-18313 Controls and guidance: Space HARMONIC OSCILLATORS	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-111146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator p 9 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator b 17ALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations  [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967  HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS  Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15202  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15300  Use of pure nickel and LiOH for thermal energy storage
Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CH-184757] p 168 N89-18515 GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 14 A89-12648 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 141 A89-12651 Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods in a polar-orbit plane Dynamics of a spacecraft with direct active control of the gravity gradient stabilizer p 54 A89-18436	CDE9S-04400  p 86 N89-18178	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-1772  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15293  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Conceptus selection, conceptual designs, recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967  HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS  Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15209  Latent thermal storage system p 35 A89-15300  Use of pure nickel and LiOH for thermal energy storage Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application
Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27815 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CR-184757] p 168 N89-18515 GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-432] p 16 A89-12648 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 141 A89-12651 Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods in a polar-orbit plane p 54 A89-18436 CRIDIS	[DE89-Ö04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  H  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review [NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532 HAND (ANATOMY) The development of a test methodology for the evaluation of EVA gloves [SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27895 Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2: Establishment of physiological and performance criteria for EVA gloves [NASA-CR-1772099] p 155 N89-17993 HANDBOOKS Composites design handbook for space structure applications, volume 1 [ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO] p 112 N89-11823 HARDWARE Logistics aspects associated with the Hermes Spaceplane turnaround and cargo preparation [AIAA PAPER 88-4736] p 174 A89-18313 Controls and guidance: Space p 53 N89-18402 HARMONIC OSCILLATORS Exactly solving the weighted time/fuel optimal control of an undamped harmonic oscillator p 17 A89-16152	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898 An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-111146 Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-1772  HEAT RADIATORS High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from pace power systems p 35 A89-15207 An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393 The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117 The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613 Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731 Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967 HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15209 Latent thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15300 Use of pure nickel and LiOH for thermal energy storage Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application to space-suit battery pack
Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CH-184757] p 168 N89-18515 GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 16 A89-12648 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 141 A89-12651 Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods in a polar-orbit plane p 54 A89-18436 GRIDS  Recent developments in the experimental identification	[DE89-Ō4400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  H  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review [NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532 HAND (ANATOMY) The development of a test methodology for the evaluation of EVA gloves [SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27895 Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2: Establishment of physiological and performance criteria for EVA gloves [NASA-CR-172099] p 155 N89-17393 HANDBOOKS Composites design handbook for space structure applications, volume 1 [ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO] p 112 N89-11823 HARDWARE Logistics aspects associated with the Hermes Spaceplane turnaround and cargo preparation [AIAA PAPER 88-4736] p 174 A89-18313 Controls and guidance: Space p 63 N89-18402 HARMONIC OSCILLATORS Exactly solving the weighted time/fuel optimal control of an undamped harmonic oscillator p 17 A89-16152	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898 An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146 Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207 An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393 The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117 The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613 Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731 Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967  HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15202  HEAT STORAGE Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15209 Use of pure nickel and LiOH for thermal energy p 78 A89-25040 Lalent Appera 89-0240] p 79 A89-25204
Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27815 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CH-184757] p 168 N89-18515 GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-432] p 16 A89-12648 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system [AAS PAPER 87-432] p 14 A89-12651 Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods in a polar-orbit plane p 54 A89-18436 GRIDS Recent developments in the experimental identification of the gravity gradient stabilizer p 54 A89-18436	CDE9s-Ö04400  p 86 N89-18178	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-1772  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15293  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967  HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS  Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15209  Latent thermal storage system p 35 A89-15300  Use of pure nickel and LiOH for thermal energy storage p 78 A89-23146  Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application to space-suit battery pack [IAAA PAPER 89-0240] p 79 A89-25204  Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar
Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CH-184757] p 168 N89-18515 GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 14 A89-12648 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system [AS PAPER 87-436] p 141 A89-12651 Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods in a polar-orbit plane Dynamics of a spacecraft with direct active control of the gravity gradient stabilizer p 54 A89-18436 GRIDS Recent developments in the experimental identification of the dynamics of a highly flexible grid [ASME PAPER 87-WA/DSC-19] p 12 A89-10119	Composites design handbook for space structure applications, volume 1 (ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO) p 172 A89-18313 Controls and guidance: Space has p 60 N89-11823 HARDWARE Logstins applications, volume 1 (ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO) p 17 A89-18313 Controls and guidance: Space has p 60 N89-18402 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DISPOSAL (IN SPACE)	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations  [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967  HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS  Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15202  HEAT STORAGE  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15209  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15209  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15209  Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application to space-suit battery pack [AIAA PAPER 89-0240] p 79 A89-2504  Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  Advanced solar receivers for space power
Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27813 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27815 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CH-184757] p 168 N89-18515  GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 16 A89-12648 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 141 A89-12651 Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods in a polar-orbit plane p 54 A89-18436 GRIDS  Recent developments in the experimental identification of the gravity gradient stabilizer p 54 A89-18436 GRIDS  Recent developments in the experimental identification of the dynamics of a highly flexible grid [ASME PAPER 87-WA/DSC-19] p 12 A89-10119 GROUND BASED CONTROL	DEB9-Ö04400   p 86 N89-18178	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-1772  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs; recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967  HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS  Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15209  Latent thermal storage system p 35 A89-15300  Use of pure nickel and LiOH for thermal energy storage p 78 A89-23146  Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application to space-suit battery pack [AIAA PAPER 89-0240] p 79 A89-2504  Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29116  Advanced solar receivers for space power p 137 A89-29116
Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27813 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27815 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CR-184757] p 168 N89-18515  GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-432] p 16 A89-12648 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 141 A89-12651 Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods in a polar-orbit plane p 54 A89-18436 GRIDS  Recent developments in the experimental identification of the gravity gradient stabilizer p 54 A89-18436 GRIDS  Recent developments in the experimental identification of the dynamics of a highly flexible grid [ASME PAPER 87-WA/DSC-19] p 12 A89-10119 GROUND BASED CONTROL The role of standards in integrating the space based and ground based data systems of the Space Station	[DE89-Ū04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  H  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review [NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532 HAND (ANATOMY) The development of a test methodology for the evaluation of EVA gloves [SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27895 Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2: Establishment of physiological and performance criteria for EVA gloves [NASA-CR-172099] p 155 N89-17393 HANDBOOKS Composites design handbook for space structure applications, volume 1 [ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO] p 112 N89-11823 HARDWARE Logistics aspects associated with the Hermes Spaceplane turnaround and cargo preparation [AIAA PAPER 88-4736] p 174 A89-18313 Controls and guidance: Space HARMONIC OSCILLATORS Exactly solving the weighted time/fuel optimal control of an undamped harmonic oscillator p 17 A89-16152 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DISPOSAL (IN SPACE) Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-111146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-17172  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from pace power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967  HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS  Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15209  Latent thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15300  Use of pure nickel and LiOH for thermal energy storage p 78 A89-23146  Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application to space-suit battery pack [AIAA PAPER 89-0240] p 79 A89-2504  Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power p 137 A89-29116  The development of an advanced generic solar dynamic pare p 137 A89-29116  The development of an advanced generic solar dynamic
Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27815 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AlAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CH-184757] p 168 N89-18515  GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-432] p 16 A89-12648 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 14 A89-12651 Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods in a polar-orbit plane p 54 A89-18436  GRIDS  Recent developments in the experimental identification of the gravity gradient stabilizer p 54 A89-18436  GRIDS  Recent developments in the experimental identification of the dynamics of a highly flexible grid [ASME PAPER 87-WA/DSC-19] p 12 A89-10119  GROUND BASED CONTROL The role of standards in integrating the space based and ground based data systems of the Space Station Information System	[DE89-Ö04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  H  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review (NASA-CR-177498) p 49 N89-15532 HAND (ANATOMY) The development of a test methodology for the evaluation of EVA gloves [SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27895 Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2: Establishment of physiological and performance criteria for EVA gloves [NASA-CR-172099] p 155 N89-17393 HANDBOOKS Composites design handbook for space structure applications, volume 1 [ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO] p 112 N89-11823 HARDWARE Logistics aspects associated with the Hermes Spaceplane turnaround and cargo preparation [AIAA PAPER 88-4736] p 174 A89-18313 Controls and guidance: Space p 63 N89-18402 HARMONIC OSCILLATORS Exactly solving the weighted time/fuel optimal control of an undamped harmonic oscillator p 17 A89-16152 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DISPOSAL (IN SPACE) Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-1772  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967  HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS  Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15202  HEAT STORAGE  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15209  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15209  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15209  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 78 A89-23146  Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application to space-suit battery pack [AIAA PAPER 89-0240] p 79 A89-2504  Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29115  Advanced solar receivers for space power p 137 A89-29116  The development of an advanced generic solar dynamic heat receiver thermal model p 80 A89-29116
Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811 Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27815 An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27815 Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AlAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CH-184757] p 168 N89-18515  GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-432] p 16 A89-12648 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 14 A89-12651 Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods in a polar-orbit plane p 54 A89-18436  GRIDS  Recent developments in the experimental identification of the gravity gradient stabilizer p 54 A89-18436  GRIDS  Recent developments in the experimental identification of the dynamics of a highly flexible grid [ASME PAPER 87-WA/DSC-19] p 12 A89-10119  GROUND BASED CONTROL The role of standards in integrating the space based and ground based data systems of the Space Station Information System	CDE9s-O4400  p 86 N89-18178	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898 An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146 Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-1772  HEAT RADIATORS High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207 An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15297 The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117 The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613 Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731 Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967 HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15209 Latent thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15300 Use of pure nickel and LiOH for thermal energy storage Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application space-suit battery pack [AIAA PAPER 89-0240] p 79 A89-25204 Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power p 137 A89-29116 The development of an advanced generic solar dynamic heat receiver thermal model p 80 A89-29117 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space stated to thermal energy storage in the manned space stated to thermal energy storage in the manned space stated to thermal energy storage in the manned space stated to thermal energy storage in the manned space stated to thermal energy storage in the manned space stated to thermal energy storage in the manned space stated to thermal energy storage in the manned space stated in the manned space stated in the manned space stated in the manned space s
Mapping experiment with space station  p 147 N89-15046 Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106  GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars? p 134 A89-14966 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] Space medicine [SAE PAPER 881009] Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881029] Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] P 184 A89-27872 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] P 184 A89-28422 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project [NASA-CR-184757] P 168 N89-18515 GRAVITY GRADIENT SATELLITES Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-432] A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system [AAS PAPER 87-436] Wotion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods in a polar-orbit plane P 54 A89-18432 Dynamics of a spacecraft with direct active control of the gravity gradient stabilizer P 54 A89-18436 GRIDS Recent developments in the experimental identification of the dynamics of a highly flexible grid [ASME PAPER 87-WA/DSC-19] P 12 A89-10119 GROUND BASED CONTROL The role of standards in integrating the space based and ground based data systems of the Space Station Information System	[DE89-Ö04400] p 86 N89-18178  GYROSCOPIC STABILITY Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487  H  HABITABILITY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review (NASA-CR-177498) p 49 N89-15532 HAND (ANATOMY) The development of a test methodology for the evaluation of EVA gloves [SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27895 Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2: Establishment of physiological and performance criteria for EVA gloves [NASA-CR-172099] p 155 N89-17393 HANDBOOKS Composites design handbook for space structure applications, volume 1 [ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO] p 112 N89-11823 HARDWARE Logistics aspects associated with the Hermes Spaceplane turnaround and cargo preparation [AIAA PAPER 88-4736] p 174 A89-18313 Controls and guidance: Space p 63 N89-18402 HARMONIC OSCILLATORS Exactly solving the weighted time/fuel optimal control of an undamped harmonic oscillator p 17 A89-16152 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DISPOSAL (IN SPACE) Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris removal [IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application  [SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898  An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146  Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-1772  HEAT RADIATORS  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207  An analysis of the effects of external heating on the SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393  The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117  The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613  Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development [NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731  Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967  HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS  Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15202  HEAT STORAGE  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15209  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15209  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15209  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 78 A89-23146  Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application to space-suit battery pack [AIAA PAPER 89-0240] p 79 A89-2504  Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29115  Advanced solar receivers for space power p 137 A89-29116  The development of an advanced generic solar dynamic heat receiver thermal model p 80 A89-29116

p 82 N89-10933

		COBDECT INDEX
HEAT TRANSFER	HIGH PRESSURE	Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research
Hybrid thermal circulation system for future space	High pressure water electrolysis for space station EMU	facility
applications [DGLR PAPER 87-092] p 169 A89-10495	recharge	[SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872
Fluid-science investigations in microgravity	[SAE PAPER 881064] p 45 A89-27861	EVA equipment design - Human engineering
p 1 A89-11346	Containerless high-pressure petrology experiments in the microgravity environment of the Space Station	considerations [SAE PAPER 881090] p 153 A89-27885
Importance of heat transfer in Li/MoS2 batteries for	p 6 N89-15045	Development of higher operating pressure
aerospace applications p 34 A89-11418	HIGH TEMPERATURE ENVIRONMENTS	extravehicular space-suit glove assemblies
Tests of heat transfer enhancement for thermal energy	Materials selection for long life in LEO: A critical	[SAE PAPER 881102] p 46 A89-27894
storage canisters for space power systems p 72 A89-15339	evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom	A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat
Fifteenth Space Simulation Conference: Support the	systems p 112 N89-12590 HIGH TEMPERATURE GAS COOLED REACTORS	[SAE PAPER 881119] p.3 A89-27910
Highway to Space Through Testing	The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile	Human Factors Society, Annual Meeting, 32nd,
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582	nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile,	Anaheim, CA, Oct. 24-28, 1988. Proceedings. Volumes 1 & 2 p 184 A89-31601
Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments	subterranean and undersea power applications	American and Japanese control-display stereotypes -
simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code [DE88-016311] p.5 N89-13678	p 66 A89-15213	Possible implications for design of Space Station
[DE88-016311] p 5 N89-13678 Rotating solid radiative coolant system for space nuclear	HIGH TEMPERATURE NUCLEAR REACTORS	systems p 184 A89-31606
reactors	Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature	Forecasting crew anthropometry for Shuttle and Space
[DE88-016312] p 39 N89-14069	nuclear space power p 134 A89-15222 HIGH TEMPERATURE PLASMAS	Station p 184 A89-31607
Experiment plans to study preignition processes of a	An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates	The helmet-mounted display as a tool to increase productivity during Space Station extravehicular activity
pool fire in low gravity	[AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440	p 154 A89-31608
(NASA-CR-182256) p 131 N89-19442	HIGH TEMPERATURE RESEARCH	Previous experience in manned space flight - A survey
Experimental constraints on heating and cooling rates	Materials and structures p 112 N89-11776	of human factors lessons learned p 191 A89-31610
of refractory inclusions in the early solar system	HIGH TEMPERATURE SUPERCONDUCTORS	Humans in space p 192 N89-11775
p 39 N89-15042	The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components	The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review
HEAVY IONS	p 68 A89-15287	751484 8W
Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently	High temperature superconducting magnetic energy	[NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532 Intelligent user interface concept for space station
investigated upset mechanisms	storage for future NASA missions p 68 A89-15288	p 124 N89-16349
[AD-A201711] p 168 N89-18603	Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum -	Human factors: Space p 186 N89-18405
HEAVY LIFT LAUNCH VEHICLES Shuttle C loads up p 190 A89-23254	Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials	CAMELOT 2
HELMET MOUNTED DISPLAYS	[AIAA PAPER 89-0231] p 3 A89-25198 HIGH TEMPERATURE TESTS	[NASA-CR-184731] p 140 N89-18511
Telerobotics - Problems and research needs	Applications of high temperature chemistry to space	Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study
p 101 A89-21179	research p 158 A89-13936	INIADA OD AZOLANI
A simulation system for Space Station extravehicular	Characterization of compliant thermal conductive	EVA system requirements and design concepts study,
activity	tungsten material for thermionic element application	phase 2
[SAE PAPER 881104] p 9 A89-27896 The helmet-mounted display as a tool to increase	p 66 A89-15221	[BAE-TP-9035] p 179 N89-19128
productivity during Space Station extravehicular activity	Represent this file assemble as feet to	Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements
p 154 A89-31608	Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum - Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials	definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar base
HERMES MANNED SPACEPLANE	[AIAA PAPER 89-0231] p.3 A89-25198	[NASA-CR-172117] p 156 N89-19809
European development possibilities in the direction of	HIGH VOLTAGES	Simulation of the human-telerobot interface
a manned space station	The breakdown characteristics of outgassing dominated	p 186 N89-19861
[DGLR PAPER 87-140] p 170 A89-10500 The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future	vacuum regions in space power systems	Man-systems requirements for the control of
rendezvous and docking operations	p 158 A89-15408 HINGES	teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862
[IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642	Space station erectable manipulator placement	HUMAN PERFORMANCE Pathfinder: Humans in space p 185 N89-11764
Operations impact on Columbus MTFF and Hermes	system	Pathtinder: Humans in space p 185 N89-11764 Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2:
designs - A converging process Man Tended Free	[NASA-CASE-MSC-21096-1] p 105 N89-12621	Establishment of physiological and performance criteria
Flyer	HISTORIES	for EVA gloves
[IAF PAPER 88-089] p 173 A89-17671	From Kitty Hawk to the year 2000	[NASA-CR-172099] p 155 N89-17393
The Phase 1 of the Hermes Development Programme [IAF PAPER 88-201] p 173 A89-17723	[SAE PAPER 872395] p 187 A89-10628 The Solar Dynamic radiator with a historical	HUMIDITY
Hermes payload accommodation aspects and transfer	The Solar Dynamic radiator with a historical perspective p.72 A89-15340	Electrochemically regenerable metabolic CO2 and moisture control system for an advanced EMU
operations to Columbus MTFF Man-Tended Free	HOLOGRAPHIC INTERFEROMETRY	application system for an advanced EMU
Flyer	Vacuum stressing technique for composite laminates	[SAE PAPER 881061] p 44 A89-27858
[IAF PAPER 88-202] p 174 A89-17724	inspection by optical method p 27 A89-31525	HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT
Logistics aspects associated with the Hermes	HOMOJUNCTIONS	ATHENA simulation examining the survivability of a
Spaceplane turnaround and cargo preparation	InP homojunction solar cell performance on the LIPS 3 flight experiment	space reactor after a loss of coolant accident
[AIAA PAPER 88-4736] p 174 A89-18313	[NASA-TM-101390] p 83 N89-12123	p 76 A89-15395 The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine
Industrial space activities in the Netherlands	HOMOTOPY THEORY	system: Conceptual design
p 175 A89-21790	Reduced-order control design via the optimal projection	[NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182
Architectures and technologies for Columbus and Hermes on-board data systems p 176 A89-23078	approach - A homotopy algorithm for global optimality	HYDROELASTICITY
Modular performance simulation of spacecraft fuel cell	p 50 A89-11653	Natural frequencies and stability of immiscible cylindrical
systems including application for Hermes	HOUSEKEEPING (SPACECRAFT)	z-independent liquid systems p 176 A89-24662
[SAE PAPER 881046] p 79 A89-27846	Achieving operational efficiency with the international Space Station	HYDROGEN  Rechargeable metal hydrides for spacecraft
Problems of thermal protection in space applications	[IAF PAPER 88-083] p 148 A89-14986	Rechargeable metal hydrides for spacecraft application
[ONERA, TP NO. 1988-36] p 37 A89-29218	HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE	[NASA-TM-4076] p 47 N89-10184
Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems;	Future civil space program logistics	HYDROGEN OXYGEN ENGINES
long term preparatory program. Results of technological	[AIAA PAPER 88-4735] p 149 A89-18312	Orbit transfer rocket engine technology program. Phase
studies [ESA-SP-1096] p 178 N89-11789	Roger B. Chaffee Space Operations Logistics	2: Advanced engine study
Transfer airlock requirements	Engineering Research Center [AIAA PAPER 88-4751] p 150 A89-18326	[NASA-CR-179602] p 92 N89-10119
[TAL-RP-SN-003] p 131 N89-14254	Design of the ST Data Management Facility catalog	HYDROGEN OXYGEN FUEL CELLS H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system
HEURISTIC METHODS	p 144 A89-27221	for manned space stations
Systems autonomy p 105 NB9-11773	Artificial intelligence approaches in space power	[DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503
HIERARCHIES	systems automation at Marshall Space Flight Center	HYPEROXIA
A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation	p 102 A89-27615	Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA
expert systems on the space station	WF/PC internal molecular contamination during system thermal-vacuum test p 185 N89-12583	exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia
p 118 N89-10077	thermal-vacuum test p 185 N89-12583 HUMAN BEHAVIOR	[SAE PAPER 881071] p 183 A89-27867 HYPERVELOCITY IMPACT
Maintaining consistency between planning hierarchies:	A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic	The effect of the near earth micrometeoroid environment
Techniques and applications p 154 N89-10084	Programme	on a highly reflective mirror surface
NASREN: Standard reference model for telerobot	[AD-A198924] p 48 N89-13885	[AIAA PAPER 88-0026] p 159 A89-17939
control p 104 N89-10099 HIGH ELECTRON MOBILITY TRANSISTORS	HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING	A hypervelocity launcher for simulated large fragment
Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs	Man systems aspects in the design concept of the	space debris impacts at 10 km/s
p 87 A89-15702	Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664	[AIAA PAPER 89-1345] p 161 A89-30820
HIGH POWER LASERS	[IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664 EVA safety p 175 A89-21403	Characterizing the damage potential of ricochet debris due to an oblique hypervelocity impact
Hostile high energy visible laser environment providing	Concepts for crew experiment interaction - Future space	[AIAA PAPER 89-1410] p 162 A89-30882
destruction of optical signal in imaging systems	flights: Workstation design and requirements	A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and
p 141 A89-11890	[SAE PAPER 881025] p 182 A89-27827	shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005

SUBJECT INDEX		
HYPERVELOCITY LAUNCHERS	INERTIAL CONFINEMENT FUSION	Applications of artificial intelligence to space station:
A hypervelocity launcher for simulated large fragment	Nuclear technology for the year 2000	General purpose intelligent sensor interface [NASA-CR-184572] p 107 N89-15649
space debris impacts at 10 km/s	(DE88-005041) p 83 N89-13223	[NASA-CR-184572] p 107 N89-15649 A novel approach in formulation of special transiton
[AIAA PAPER 89-1345] p 161 A89-30820	INFLATABLE STRUCTURES	elements: Mesh interface elements
HYPERVELOCITY PROJECTILES	High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207	[NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193
A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and	Inflatable, space-rigidized antenna reflectors - Flight	Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements
shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005	experiment definition	definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar
HYPOBARIC ATMOSPHERES	(IAF PAPER 88-049) p 88 A89-17651	base
Physiological effects of repeated decompression and recent advances in decompression sickness research	A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized	[NASA-CR-172117] p 156 N89-19809
	structures	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space, 30th, Brighton,
A review [SAE PAPER 881072] p 45 A89-27868	[IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751 Concept of inflatable elements supported by truss	England, Oct. 10-17, 1987, Proceedings
HVCTERECIS	structure for reflector application	p 187 A89-12102
Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms	UAE PAPER 88-2741 p 18 A89-17754	Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through
p 22 A89-28641	Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber	international cooperation p 187 A89-12104
	in microgravity p 181 A89-243/5	Proposed principles on the use of nuclear power sources
l	ISAAC: Inflatable Satellite of an Antenna Array for	in space p 188 A89-15294
	Communications, volume 6 [NASA-CR-184704] p 90 N89-18412	Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274
INC. ITEMINO	(ITACK OF TO IT OF	VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station
The influence of and the identification of nonlinearity	INFORMATION RETRIEVAL  Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context	- An attractive challenge in design/development and
in flexible structures p 30 N89-14932	nodes p 127 N89-19844	qualification
ICNITION	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	[IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652
Experiment plans to study preignition processes of a	The NASA information system life-cycle transition	Space Station Freedom - Technical and management
pool fire in low gravity	management within the software project	challenges (IAF PAPER 88-053) p 188 A89-17653
[NASA-CR-182256] p 131 N89-19442	[AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118	[IAF PAPER 88-053] p 188 A89-17653 International interface design for Space Station Freedom
IMAGE PROCESSING	The role of standards in integrating the space based and ground based data systems of the Space Station	- Challenges and solutions
Three beam-combining schemes in a color projection p 87 A89-10265	Information System	[IAF PAPER 88-085] p 2 A89-17669
	[AIAA PAPER 88-3974] p 116 A89-18169	The Columbus Development Programme
Motion stereo and ego-motion complex logarithmic mapping (FCLM) p 143 A89-23540	Data interfaces to the Space Station information	p 175 A89-22618
mapping ()	system p 117 A89-20109	Eos mission design utilizing the Space Station
Disparity coding - An approach for stereo	Telescience in the Space Station era p 99 A89-20110	platforms [AIAA PAPER 89-0252] p 3 A89-25212
reconstruction p 102 A89-23537	Toward a complete EOS data and information system	Current achievements in cosmonautics
Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084	p 145 A89-31941	[NASA-TT-20365] p 178 N89-14245
IMAGERY	The impact of common APSE interface set specifications	ESA's activities report
Measurements of shuttle glow on mission STS 41-G	on space station information systems	[ISSN-0258-025X] p 178 N89-14937
[AD-A201769] p 168 N89-19327	p 123 N89-16314	Space utilization promotion program of NASDA
IMAGES	An approach to knowledge structuring for advanced	p 178 N89-17022
CAD-model-based vision for space applications p 127 N89-19867	phases of the Technical and Management Information System (TMIS) p 125 N89-16351	INTERNATIONAL LAW  Human activities in outer space - A framework for
•	System (TMIS) p 125 N89-16351 Simulation of the space station information system in	decision-making p 188 A89-16139
IMAGING SPECTROMETERS  Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions	Ada p 125 N89-16355	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
[NASA-CR-183187] p 145 N89-10264	Information systems for the Space Station ERA	Legal aspects of international competition in provision
A compact imaging spectrometer for studies of space	p 127 N89-18758	of launch services p 171 A89-12113
vehicle induced environment emissions	INFRARED ASTRONOMY	International legal aspects of commercialization of
p 167 N89-15796	Space observations for infrared and submillimeter	private enterprise space activities p 171 A89-12118 Law ahoard the Space Station p 190 A89-19390
IMAGING TECHNIQUES	astronomy p 177 NB9-11643	Law aboard the Space Station p 190 A89-19390 U.S. space policy. II p 190 A89-21402
Hostile high energy visible laser environment providing	INFRARED ASTRONOMY SATELLITE IUE-IRAS studies of the infrared cirrus	A sustainable rationale for manned space flight
destruction of optical signal in imaging systems	p 2 A89-19321	p 191 A89-31554
p 141 A89-11890	INFRARED DETECTORS	INTERPLANETARY FLIGHT
Mapping experiment with space station p 147 N89-15046	Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment	Near term space transportation systems for earth orbit
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	p 147 N89-15/9/	and planetary applications (SAE PAPER 8724141 p 132 A89-10638
(ALACA) (American Society for Engineering Education	INFRARED RADIATION	SAE PAPER 872414 p 132 A89-10638 Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA
(ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume	Model for radiation contamination by outgassing from	Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13,
2 Author	space platforms p 160 A89-24245 INFRARED SCANNERS	1987 Parts 1 & 2 p 1 A89-12626
[NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073	New advances in non-dispersive IR technology for CO2	Propulsion requirements for orbital transfer and
Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084	detection	planetary mission support
Planetary impact experimentation p 5 N89-14999	(CAE DADED 881080) D 183 A89-27876	[IAF PAPER 88-183] p 91 A89-17710
Planetary impact experimentation p 5 N89-14999 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a	INFRARED SOURCES (ASTRONOMY)	Planetary mission departures from Space Station orbit [AIAA PAPER 89-0345] p 136 A89-25290
facility definition D 164 N89-13009	IUE-IRAS studies of the infrared cirrus p 2 A89-19321	(AIAA PAPER 89-0345) p 136 A89-25290 INTERPLANETARY MAGNETIC FIELDS
Debris cloud collisions: Accretion studies in the Space	INFRARED SPECTRA	Electric fields in earth orbital space
Ctation D 165 N89-13033	Gas particle radiator	[AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760
Impacts of free-floating objects: Unique Space Station	[NASA-CASE-LEW-14297-1] p 145 N89-12048	INTERPLANETARY SPACECRAFT
experiments .	INFRARED TELESCOPES	Advanced Technology Space Station studies at Langley
IMPACT DAMAGE  Characterizing the damage potential of ricochet debris	Future civil space program logistics	Research Center [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696
due to an oblique hypervelocity impact	[AIAA PAPER 88-4735] p 149 A89-18312	[AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696 The way to Mars p 175 A89-20748
(ALAA DADED 90-1410) D 102 A09-3000∠	INSTRUCTORS  A teacher's companion to the space station: A	INTERSTELLAR CHEMISTRY
Simulation of the effects of the orbital debris environment	multi-disciplinary resource p 192 N89-12575	IUE-IRAS studies of the infrared cirrus
on spacecraft p 163 N89-12607	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS	p 2 A89-19321
INCLUSIONS	GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas	Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the
Experimental constraints on heating and cooling rates of refractory inclusions in the early solar system	p 77 A89-15827	Space Station p 193 N89-14998
p 39 N89-15042	INTEGRATED ENERGY SYSTEMS	[10/10/10/12/07]
MOSVES (DOCHMENTATION)	Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long	INTERSTELLAR MATTER [UE-IRAS studies of the infrared cirrus
Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes	term space missions	p 2 A89-19321
(supplement 6)	[IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640	An interstellar dust component rich in C-12
(NIACA CD 7056(06)) D 5 N89-13459	INTERACTIVE CONTROL	p 159 A89-21941
Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes	A synchronized computational architecture for	INTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY
(supplement 7) (NASA SP.7056(07)) p 7 N89-18522	generalized bilateral control of robot arms	Evaluation of the benefits and feasibility of on-orbit repair
MOUNT COMPOUNDS	Telescience	by comparison with operations in an analogous environment - How is the Freedom Space Station like an
The potential of CulnSe2 and Cd1e for space	[AIAA PAPER 88-5002] p 100 A89-20652	oceanographic expedition?
photovoltaic applications p 69 A89-15306	(M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method	[AIAA PAPER 88-4743] p 189 A89-18319
INDIUM PHOSPHIDES	p 20 A89-23510	The impact of an IVA robot on the Space Station
InP homojunction solar cell performance on the LIPS	Control-structure interaction in precision pointing servo	microgravity environment
3 flight experiment p.83 N89-12123	loops p 59 A89-31469	[AIAA PAPER 89-0596] p 102 A89-28438
[MACH THE TOTAL ]	INTERFACES	INVERTED CONVERTERS (DC TO AC)
Simulation of a dc inductor resonant inverter for	Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays	Simulation and control of a 20 kHz spacecraft power p 76 A89-15391
spacecraft power systems p 74 A89-15369	[NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695	system p 76 Add-15591

INVERTED CONVERTERS (DC TO AC)

**INVERTERS** SUBJECT INDEX

		CODDECT INDEX
INVERTERS	JOINTS (JUNCTIONS)	KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION
Simulation of a dc inductor resonant inverter for spacecraft power systems p 74 A89-15369	Analysis of limit cycles in control systems for joint	Development of a component centered fault monitoring
spacecraft power systems p 74 A89-15369 Effects of load on the performance of the Mapham	dominated structures p 52 A89-11690	and diagnosis knowledge based system for space power
resonant inverter for Space Station electric power	Transient response of joint-dominated space structures	system p 114 A89-15345
p 76 A89-15390	- A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193	A knowledge-based load forecasting and management
ION ENGINES	End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of large truss structures in space: A second generation	technique for Space Station power systems
Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-transfer vehicle	p 106 N89-14898	An approach to knowledge structuring for advanced
p 136 A89-19922	Accuracy of modal frequency set with fictitious joints	phases of the Technical and Management Information
Status of the RITA - Experiment on Eureca Radiofrequency Ion Thruster Assembly	modeling	System (TMIS) p 125 N89-16351
p 137 A89-31748	(NLR-TR-87126-U) p 31 N89-15431	•
ION PROPULSION		
Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777	K	_
IONIZING RADIATION	11	LABORATORIES
The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436	KALMAN FILTERS	The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595
Fluence equivalency of monoenergetic and	Recursive dynamics of topological trees of rigid bodies	Space environment laboratory data acquisition and
nonmonoenergetic irradiation of thermal control coatings	via Kalman filtering and Bryson-Frazier smoothing	display system 2 [PB88-205471] p.119 N89-13299
p 111 A89-30045	p 50 A89-11655	[PB88-205471] p 119 N89-13299 Design of a simulation environment for laboratory
Method for long term ionizing radiation damage	Space structure control using moving bank multiple	management by robot organizations
predictions for the space environment [AD-A199693] p 167 N89-16447	model adaptive estimation p 57 A89-28552  KEPLER LAWS	p 107 N89-15591
[AD-A199693] p 167 N89-16447 IONOSPHERIC ION DENSITY		LABORATORY EQUIPMENT
Induced emission of radiation from a large	Nonlinear oscillations of a system of two bodies connected by a flexible rod in a central force field	Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary
space-station-like structure in the ionosphere	p 174 A89-18433	(1) 5 75 656-5 11 65
p 162 A89-31915	KERNEL FUNCTIONS	[NLH-1H-8/0/9-U-PT-1] p 145 N89-12396 LAMINATES
IONOSPHERIC SOUNDING	Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities	Thermal distortion behaviour of graphite reinforced
Outer atmospheric research using tethered systems	in Space Station applications p 8 A89-11811	aluminum space structures
P 144 A89-31876	KIDNEYS	[AIAA PAPER 89-1228] p 111 A89-30715
Radiation effects on polymeric materials	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Vacuum stressing technique for composite laminates inspection by optical method p 27 AB9-31525
p 112 N89-14914	(NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume	inspection by optical method p 27 A89-31525 <b>LANDING SITES</b>
ISOLATION	2 Author	Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems
Bioisolation on the Space Station	(NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2) p 194 N89-20073	study task 6.1
[SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849 Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal	KINEMATIC EQUATIONS	[NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286
distancing mechanisms for space station design	Development of kinematic equations and determination	LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING
[NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529	of workspace of a 6 DOF end-effector with	Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL)
Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles	closed-kinematic chain mechanism [NASA-CR-183241] p.107 N89-17444	LARGE DEPLOYABLE REFLECTOR
(ADEPT) p 11 N89-15567	[NASA-CR-183241] p 107 N89-17444 KINEMATICS	A study on ground testing method for large deployment
ITALIAN SPACE PROGRAM	Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS	antenna n 12 A89,10541
Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems	Mobile Remote Manipulator System p 96 A89-11688	Adaptive structures for space missions
[IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558	Kinematic study of flight telerobotic servicer	[AIAA PAPER 89-1160] p 102 A89-30652  LARGE SPACE STRUCTURES
The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal	configuration issues p 104 N89-10100	Materials and construction techniques for large orbital
structural model p 38 N89-12613	Machine vision for space telerobotics and planetary	structures
IUE	rovers p 109 N89-19879	[DGLR PAPER 87-128] p 110 A89-10535
IUE-IRAS studies of the infrared cirrus	Intelligent control of robotic arm/hand systems for the	Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic
p 2 A89-19321	NASA EVA retriever using neural networks p 110 N89-20075	beam simulating flexible space structure
-	KINETICS	p 13 A89-10570 Large space structures - Structural concepts and
J	Materials selection for long life in LEO: A critical	materials
	evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom	[SAE PAPER 872429] p 13 A89-10648
JAPANESE SPACE PROGRAM	systems p 112 N89-12590	Dynamics and control of large structures: Proceedings
Logistics support of the Japanese Experiment Module by the H-II rocket	Kinetics of mineral condensation in the solar nebula	of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA, June 29-July 1, 1987 p.50 A89-11651
[IAF PAPER 88-199] p 173 A89-17721	p 146 N89-15019 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud	
Typical application of CAD/CAE in space station	p 165 N89-15025	Reduced-order control design via the optimal projection approach - A homotopy algorithm for global optimality
preliminary design p 174 A89-19943	KNOWLEDGE	p 50 A89-11653
Development of equipment exchange unit for Japanese	Simplifying the construction of domain-specific	Square root filtering for continuous-time models of large
experiment module of Space Station	automatic programming systems: The NASA automated	space structures p 13 A89-11656
p 151 A89-19946	software development workstation project	Decentralized control of large-scale systems
Preliminary technology development tests of thermal	p 119 N89-10553 KNOWLEDGE BASES (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)	p 13 A89-11658
control system for Japanese Experiment Module (JEM)	Artificial intelligence application to space logistics	Evaluation of two identification methods for damage
p 175 A89-19947 Overview of Japanese microgravity activities	[AIAA PAPER 88-4754] p 99 A89-18329	detection in large space trusses p 13 A89-11660
p 176 A89-24672	International Conference on Industrial and Engineering	System identification experiments for flexible structure control
Report of Research Forum on Space Robotics and	Applications of Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems, 1st, University of Tennessee, Tullahoma, June 1-3, 1988,	Time-variable reduced order models - An approach to
Automation: Executive summary Book	Proceedings. Volumes 1 & 2 p 152 A89-27601	identification and active shape-control of large space
p 177 A89-29110	Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems	structures p 14 A89-11662
Japan broadens its aerospace interests	p 118 A89-31082	A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter
p 177 A89-29651	The elements of design knowledge capture	identification p 14 AB9-11663
Space utilization promotion program of NASDA	p 11 N89-15554	'Daisy' - A laboratory facility to study the control of large
p 178 N89-17022  JAPANESE SPACECRAFT	KAM (Knowledge Acquisition Module): A tool to simplify the knowledge acquisition process p 120 N89-15555	flexible spacecraft p 14 A89-11664
Structure design considerations of Engineering Test	the knowledge acquisition process p 120 N89-15555 A knowledge-based decision support system for payload	A laboratory facility for flexible structure control experiments
Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus	scheduling p 120 N89-15578	P 14 A89-11667 Practice implementation issues for active control of large
[SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650	Dynamic reasoning in a knowledge-based system	flexible structures p 51 A89-11669
JEM integrated control and management system (JEM	p 120 N89-15586	Efficiency of structure-control systems
OMA)	PI-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for spaceborne experiments in vestibular physiology	p 51 A89-11670
[IAF PAPER 88-069] p 172 A89-17662	p 120 N89-15598	Stability analysis of large space structure control
JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665	Ada in Al or Al in Ada. On developing a rationale for	systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671
Observation of surface charging on Engineering Test	integration p 121 N89-15602	Optimal location of actuators for correcting distortions
Satellite V of Japan	Ada and knowledge-based systems: A prototype	due to manufacturing errors in large truss structures
[AIAA PAPER 89-0613] p 89 A89-25488	combining the best of both worlds p 125 N89-16352	p 51 A89-11672 Adaptive control techniques for the SCOLE
Air revitalization system study for Japanese space	Using Ada to implement the operations management system in a community of experts p 125 N89-16353	configuration
station	system in a community of experts p 125 N89-16353  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based	Observability of a Bernoulli-Euler beam using PVF2 as
[SAE PAPER 881112] p 46 A89-27903	systems p 127 N89-19833	a distributed sensor p 15 A89-11675
JET IMPINGEMENT	Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control	Optimal control of large flexible space structures using
Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array	environment p 65 N89-19855	distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677
	Machine vision for space telerobotics and planetary	Modified independent modal space control method for active control of flexible systems p 15 A89-11681
[AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296	rovers p 109 N89-19879	

Equations of motion of systems of variable-mass bodies for space structure deployment simulation p. 8 A89-11684
n 8 A89.11684
Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with
nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686
Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689
The integrated analysis capability (IAC Level 2.0)
p 9 A89-12180
Orientation and shape control of optimally designed
large space structures
[AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses
of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space
application
[AAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636
The optimal control of orbiting large flexible beams with discrete-time observational data and random
measurement noise
[AAS PAPER 87-418] p 52 A89-12637
Flexibility modeling methods in multibody dynamics  [AAS PAPER 87-431] p 16 A89-12647
[AAS PAPER 87-431] p 16 A89-1264/ Modelling untrackable orbital debris associated with a
tracked space debris cloud
IAAS PAPER 87-4721 p 158 A89-12670
Exactly solving the weighted time/fuel optimal control of an undamped harmonic oscillator p 17 A89-16152
of an undamped harmonic oscillator p 17 A89-16152 Pole-zero modeling of flexible space structures
p 53 A89-16160
Block-Krylov component synthesis method for structural model reduction p 17 A89-16161
model reduction p 17 A89-16161  Model reference, sliding mode adaptive control for
flexible structures p 53 A89-16709
Identification of modal parameters in large space
structures
[IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 AB9-17660 A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized
structures
[IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751
Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures
[IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767
Optimum design of nonlinear space trusses
p 19 A89-18046 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural
and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716
On-orbit damage assessment for large space
structures p 151 A89-19913
Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193
Techniques for the identification of distributed systems
using the finite element approximation
p 19 A89-20587 A stereo-triangulation approach to sensing for structural
identification
[AAS PAPER 88-015] p 19 A89-20838
Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space
System isomerse
structures
structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080 Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures,
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080  Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications p 19 A89-22505
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080 Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080 Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22520
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080  Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22520 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080  Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22500 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080  Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications p 19 A89-22505 Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22520 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures
ASPAPER 88-045  p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080  Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22520 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510  Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080  Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22505  (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510  Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-2482  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496
ASPAPER 88-045  p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080 Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications p 19 A89-22505 Sensor failure detection using peneralized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22500 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures  p 20 A89-24482 Failure structures p 20 A89-24496 Large structure current collection in plasma
AS PAPER 88-045  p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080  Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications p 19 A89-22505 Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22520 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510  Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496 Large structure current collection in plasma environments
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080  Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22520 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510  Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24482  Large structure current collection in plasma environments [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405 [pressignation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays
AS PAPER 88-045  p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080  Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22520 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510  Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structure p 20 A89-24482  Large structure current collection in plasma environments [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405 Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080  Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications  Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22505  (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510  Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496  Large structure current collection in plasma environments  [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405 Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge
ASPAPER 88-045  p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080  Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22505  (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510  Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24482  Large structure current collection in plasma environments  [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405 Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge  [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489  Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080 Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22505 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496 Large structure current collection in plasma environments [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405 [Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented structural synthesis
AS PAPER 88-045  p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080 Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22500 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496 Large structure current collection in plasma environments [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405 Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented structural synthesis IAIAA PAPER 89-0844  p 20 A89-25613
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080 Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22505 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496 Large structure current collection in plasma environments [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405 [Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented structural synthesis [AIAA PAPER 89-0844] p 20 A89-25613 Robust multivariable control of large space structures p 56 A89-25873
AS PAPER 88-045  p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080 Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22505 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496 Large structure current collection in plasma environments [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405 Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented structural synthesis [AIAA PAPER 89-0844] p 20 A89-25613 Robust multivariable control of large space structures p 56 A89-25873 The techniques of manned on-orbit assembly
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080  Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22505  (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510  Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496  Large structure current collection in plasma environments  [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405  Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge  [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489  Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented structural synthesis  [AIAA PAPER 89-0844] p 20 A89-25613  Robust multivariable control of large space structures p 56 A89-25873  The techniques of manned on-orbit assembly p 152 A89-26882
AS PAPER 88-045  p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080 Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22500 (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496 Large structure current collection in plasma environments [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405 Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented structural synthesis [AIAA PAPER 89-0844] p 20 A89-25613 Robust multivariable control of large space structures p 56 A89-25873 The techniques of manned on-orbit assembly p 152 A89-25889 Active vibration suppression for the mast flight system p 56 A89-26869
AS PAPER 88-045  p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080 Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications p 19 A89-22505 Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22502 (M. N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24492 Large structure current collection in plasma environments [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405 Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented structural synthesis [AIAA PAPER 89-0844] p 20 A89-25613 Robust multivanable control of large space structures p 56 A89-25673 The techniques of manned on-orbit assembly p 152 A89-25873 Active vibration suppression for the mast flight system p 56 A89-26869 Localization of vibrations in large space reflectors p 21 A89-27698
AS PAPER 88-045  p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080 Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications p 19 A89-22505 Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22500 (M. N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496 Large structure current collection in plasma environments [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405 Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented structural synthesis [AIAA PAPER 89-0844] p 20 A89-25613 Robust multivariable control of large space structures p 56 A89-25873 The techniques of manned on-orbit assembly p 152 A89-25873 Active vibration suppression for the mast flight system p 56 A89-26869 Localization of vibrations in large space reflectors p 21 A89-27698 Structural and control optimization of space structures
AS PAPER 88-045  p 55 A89-20849 Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080 Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, with applications p 19 A89-22505 Sensor failure detection using generalized parity relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22502 (M. N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24492 Large structure current collection in plasma environments [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405 Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489 Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented structural synthesis [AIAA PAPER 89-0844] p 20 A89-25613 Robust multivanable control of large space structures p 56 A89-25673 The techniques of manned on-orbit assembly p 152 A89-25873 Active vibration suppression for the mast flight system p 56 A89-26869 Localization of vibrations in large space reflectors p 21 A89-27698

model adaptive estimation

Closed-form Grammians and model r	p 9 A89-28594
pace structures On the design of the dissipative LQ	
-	p 57 A89-28637
Spatial versus time hysteresis in date	mping mechanisms
	p 22 A89-28641
Motion and deformation of very larg	
	p 22 A89-29200
Adaptive structures for space mis AIAA PAPER 89-1160]	p 102 A89-30652
Multiple boundary condition testing	
arge flexible space structures	biroi anaiysis ioi
AIAA PAPER 89-1162	p 22 A89-30653
Selective modal extraction for dynam	
structures	
AIAA PAPER 89-1163]	p 58 A89-30654
Forced vibrations in large space refle	ectors with localized
nodes	
AIAA PAPER 89-1180	p 23 A89-30671
Very low frequency suspension sy	stems for dynamic
esting of flexible spacecraft struct	p 23 A89-30684
AIAA PAPER 89-1194   The fractional order state equation	
viscoelastically damped structures	3 101 tile control of
AIAA PAPER 89-1213	p 23 A89-30701
Control augmented structural synt	
stability constraints	
AIAA PAPER 89-1216]	p 58 A89-30704
Thermal distortion behaviour of g	raphite reinforced
aluminum space structures	
AIAA PAPER 89-1228]	p 111 A89-30715
mass construction	tification of space
structures	p 23 A89-30724
[AIAA PAPER 89-1239]  Dynamic analysis of the Space Sta	
based on a continuum representation	
AIAA PAPER 89-1280	p 24 A89-30763
Selection of active member loc	
structures	
[AIAA PAPER 89-1287]	p 58 A89-30769
An attempt to introduce intelligence	e in structures
AIAA PAPER 89-1289	p 103 A89-30771
System identification test using act	
[AIAA PAPER 89-1290]	p 25 A89-30772
Dynamics of complex truss-type sp	ace structures
[AIAA PAPER 89-1307]	p 25 A89-30787 itimization of
-t-unitered/regulator/obcorreg for larg	o flevible spacecraft
structure/regulator/observer for larg	e flexible spacecraft n 25 A89-30792
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313]	p 25 AB9-30792
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313]  Model reduction for flexible space	p 25 AB9-30792
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339]	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346]	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381]	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling of	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383]	p 25 AB9-30792 structures p 25 AB9-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space see p 26 A89-30856
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment	p 25 AB9-30792 structures p 25 AB9-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space see p 26 A89-30856
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393]	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space is p 26 A89-30856 to large space p 27 A89-30866 ntainment shield for
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412]	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 ntainment shield for p 27 A89-30884
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space res p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 ntainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling estructures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space les p 26 A89-30856 to for large space p 27 A89-30866 ntainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291]	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space ses p 26 A89-30856 t for large space p 27 A89-30866 intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling estructures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space es p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 ible space structure3
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforma	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space les p 27 A89-30866 Intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 lible space structures p 27 A89-31091
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test dala - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforms	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space les p 27 A89-30866 Intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 lible space structures p 27 A89-31091
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforma	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 Intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 tble space structures p 27 A89-3091 spillover using an p 59 A89-31455
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforma Control of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in pre	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 Intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 tble space structures p 27 A89-3091 spillover using an p 59 A89-31455
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforma	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 ntainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 lble space structures p 27 A89-31991 spillover using an p 59 A89-31455 locision pointing servo p 59 A89-31469
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313]  The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1339]  The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346]  A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381]  Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383]  Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393]  Design of a secondary debris collarge space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412]  Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration etaliAIA PAPER 89-1291]  Control of articulated and deformations  Control of flexible structures with augmented observer  Control-structure interaction in prelicops Induced emission of radiation of radiatio	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-3093 ible space structures p 27 A89-3191 (spillover using an p 59 A89-31455 icision pointing servo p 59 A89-31469 on from a large nosphere
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforma Control of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in pre- loops Induced emission of radiatic space-station-like structure in the ion	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 ntainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 tble space structures p 27 A89-31915 p 9 A89-31455 loision pointing servo p 59 A89-31469 on from a large nosphere p 162 A89-31915
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Losign of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforms  Control of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in pre loops Induced emission of radiatic space-station-like structure in the ion  Dynamics and control of the orbitin	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-3086 intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 (ble space structures p 27 A89-31091 in spillover using an p 59 A89-31455 (cision pointing servo p 59 A89-31459 on from a large nosphere p 162 A89-31915 (g) gnd structures and
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforma Control of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in pre- loops Induced emission of radiatic space-station-like structure in the ion	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 Intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-3091 tiple space structures p 27 A89-31091 p 59 A89-31455 icision pointing servo p 59 A89-31469 on from a large nosphere p 162 A89-31915 ng grid structures and
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in pre loops Induced emission of radiatic space-station-like structure in the io  Dynamics and control of the orbitir the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205]	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 Intainment shield for p 27 A89-30893 tible space structure using xperiment p 27 A89-31091 spillover using an p 59 A89-31455 cision pointing servo p 59 A89-31469 on from a large nosphere p 162 A89-31915 ng gnd structures and p 27 N89-10297
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforms Control of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in pre loops Induced emission of radiatic space-station-like structure in the ioi  Dynamics and control of the orbitir the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] Development of a verification pre	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 Intainment shield for p 27 A89-30893 tible space structure using xperiment p 27 A89-31091 spillover using an p 59 A89-31455 cision pointing servo p 59 A89-31469 on from a large nosphere p 162 A89-31915 ng gnd structures and p 27 N89-10297
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforms Control of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in pre loops Induced emission of radiatic space-station-like structure in the ion Dynamics and control of the orbitit the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] Development of a verification pro truss advanced technology	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 Intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 tble space structures p 27 A89-31091 p 59 A89-31455 icision pointing servo p 59 A89-31459 on from a large nosphere p 162 A89-31915 ng gnd structures and p 27 N89-10297 orgam for deployable
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforma  Control of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in pre loops Induced emission of radiatic space-station-like structure in the ior  Dynamics and control of the orbitit the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] Development of a verification pro truss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703]	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 Intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-3093 tible space structures p 27 A89-31091 spillover using an p 59 A89-31455 icision pointing servo p 59 A89-31459 in from a large posphere p 162 A89-31915 ing grid structures and p 27 N89-10297 ogram for deployable p 28 N89-10296
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313]  The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1339]  The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346]  A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381]  Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383]  Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393]  Design of a secondary debris colarge space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412]  Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291]  Control of articulated and deformation of a demonstration of tracent of the space of the structure interaction in presence of the space of the structure in the ion  Dynamics and control of the orbiting the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205]  Development of a verification protruss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703]  Power quality load management	p 25 A89-30792 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 Intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-3093 tible space structures p 27 A89-31091 spillover using an p 59 A89-31455 icision pointing servo p 59 A89-31459 in from a large posphere p 162 A89-31915 ing grid structures and p 27 N89-10297 ogram for deployable p 28 N89-10296
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Losign of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforms  Control of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in pre loops Induced emission of radiatic space-station-like structure in the ior  Dynamics and control of the orbitit the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-181703] Development of a verification pre truss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703] Power quality load management electrical power systems	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-3086 intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 tble space structures p 27 A89-31091 in spillover using an p 59 A89-31455 ocision pointing servo p 59 A89-31455 on from a large nosphere p 162 A89-31915 in gind structures and p 27 N89-10297 orgam for deployable p 28 N89-10936 for large spacecraft
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313]  The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1339]  The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346]  A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381]  Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383]  Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393]  Design of a secondary debris colarge space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412]  Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration elaliAA PAPER 89-1291]  Control of articulated and deformation of the control of articulated and deformation of the control structure interaction in prelops Induced emission of radiatic space-station-like structure in the iodes of the control of the	p 25 AB9-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 Intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-3091 tiple space structures p 27 A89-31091 p 29 A89-31455 icision pointing servo p 59 A89-31459 in from a large nosphere p 162 A89-31915 ng grid structures and p 27 N89-10297 ogram for deployable p 28 N89-10936 for large spacecraft p 82 N89-11127
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1391] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforma  Control of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in pre loops Induced emission of radiatic space-station-like structure in the io  Dynamics and control of the orbitit the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] Development of a verification pre truss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703] Power quality load management electrical power systems [NASA-TM-100342] An application of high authority/lox	p 25 AB9-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 Intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-3091 tiple space structures p 27 A89-31091 p 29 A89-31455 icision pointing servo p 59 A89-31459 in from a large nosphere p 162 A89-31915 ng grid structures and p 27 N89-10297 ogram for deployable p 28 N89-10936 for large spacecraft p 82 N89-11127
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris colarge space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Loating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforms Control of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in preloops Induced emission of radiatic space-station-like structure in the ioi Dynamics and control of the orbiting the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] Development of a verification protruss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703] Power quality load management electrical power systems [NASA-TM-100342] An application of high authority/lox positivity	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 (ble space structures p 27 A89-31091 in spillover using an p 59 A89-31455 (cision pointing servo p 162 A89-31915 (cision
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313]  The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1339]  The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346]  A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381]  Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383]  Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393]  Design of a secondary debris colarge space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393]  Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration elana particulated and deformation of a demonstration of the control of articulated and deformation of a demonstration of radiatic space-station-like structure in the iod program of the control of a verification program of the control of a verification program of the control of a verification program of the control of power systems [NASA-CR-181703]  Power quality load management electrical power systems [NASA-TM-100342]  An application of high authority/lox positivity [NASA-TM-100338]	p 25 AB9-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-3093 tible space structures p 27 A89-31091 p 27 A89-31455 icision pointing servo p 59 A89-31455 icision pointing servo p 59 A89-31459 in from a large nosphere p 162 A89-31915 ng grid structures and p 27 N89-10297 ogram for deployable p 28 N89-10936 for large spacecraft p 82 N89-11127 vauthority control and p 60 N89-11791
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris colarge space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deformation of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in presidence-station-like structure in the ion Dynamics and control of the orbiting the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] Development of a verification profuses advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703] Power quality load management electrical power systems [NASA-TM-100342] An application of high authority/lox positivity [NASA-TM-100338] Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (Contr	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-30866 ntainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 tble space structures p 27 A89-3195 in spillover using an p 59 A89-31455 incision pointing servo p 59 A89-31455 or from a large nosphere p 162 A89-31915 ng gnd structures and p 27 N89-10297 ogram for deployable p 28 N89-10396 for large spacecraft p 82 N89-11127 vauthority control and p 60 N89-11791 COFS-2) flight control.
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Loating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforms Control of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in pre loops Induced emission of radiatic space-station-like structure in the ioi Dynamics and control of the orbitir the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] Development of a verification pro truss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703] Power quality load management electrical power systems [NASA-TM-100342] An application of high authority/lox positivity [NASA-TM-100338] Control Of Flexible Structure-2 (C structure and gimbal system interace (Structure and gimbal system interace)	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-3086 intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 lible space structures p 27 A89-30893 lible space structures p 27 A89-31091 in spillover using an p 59 A89-31455 locision pointing and p 50 A89-31455 locision pointing are p 162 A89-31915 locision pointing and p 50 R89-11915 locision study
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris colarge space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Locating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforms Control of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in preloops Induced emission of radiatic space-station-like structure in the ion Dynamics and control of the orbiting the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] Development of a verification protruss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703] Power quality load management electrical power systems [NASA-TM-100342] An application of high authority/lox positivity [NASA-TM-100338] Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (Cstructure and gimbal system interact [NASA-CR-172095]	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-3086 intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 tble space structures p 27 A89-31091 in spillover using an p 59 A89-31455 ecision pointing servo p 59 A89-31459 on from a large nosphere p 162 A89-31915 in gind structures and p 27 N89-10297 orgam for deployable p 28 N89-10297 vauthority control and p 60 N89-11791 XPIS-2) flight control, tion study p 28 N89-11793
[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] Model reduction for flexible space [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] The new deployable truss concep structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] A frequency domain analysis structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Dynamic continuum modeling structures using finite element matric [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] Efficient eigenvalue assignment structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Design of a secondary debris co large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1393] Loating damaged members in a modal test data - A demonstration e [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] Control of articulated and deforms Control of flexible structures with augmented observer Control-structure interaction in pre loops Induced emission of radiatic space-station-like structure in the ioi Dynamics and control of the orbitir the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] Development of a verification pro truss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703] Power quality load management electrical power systems [NASA-TM-100342] An application of high authority/lox positivity [NASA-TM-100338] Control Of Flexible Structure-2 (C structure and gimbal system interace (Structure and gimbal system interace)	p 25 A89-30/92 structures p 25 A89-30814 ts for large antenna p 89 A89-30821 for damped space p 26 A89-30854 of beamlike space p 26 A89-30856 for large space p 27 A89-3086 intainment shield for p 27 A89-30884 truss structure using xperiment p 27 A89-30893 tble space structures p 27 A89-31091 in spillover using an p 59 A89-31455 ecision pointing servo p 59 A89-31459 on from a large nosphere p 162 A89-31915 in gind structures and p 27 N89-10297 orgam for deployable p 28 N89-10297 vauthority control and p 60 N89-11791 XPIS-2) flight control, tion study p 28 N89-11793

```
Decentralized adaptive control of large scale systems,
 with application to robotics
                                     p 60 N89-12303
LDF88-015409 L
  Thermal/structural design verification strategies for
                                    p 38 N89-12602
large space structures
  Vibration suppression in a large space structure
                                    p 29 N89-12624
[NASA-CR-182831]
  Infinite-dimensional approach to system identification of
Space Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE)
                                     p 10 N89-13462
  Some nonlinear damping models in flexible structures
                                     p 29 N89-13463
  Stability analysis of large space structure control
                                     p 60 N89-13466
systems with delayed input
  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE
configuration
                                     p 60 N89-13467
  Initial test results on state estimation on the SCOLE
                                     p 60 N89-13468
mast
  Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE
                                     p 61 N89-13469
  Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space
                                     p 29 N89-13470
structures
  Optimization-based design of control systems for flexible
                                     p 29 N89-13471
structures
  Effect of actuator dynamics on control of beam flexure
during nonlinear slew of SCOLE model
                                     p 29 N89-13472
  Combined problem of slew maneuver control and bration suppression p 61 N89-13473
 vibration suppression
  Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE
                                     p 61 N89-13474
  Analytic redundancy management for SCOLE
                                     p 61 N89-13475
   A mathematical problem and a Spacecraft Control
Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) used to evaluate control
laws for flexible spacecraft. NASA/IEEE design
                                      p 61 N89-13476
  Technology for large space systems: A bibliography with
 indexes (supplement 19)
 NASA-SP-7046(19) I
                                       p 5 N89-13481
  Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite
                                   p 112 N89-13504
  End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of
 large truss structures in space. A second generation
                                    p 106 N89-14898
   Some test/analysis issues for the space station
 structural characterization experiment
                                      D 30 N89-14901
   Extension and validation of a method for locating
 damaged members in large space trusses
                                     p 30 N89-14925
   Experiences in applying optimization techniques to
 configurations for the Control Of Flexible Structures
 (COFS) Program
                                      p 31 N89-15155
 [NASA-TM-101511]
   A new approach to the analysis and control of large
 space structures, phase 1
                                      p 62 N89-15156
 [AD-A198143]
   Modeling and control of large flexible space structures
                                      p 31 N89-15161
   Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility
 accommodation
                                     p 147 N89-15371
 [NASA-CR-184576]
   Algorithms for robust identification and control of large
  space structures, phase 1
 [AD-A198130]
                                      p 32 N89-15971
   Distributed magnetic actuators for fine shape control
 [AD-A199287]
                                      p 32 N89-15973
    The dynamics and control of large flexible space
  structures, part 11
                                      p 62 N89-15975
 [NASA-CR-184770]
   Reducing distortion and internal forces in truss structures
  by member exchanges
 [NASA-TM-101535]
                                       p 32 N89-16194
    Adaptive control techniques for large space structures
                                      p 62 N89-16901
  [AD-A200208]
    Spillover stabilization in the control of large flexible space
                                      p 63 N89-16902
  structures
    Symbolic generation of equations of motion for
  dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody
   pace systems p 63 N89-17615
Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space
  space systems
  Structures
                                       p 32 N89-19333
  [AD-A194761]
    Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital flects p 33 N89-19334
    Wave propagation in large space structures
                                       p 33 N89-19335
    System identification of suboptimal feedback control
  parameters based on limiting-performance/minimum-time
    haracteristics p.63 N89-19340
Integrated Structural Analysis And Control (ISAAC):
  characteristics
                                       p 33 N89-19341
  Issues and progress
```

Adaptive control of large space structures

p 63 N89-19343

LASER APPLICATIONS SUBJECT INDEX

Dynamics during slewing and translational maneuvers of the Space Station based MRMS
[AAS PAPER 87-481] p 98 A89-12677

The optimal projection equations for fixed-order dynamic compensation: Existence, convergence and global optimality p 12 N89-19345

LIBRATIONAL MOTION Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  A-26	station [SAE PAPER 881112] p 46 A89-27903	pool fire in low gravity [NASA-CR-182256] p 131 N89-19442
Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers	station	pool fire in low gravity
	-, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -	Experiment plans to study preignition processes of a
, p 00 703-20433	[SAE PAPER 881077] p 45 A89-27873 Air revitalization system study for Japanese space	Experiment plans to study preignition processes of a
Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499	Oxygen extraction for a mission life support	microgravity conditions p 191 A89-26390
LIAPUNOV FUNCTIONS	[SAE PAPER 881071] p 183 A89-27867	z-independent liquid systems p 176 A89-24662 Kinetic of the Soret effect and its measurement under
p 112 N89-14914	Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia	Natural frequencies and stability of immiscible cylindrical z-independent liquid systems p 176 A89-24662
LEXAN (TRADEMARK) Radiation effects on polymeric materials	[SAE PAPER 881063] p 153 A89-27860	LIQUID FLOW
regarding debris p 187 A89-12106	thermal storage	p 142 A89-16167
Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space	A nonventing cooling system for space environment extravehicular activity, using radiation and regenerable	Extensional oscillations of tethered satellite systems
England, Oct. 10-17, 1987, Proceedings p 187 A89-12102	[SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855	[AD-A200208] p 62 N89-16901 LINEAR VIBRATION
Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space, 30th, Brighton,	alternate concepts	Adaptive control techniques for large space structures
LEGAL LIABILITY	[SAE PAPER 881053] p 183 A89-27851 ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some	(AIAA PAPER 89-1242) p 24 A89-30727
education {IAF PAPER 88-467} p 188 A89-17831	mission's LSS	Automating the identification of structural model parameters
Space Station Freedom - A resource for aerospace	Local resource utilization and integration into advanced	p 22 A89-28650
LEARNING THEORY	systems [SAE PAPER 881047] p 44 A89-27847	Linearized models for the control of rotating beams
rule-based diagnostic expert systems p 120 N89-15587	Management of microorganisms in CELSS plant growth	p 57 A89-28632
Strategies for adding adaptive learning mechanisms to	[SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842	Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with application to the control of a flexible system
[NASA-EP-222] p 193 N89-14684	Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review	space structures p 20 A89-24496
multi-disciplinary resource p 192 N89-12575 Living in space	[SAE PAPER 881041] p 44 A89-27841	Failure detection and identification in the control of large
A teacher's companion to the space station: A	for Space Station ECLSS	A covariance control theory p 54 A89-20582
LEARNING	[SAE PAPER 881040] p 44 A89-27840 Advancements in water vapor electrolysis technology	Identification method for lightly damped structures p 17 A89-16162
[AD-A202014] p 194 N89-18508	cells for oxygen recovery in life support systems	LINEAR SYSTEMS
The space shuttle verses expendable launch vehicles lessons for the future	Carbon dioxide electrolysis with solid oxide electrolyte	[AIAA PAPER 89-1241] p 24 A89-30726
[SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232	[SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836	observers
Alternate transportation system	[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833 Nodes packaging option for Space Station application	On the state estimation of structures with second order
measure the R&M effects [AIAA PAPER 88-4748] p 150 A89-18323	control and life support system	p 57 A89-28637 LINEAR QUADRATIC REGULATOR
The support constraints for orbital systems - How to	Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental	On the design of the dissipative LQG-type controllers
[AIAA PAPER 88-4738] p 149 A89-18315	OMV - An orbital life support test bed [SAE PAPER 881030] p 153 A89-27832	A covariance control theory p 54 A89-20582
Space Station resupply using expendable launch vehicles	[SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817	LINEAR QUADRATIC GAUSSIAN CONTROL
[AIAA PAPER 88-4735] p 149 A89-18312	subsystems	Square root filtering for continuous-time models of large space structures p 13 A89-11656
Future civil space program logistics	Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support	LINEAR FILTERS Square root filtering for continuous time models of leave
[IAF PAPER 88-199] p 173 A89-17721	research [SAE PAPER 881010] p 42 A89-27814	- A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193
Logistics support of the Japanese Experiment Module by the H-II rocket	Advanced physical-chemical life support systems	Transient response of joint-dominated space structures
China advances in space p 172 A89-17275	[SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804	LINEAR EQUATIONS
[AIAA PAPER 88-3491] p 188 A89-16520	Space Station application	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197
plans	[SAE PAPER 880994] p 41 A89-27803 Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for	Ontically reconfigured active phased assets
Advanced launch system (ALS) program status and	oxygen and hydrogen generation [SAE PAPER 880994] p 41 A89-27803	p 181 A89-10454
An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175	Static feed water electrolysis system for Space Station	considerations and candidate Koch hardware
LAUNCH VEHICLES The civil space program: An investment in America -	[IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665	Space Station emergency egress and EVA lighting
p 148 A89-15854	JEM ECLSS and Man System	LIGHTING EQUIPMENT p 50 N89-20071
CCD and video tracker for orbiter retrieval of satellites	[AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195	monitoring the quality of space station potable water
Docking/berthing sensor using a laser diode rangefinder,	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS A transportation system for routine visits to Mars	Evaluation of available analytical techniques for
LASER RANGER/TRACKER p 110 N89-20082	[NASA-CR-184769] p 186 N89-17996	space station p.8 NR9-20065
Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot p 110 N89-20082	MIT-KSC space life sciences telescience testbed	Development of an atmospheric monitoring plan for
LASER RANGE FINDERS	p 185 N89-15017	[NASA-CR-172111] D 156 N89-18516
sensor p 89 A89-26968	Exobiology experiment concepts for Space Station	Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study
Target acquisition and track in the laser docking	Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 881123] p 131 A89-27914	[NASA-CR-172093] p 49 N89-15535
LASER GUIDANCE	Operational considerations for the Space Station Life	generation system
destruction of optical signal in imaging systems	[SAE PAPER 881121] p 117 A89-27912	Alkaline static feed electrolyzer based oxygen
Hostile high energy visible laser environment providing	Telescience concept for habitat monitoring and control	[NASA-CH-184619] p.185 N89-15505
LASER DAMAGE	[IAF PAPER 88-014] p 98 A89-17632	[NASA-CR-183509] p 94 N89-15154 Environmental control medical support team
[NASA-CR-184716] p 94 N89-15969	[DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497 Telescience space life sciences test bed	Study
Space-based laser-powered orbital transfer vehicle (Project SLICK)	- Status, problems, perspectives	Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems
LASER BEAMS	Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines	[NASA-CR-181735] p 11 N89-13897
Data systems p 126 N89-18403	p 122 N89-16299  LIFE SCIENCES	emulation/simulation of a space station Environmental Control and Life Support System (ESCM)
[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 LASER APPLICATIONS	Analysis and specification tools in relation to the	User's manual for a computer program for the
structures	[AIAA PAPER 88-4749] p 130 A89-18324	environmental control and life support system [NASA-CR-181736] p 10 N89-13896
vibration damping augmentation of large flexible space	Space Station maintainability design requirements for life cycle costs (commonality and standardization)	for the emulation/simulation of a space station
[AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358 Investigation of flight sensors and actuators for the	[AIAA PAPER 88-4745] p 150 A89-18321	Appendices to the user's manual for a computer program
for decentralized control of large space structures	Space Station maintenance concept study	systems  NASA-CR-181739  p 48 N89-13894
Maximum entropy/optimal projection design synthesis	[AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118	of space station environmental control and life support
systems [AD-A202243] p 34 N89-19357	The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project	Utility of emulation and simulation computer modeling
performance-validation methodology for large space	[IAF PAPER 88-572] p 149 A89-17859	[NASA-TM-101004] p 48 N89-12207
Experimental verification of an innovative	Space Station Freedom operations costs	A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology
AD-A201674   p 64 N89-19355	[IAF PAPER 88-571] p 188 A89-17858	[NASA-EP-223] p 185 N89-10522
Effects of reduced order modeling on the control of a large space structure	[IAF PAPER 88-091] p 173 A89-17672 Space systems and their running costs	p 47 A89-30991 Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F
p 34 N89-19350	Columbus data management	systems (ECLSS) of the NASA advanced space craft
Damage detection and location in large space trusses	[IAF PAPER 88-067] p 91 A89-17661	machines for the environmental control and life support
A controlled component synthesis method for truss structure vibration control p 12 N89-19348	propulsion for Space Station Freedom	Feasibility of vibration monitoring of small rotating
p 64 N89-19347	Selection of combined water electrolysis and resistojet	SAE PAPER 881117   n 47   A89,27008
rejection and low order decentralized controller design	p 143 A89-24708 LIFE CYCLE COSTS	Study of trace contaminant control system for Space Station
structures p 64 N89-19346 Frobenius-Hankel norm framework for disturbance	pendulum and modes of an orbiting tether	[SAE PAPER 881114] n 47 A89-27905
Decentralized/relegated control for large space	The figure-of-8 librations of the gravity gradient	[SAE PAPER 881113] p 47 A89-27904 European ECLS technology programme
compensation: Existence, convergence and global optimality p 12 N89-19345	of the Space Station based MRMS	module
The optimal projection equations for fixed-order dynamic	Dynamics during slewing and translational maneuvers	Air revitalization system for Japanese experiment

MAINTENANCE SUBJECT INDEX

JOBOLOT HADEN		
LIQUID HELIUM	Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of	LUNAR ENVIRONMENT  Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements
Superfluid Helium Tanker (SFHT) study	exploration   SAE PAPER 881012  p 182 A89-27815	definition study
[NASA-CR-172116] p 180 N89-18518 LIQUID METAL COOLED REACTORS	Technology for human self-sufficiency in space	[NASA-CR-172111] p 156 N89-18516
Space nuclear power studies in France - Overview of	[SAE PAPER 881013] p 182 A89-27816	LUNAR EXPLORATION  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar
the ERATO program p 70 A89-15318	An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831	operations p 134 A89-16506
A multimegawatt space power source radiator design	Supercritical water oxidation - Microgravity solids	Space transfer system evolution to support lunar and
[DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662	separation	Mars missions
LIQUID METALS  Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and	[SAE PAPER 881038] p 43 A89-27838	[IAF PAPER 88-184] p 135 A89-17711
experimental studies p 65 A89-15199	Fundamental kinetics and mechanistic pathways for oxidation reactions in supercritical water	OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407
LIQUID SLOSHING	[SAE PAPER 881039] p 43 A89-27839	[NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407 LUNAR FLIGHT
Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for	Synthesis and evaluation of electroactive CO2 carriers	Space-flight perspectives - Guiding principles for
spacecraft under acceleration conditions	[SAE PAPER 881078] p 45 A89-27874	technological research and development
[DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496 Experimental observations of low and zero gravity	Oxygen sensor optimization for long duration space	[DGLR PAPER 87-071] p 1 A89-10486
nonlinear fluid-spacecraft interaction	missions [SAE PAPER 881079] p 183 A89-27875	LUNAR LOGISTICS  Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements
[DE88-015263] p 94 N89-15159	Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom	definition study
LIQUID-SOLID INTERFACES	[AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422	[NASA-CR-172111] p 156 N89-18516
Experimental studies of crystal-melt differentiation in	A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life	LUNAR MODULE
planetary basalt compositions p 146 N89-15018	support technology [NASA-TM-101004] p 48 N89-12207	MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up [IAF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877
LIQUIDS	LONG TERM EFFECTS	LUNAR OBSERVATORIES
Tank gauging apparatus and method [NASA-CASE-MSC-21059-1] p 93 N89-12843	Environment assisted degradation mechanisms in	Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical
ITHIN	advanced light metals (NASA-CR-181049) p 112 N89-15232	report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results
The technology issues and the prospects for the use	(147.67, 67.76.11.1)	[NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707
of lithium batteries in space p 65 A89-11406	LONGERONS  A comparison between single point excitation and base	LUNAR ORBITER Space-based laser-powered orbital transfer vehicle
LITHIUM COMPOUNDS	excitation for spacecraft modal survey	(Project SLICK)
Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems	p 17 A89-15617	[NASA-CR-184716] p 94 N89-15969
(MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs,	LONGITUDINAL STABILITY	LUNAR ORBITS
recommendations	Extensional oscillations of tethered satellite systems p 142 A89-16167	MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up
[NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967	LOSS OF COOLANT	[IAF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877 LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation
LITHIUM COOLED REACTOR EXPERIMENT	ATHENA simulation examining the survivability of a	program user and technical documentation
Space nuclear power studies in France - A new concept of particle hed reactor p 71 A89-15326	space reactor after a loss of coolant accident	[NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443
Of particle Bod reading	p 76 A89-15395	Moonport: Transportation node in lunar orbit
LITHIUM FLUORIDES  An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride	LOW ALTITUDE Scientific missions for earth orbital tether systems	[NASA-CR-184733] p 140 N89-18507 Lunar orbiting prospector
direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245	p 140 A89-11125	[NASA-CR-184755] p 140 N89-18510
LITHIUM HYDROXIDES	LOW DENSITY FLOW	LUNAR SURFACE
Use of pure nickel and LiOH for thermal energy	Tether satellite potential for rarefied gas aerodynamic	An analysis of possible advanced space strategies
storage p 78 A89-23146	research p 144 A89-31877 LOW GRAVITY MANUFACTURING	featuring the role of space resource utilization [IAF PAPER 88-587] p 135 A89-17861
LITHIUM SULFUR BATTERIES Importance of heat transfer in Li/MoS2 batteries for	Space Station - Designing for operations and support	[IAF PAPER 88-587] p 135 A89-17861 MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up
aerospace applications p 34 A89-11418	p 2 A89-16541	[IAF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877
LOAD DISTRIBUTION (FORCES)	Materials sciences research in space by telescience	Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant
Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space	[IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634 Economics and rationale for material processing using	lunar base systems study task 3.3
structures	free-flying platforms p 3 A89-26386	[NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829
[AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654	LOW NOISE	R.A
LOADS (FORCES)  Reducing distortion and internal forces in truss structures	Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs	M
by member exchanges	p 87 A89-15702	MACHINE LEARNING
[NASA-TM-101535] p 32 N89-16194	LOW THRUST  Trajectory analysis for low thrust maneuvers and drag	Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773
LOCAL AREA NETWORKS	decay in low earth orbit operations	MAGNETIC BEARINGS
Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490	[AAS PAPER 87-475] p 91 A89-12673	An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing
Fault tolerant data network for use in space	LOW THRUST PROPULSION	{NASA-CR-4179} p 60 N89-11921 MAGNETIC CONTROL
p 117 A89-23079	Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines	Distributed magnetic actuators for fine shape control
LOGISTICS	p 4 A89-32162	[AD-A199287] p 32 N89-15973
Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems	LOW WEIGHT	MAGNETIC ENERGY STORAGE
study task 6.1 [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286	Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation	High temperature superconducting magnetic energy storage for future NASA missions p 68 A89-15288
Study of in-orbit servicing of Columbus elements by ALV,	environments p 70 A89-15309 LUGS	storage for future NASA missions p 68 A89-15288  MAGNETIC FIELDS
executive summary	Don/doff support stand for use with rear entry space	Feasibility of using high temperature superconducting
[237-011/1/2010]	suits	magnets and conventional magnetic loop antennas to
LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT Space Station Freedom operations planning	[NASA-CASE-MSC-21364-1] p 48 N89-13889	attract or repel objects at the space station p 156 N89-20081
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231	LUMINESCENCE The halo around spacecraft p. 161 A89-30100	·
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231 LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY  Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY  Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020 MAGNETIC STORMS
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020 MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  LIAE PAPER 88-00051 p 172 A89-17628	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020 MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753 MAGNETIC SUSPENSION
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p. 118 A89-31020 MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p. 161 A89-29753 MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems  p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations  p 134 A89-16506  MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020  MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing p 60 N89-11921
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  VI DURBA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up [1AF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020  MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-4179] p 60 N89-11921  MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up [IAF APPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020  MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing p 60 N89-11921
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station - An attractive challenge in design/development and qualification	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations p 134 A89-16506  MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up   IAF PAPER ST-88-15   p 135 A89-17877  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020  MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-4179] p 60 N89-11921  MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system [DE88-013085]  MAGNETOMECHANICS (PHYSICS)
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station - An attractive challenge in design/development and qualification  (IAE PAPER 88-050) p 172 A89-17652	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100 LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations p 134 A89-16506  MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up [IAF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020  MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-4179] p 60 N89-11921  MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system [DE88-013085] p 83 N89-12399  MAGNETOMECHANICS (PHYSICS) Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station - An attractive challenge in design/development and qualification [IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652 Space Station Freedom - Technical and management challenges	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up [IAF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855 Space power technologies p 178 N89-11770	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p.118 A89-31020  MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p.161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-4179] p.60 N89-11921  MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system [DE88-013085] p.83 N89-12399  MAGNETOMECHANICS (PHYSICS) Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p.141 A89-12650
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station - An attractive challenge in design/development and qualification [IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652 Space Station Freedom - Technical and management challenges	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations p 134 A89-16506  MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up   IAF PAPER ST-88-15   p 135 A89-17877  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts   SAE PAPER 881058   p 44 A89-27855  Space power technologies p 178 N89-11770  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020  MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-4179] p 60 N89-11921  MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system [DE88-013085] p 83 N89-12399  MAGNETOMECHANICS (PHYSICS) Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  MAINTAINABILITY
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station - An attractive challenge in design/development and qualification [IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652 Space Station Freedom - Technical and management challenges	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations p 134 A89-16506  MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up [IAF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Space power technologies p 178 N89-11770  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p.118 A89-31020  MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p.161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-4179] p.60 N89-11921  MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system [DE88-013085] p.83 N89-12399  MAGNETOMECHANICS (PHYSICS) Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p.141 A89-12650  MAINTAINAPILITY Space station electrical power system availability study
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station - An attractive challenge in design/development and qualification [IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652 Space Station Freedom - Technical and management challenges [IAF PAPER 88-053] p 188 A89-17653  Medical considerations for extending human presence in space	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up [IAF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855 Space power technologies p 178 N89-11770  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020  MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing   NASA-CR-4179   p 60 N89-11921  MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system   DE88-013085   p 83 N89-12399  MAGNETOMECHANICS (PHYSICS) Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435 ] p 141 A89-12650  MAINTAINABILITY Space station electrical power system availability study   NASA-CR-182198   p 83 N89-11802
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station - An attractive challenge in design/development and qualification [IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652 Space Station Freedom - Technical and management challenges [IAF PAPER 88-053] p 188 A89-17653 Medical considerations for extending human presence in space	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations p 134 A89-16506  MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up [IAF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Space power technologies p 178 N89-11770  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020  MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-4179] p 60 N89-11921  MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system [DE88-013085] p 83 N89-12399  MAGNETOMECHANICS (PHYSICS) Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  MAINTAINAPILITY Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802  MAINTENANCE
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station - An attractive challenge in design/development and qualification [IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652 Space Station Freedom - Technical and management challenges [IAF PAPER 88-053] p 188 A89-17653  Medical considerations for extending human presence in space [IAF PAPER 88-484] p 181 A89-17835  Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in micrography p 181 A89-24375	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations p 134 A89-16506  MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up [IAF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Space power technologies p 178 N89-11770  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1  [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020  MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-4179] p 60 N89-11921  MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system [DE88-013085] p 83 N89-12399  MAGNETOMECHANICS (PHYSICS) Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  MAINTAINAPILITY Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802  MAINTENANCE Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station - An attractive challenge in design/development and qualification [IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652 Space Station Freedom - Technical and management challenges [IAF PAPER 88-053] p 188 A89-17653 Medical considerations for extending human presence in space [IAF PAPER 88-484] p 181 A89-17835 Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375 Static feed water electrolysis system for Space Station	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations p 134 A89-16506  MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up [IAF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Space power technologies p 178 N89-11770  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  INASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1  [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era  MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-4179] p 60 N89-11921  MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system [DE88-013085] p 83 N89-12399  MAGNETOMECHANICS (PHYSICS) Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  MAINTAINAPILITY Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802  MAINTENANCE Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station - An attractive challenge in design/development and qualification [IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652 Space Station Freedom - Technical and management challenges [IAF PAPER 88-053] p 188 A89-17653 Medical considerations for extending human presence in space [IAF PAPER 88-484] p 181 A89-17835 Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375 Static feed water electrolysis system for Space Station oxygen and hydrogen generation	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations p 134 A89-16506  MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up [IAF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Space power technologies p 178 N89-11770  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1  [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020  MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-4179] p 60 N89-11921  MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system [DE88-013085] p 83 N89-12399  MAGNETOMECHANICS (PHYSICS) Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  MAINTAINABILITY Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802  MAINTENANCE Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice p 124 N89-16346 Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FITS)
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station - An attractive challenge in design/development and qualification [IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652 Space Station Freedom - Technical and management challenges [IAF PAPER 88-053] p 188 A89-17653 Medical considerations for extending human presence in space [IAF PAPER 88-484] p 181 A89-17835 Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity Static feed water electrolysis system for Space Station oxygen and hydrogen generation [SAE PAPER 880994] p 41 A89-27803	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations p 134 A89-16506  MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up [IAF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Space power technologies p 178 N89-11770  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1 [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  Moonport: Transportation node in lunar orbit	Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020  MAGNETIC STORMS  Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION  An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-4179] p 60 N89-11921  MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS  Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system [DE88-013085] p 83 N89-12399  MAGNETOMECHANICS (PHYSICS)  Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  MAINTAINABILITY  Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802  MAINTENANCE Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice p 124 N89-16346  Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FITS) Design guidelines for remotely maintainable equipment
[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231  LONG DURATION EXPOSURE FACILITY Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station - An attractive challenge in design/development and qualification [IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652 Space Station Freedom - Technical and management challenges [IAF PAPER 88-053] p 188 A89-17653 Medical considerations for extending human presence in space [IAF PAPER 88-484] p 181 A89-17835 Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375 Static feed water electrolysis system for Space Station oxygen and hydrogen generation	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100  LUMPED PARAMETER SYSTEMS  Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems p 73 A89-15361  LUNAR BASES  Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations p 134 A89-16506  MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up p 135 A89-16506  MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up p 136 A89-17877  ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855  Space power technologies p 178 N89-11770  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1  [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707	MAGNETIC RECORDING Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020  MAGNETIC STORMS Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753  MAGNETIC SUSPENSION An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-4179] p 60 N89-11921  MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system [DE88-013085] p 83 N89-12399  MAGNETOMECHANICS (PHYSICS) Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  MAINTAINABILITY Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802  MAINTENANCE Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice p 124 N89-16346 Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FITS)

MAN MACHINE SYSTEMS DEX

MAN MACHINE STOLEMS		SUBJECT INDEX
MAN MACHINE SYSTEMS	Automation of the space station core module power	MANNED MARS MISSIONS
Automation and robotics in space [DGLR PAPER 87-096] p 95 A89-10492	management and distribution system p 86 N89-19822 MANEUVERS	Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars?
The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future	Combined problem of slew maneuver control and	p 134 A89-14966 A transportation system for routine visits to Mars
rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642	vibration suppression p 61 N89-13473	[AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195
JEM ECLSS and Man System	Maneuvering equations in terms of quasi-coordinate p 95 N89-19337	The way to Mars p 175 A89-20748 Astronaut radiation - Will it become a problem?
[IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665 An evaluation of interactive displays for trajectory	MANIPULATORS	p 181 A89-23265
planning and proximity operations	Automation and robotics in space [DGLR PAPER 87-096] p 95 A89-10492	Power considerations for an early manned Mars mission utilizing the space station
[AIAA PAPER 88-3963] p 149 A89-18130 Hierarchical control of intelligent machines applied to	Langley Research Center resources and needs for	[NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492
Space Station telerobots p 9 A89-21178 Telerobotics Problems and research needs	manned space operations simulation [SAE PAPER 871724] p 96 A89-10596	Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results
p 101 A89-21179	Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three	[NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707 MANNED ORBITAL LABORATORIES
Integrated resource scheduling in a distributed scheduling environment for space stations	degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10918 A laboratory facility for flexible structure control	U.S. Laboratory Module - Its capabilities and
p 117 A89-21808	experiments p 14 A89-11667	accommodations to support user payloads p 130 A89-26378
Applications of Man-Systems Integration Standards to EVA	Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682	Fluid science laboratory for Columbus, executive
[SAE PAPER 881089] p 184 A89-27884	Dynamics and control of flexible robot manipulators	summary [SG-RP-AI-024] p 93 N89-12022
Development of higher operating pressure extravehicular space-suit glove assemblies	p 52 A89-11683	MANNED SPACE FLIGHT
[SAE PAPER 881102] p 46 A89-27894	Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS Mobile Remote Manipulator System p 96 A89-11688	European development possibilities in the direction of a manned space station
A simulation system for Space Station extravehicular activity	Telerobot experiment concepts in space	[DGLR PAPER 87-140] p 170 A89-10500
[SAE PAPER 881104] p 9 A89-27896	p 96 A89-11816 Modelling of a 5-bar-linkage manipulator with one flexible	Physiological adaptation - Crew health in space [SAE PAPER 871872] p 181 A89-10587
A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat [SAE PAPER 881119] p 3 A89-27910	link p 97 A89-11905	Langley Research Center resources and needs for manned space operations simulation
Human Factors Society, Annual Meeting, 32nd, Anaheim, CA, Oct. 24-28, 1988. Proceedings. Volumes 1	The Special Purpose Dexterous Manipulator (SPDM) - A Canadian focus for automation and robotics on the Space	[SAE PAPER 871724] p 96 A89-10596
& 2 p 184 A89-31601	Station	Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems
American and Japanese control-display stereotypes - Possible implications for design of Space Station	[AIAA PAPER 88-5004] p 100 A89-20654 Minimization of spacecraft disturbances in space-robotic	[IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558
systems p 184 A89-31606	systems	Space research and policy in the upcoming decades
Guidelines for the use of programmable display pushbuttons on the Space Station's telerobot control	[AAS PAPER 88-006] p 101 A89-20835	p 171 A89-13700 Human activities in outer space - A framework for
panel p 103 A89-31609	Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499	decision-making p 188 A89-16139 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space
Optimization-based design of control systems [AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405	Performance in adaptive manipulator control	travel p 188 A89-17274
Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773	p 102 A89-28628 A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible	EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system
Humans in space p 192 N89-11775 The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595	structure control p 57 A89-28633	[IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628
Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements	Robot hands and extravehicular activity p 104 N89-10097	Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions
definition study {NASA-CR-172111  p 156 N89-18516	Service Vision Subsystem (SVS) orbital servicing [ESA-CR(P)-2643] p 105 N89-12065	[IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640
Simulation of the human-telerobot interface	The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595	Medical considerations for extending human presence in space
p 186 N89-19861 Man-systems requirements for the control of	Space station erectable manipulator placement system	[IAF PAPER 88-484] p 181 A89-17835 Missions and system requirements for an escape vehicle
teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862 MAN-COMPUTER INTERFACE	[NASA-CASE-MSC-21096-1] p 105 N89-12621	within a European manned space infrastructure
Current military/government applications for speech	Improved docking alignment system [NASA-CASE-MSC-21372-1] p 154 N89-12842	[IAF PAPER 88-514] p 174 A89-17844 The organized Space Station
recognition {SAE PAPER 871750} p 187 A89-10580	Three degree-of-freedom force feedback control for	[AIAA PAPER 88-4733] p 189 A89-18310
A user-friendly power system terminal/supervisor	robotic mating of umbilical lines p 106 N89-14156 Flexible robotic manipulator in space: Towards a	Analysis of human activities during space missions - Outlines of possible human missions aboard Columbus
program p 73 A89-15353 Materials sciences research in space by telescience	mathematical dynamics truth model	[IAF PAPER 88-487] p 181 A89-19857
[IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634	[NLR-TR-87129-U] p 107 N89-15410 Development of kinematic equations and determination	The Soviet manned space program Book p 175 A89-22265
Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF Attached Pressurized Module/Man Tended	of workspace of a 6 DOF end-effector with closed-kinematic chain mechanism	Design options and analysis of variable gravity systems
Free Flyer	[NASA-CR-183241] p 107 N89-17444	in space [AIAA PAPER 89-0100] p 143 A89-25088
[IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675 Intelligent user interface concept for space station	A finite element dynamic analysis of flexible spatial mechanisms and manipulators	The techniques of manned on-orbit assembly
p 124 N89-16349	(ETN-89-93901) p 108 N89-19575	p 152 A89-26382
A prototype fault diagnosis system for NASA space	Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FITS) p 109 N89-19870	Technology for human self-sufficiency in space [SAE PAPER 881013] p 182 A89-27816
station power management and control [AD-A202032] p 86 N89-18520	Machine vision for space telerobotics and planetary	Local resource utilization and integration into advanced mission's LSS
MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS	rovers p 109 N89-19879 Design guidelines for remotely maintainable equipment	[SAE PAPER 881053] p 183 A89-27851
A risk management approach to CAIS development p 123 N89-16315	p 109 N89-19885	Oxygen sensor optimization for long duration space missions
MANAGEMENT METHODS	Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed	[SAE PAPER 881079] p 183 A89-27875
The space station integrated refuse management system	p 109 N89-20072 National Aeronautics and Space Administration	European ECLS technology programme
[NASA-CR-184722] p 7 N89-17403	(NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education	[SAE PAPER 881114] p 47 A89-27905 Alternate transportation system
MANAGEMENT PLANNING Systems and operational technology	(ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2 Author	[SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232
[DGLR PAPER 87-097] p 169 A89-10493	[NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073	A sustainable rationale for manned space flight p 191 A89-31554
Space station functional relationships analysis [NASA-CR-177497] p.7 N89-18007	Intelligent control of robotic arm/hand systems for the NASA EVA retriever using neural networks	Previous experience in manned space flight - A survey
Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and	p 110 N89-20075	of human factors lessons learned p 191 A89-31610
program płan [NASA-TM-100999] p 108 N89-18045	Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot p 110 N89-20082	A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	MANNED MANEUVERING UNITS	[NASA-TM-101004] p 48 N89-12207
The impact of the utility power system concept on spacecraft activity scheduling p 75 A89-15384	Space Station - Getting more out of EVA p 149 A89-16544	Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned
spacecraft activity scheduling p 75 A89-15384 Space Station - Toward Station operability	Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for	planetary missions and to provide a testbed for technological development
p 149 A89-16542	APM/MTFF Attached Pressurized Module/Man Tended Free Flyer	[NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933
Development of a Space Station Operations  Management System	[IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675	Design of a fast crew transfer vehicle to Mars
[AIAA PAPER 88-3973] p 149 A89-18168	Telerobotics (supervised autonomy) for space applications	[NASA-CR-184713] p 139 N89-15968 Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars
Space Station Data Management System architecture [AIAA PAPER 88-3979] p 116 A89-18171	[Alaa Paper 88-3970] p 99 A89-18136	p 179 N89-19117
The ISA expert system - A prototype system for failure	The versatility of a truss mounted mobile transporter for in-space construction	MANNED SPACECRAFT The safety plan for Spacelab mission D-2
diagnosis on the Space Station p 102 A89-27605	(NASA-TM-101514) p 106 N89-13487	[DGLR PAPER 87-139] p 169 A89-10499

SUBJECT INDEX MICROMETEOROIDS

MEMBRANES Program of research in structures and dynamics Dehumidification via membrane separation for H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system p 28 N89-10838 [NASA-CR-183191] for manned space stations space-based applications Process modelling for space station experiments p 170 A89-10503 (DGLR PAPER 87-115) p 43 A89-27837 p 4 N89-10922 (SAE PAPER 881037) INASA-CR-1832741 Achieving operational efficiency with the international The mini-oscillator technique: A finite element method MERCURY LAMPS UV/ozone removal of contaminants in spacecraft Space Station for the modeling of linear viscoelastic structures p 148 A89-14986 [IAF PAPER 88-083] p 161 A89-29503 p 28 N89-11250 environments Solar Concentrator Advanced Development program Space station electrical power system availability MESSAGE PROCESSING p 72 A89-15342 Integrated resource scheduling in a distributed A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space scheduling environment --- for space stations p 83 N89-11802 [NASA-CR-182198] p 75 A89-15381 p 117 A89-21808 An agricultural crop yield model by satellite: A Station power systems Data interfaces to the Space Station information Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, simulation control and communications environment p 117 A89-20109 [INPE-4639-PRE/1350] p 192 N89-12106 system p 124 N89-16341 The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat p 3 A89-27910 structural model p 38 N89-12613 **METABOLISM** ISAE PAPER 8811191 A mathematical problem and a Spacecraft Control Measurement of metabolic responses to an Rationale and requirements for the Multi-Role Capsule Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) used to evaluate control laws for flexible spacecraft. NASA/IEEE design orbital-extravehicular work-simulation exercise p 177 A89-29404 p 46 A89-27887 [SAE PAPER 881092] Multi-Role Capsule system description p 61 N89-13476 METAL COATINGS challenge p 4 A89-29405 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for Model description document for a computer program MANUAL CONTROL the emulation/simulation of a space station preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft Telerobotics - Problems and research needs p 38 N89-12617 environmental control and life support system (ESCM) p 101 A89-21179 p 48 N89-13893 METAL HYDRIDES Utility of emulation and simulation computer modeling Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the MAPPING Motion stereo and ego-motion complex logarithmic p 70 A89-15323 of space station environmental control and life support SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 143 A89-23540 mapping (ECLM) spacecraft Rechargeable metal hydrides Mapping experiment with space station [NASA-CR-181739] p 48 N89-13894 p 147 N89-15046 p 47 N89-10184 Appendices to the model description document for a NASA-TM-40761 On a useful functional representation of control system METAL OXIDE SEMICONDUCTORS computer program for the emulation/simulation of a space Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage station environmental control and life support system [NASA-CR-172109] p 62 N89-16413 shift of power MOSFETs p 161 A89-25760 p 10 N89-13895 [NASA-CR-181738] CAD-model-based vision for space applications Extension and validation of a method for locating METALLOGRAPHY p 127 N89-19867 Use of pure nickel and LiOH for thermal energy damaged members in large space trusses p 78 A89-23146 MARS LANDING p 30 N89-14925 storage A Mars rover mission concept METEORITIC COMPOSITION Flexible robotic manipulator in space: Towards a p 133 A89-12654 [AAS PAPER 87-440] An interstellar dust component rich in C-12 mathematical dynamics truth model Space transfer system evolution to support lunar and p 159 A89-21941 p 107 N89-15410 NLR-TR-87129-UI Accuracy of modal frequency set with fictitious joints Mars missions METEORITIC DAMAGE p 135 A89-17711 [IAF PAPER 88-184] The effect of the near earth micrometeoroid environment modeling OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] on a highly reflective mirror surface [NLR-TŘ-87126-U] p 31 N89-15431 p 10 N89-11407 p 159 A89-17939 Active control of buckling of flexible beams I AIAA PAPER 88-00261 Design of a fast crew transfer vehicle to Mars p 31 N89-15433 METEOROID PROTECTION [NASA-CR-183333] (NASA-CR-184713) p 139 N89-15968 Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites A comparison of two trusses for the space station Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars and space debris p 179 N89-19117 structure p 176 A89-22891 | MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB | p 32 N89-15970 [NASA-TM-4093] MARS SURFACE SAMPLES Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding on the Orbital Regenerative life support system research and A Mars rover mission concept Maneuvering Vehicle concepts p 133 A89-12654 p 20 A89-25404 [AAS PAPER 87-440] [AIAA PAPER 89-0495] p 186 N89-17404 [NASA-CR-184760] Utilization of spray on foam insulation for manned and unmanned spacecraft and structures p 28 N89-10914 MASS DISTRIBUTION Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital Mass conservation in the identification of space Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS p 23 A89-30724 [AIAA PAPER 89-1239] An agricultural crop yield model by satellite: A p 64 N89-19344 New techniques for the detection and capture of uncertainty Decentralized/relegated control for large space simulation p 166 N89-15041 p 192 N89-12106 micrometeoroids p 64 N89-19346 (INPF-4639-PRE/1350) structures METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITES MASS TRANSFER Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling Space transfer system evolution to support lunar and p 128 N89-25362 Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space DE89-0102401 p 90 N89-19487 Mars missions MEASURING INSTRUMENTS n 135 A89-17711 [IAF PAPER 88-184] Zero-gravity massmeter for astronauts and Space MICROELECTRONICS MASSIVELY PARALLEL PROCESSORS Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS achnology p 118 A89-31009 Station experiments p 126 N89-18403 p 128 A89-17677 Data systems [IAF PAPER 88-100] MATERIALS HANDLING Method for long term ionizing radiation damage Tank gauging apparatus and method
[NASA-CASE-MSC-21059-1] Process material management in the Space Station predictions for the space environment p 93 N89-12843 p 167 N89-16447 environment IAD-A1996931 MECHANICAL DRIVES p 130 A89-27805 [SAE PAPER 880996] Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently Development of kinematic equations and determination MATERIALS SCIENCE of workspace of a 6 DOF end-effector with investigated upset mechanisms Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines p 168 N89-18603 closed-kinematic chain mechanism MICROGRAVITY APPLICATIONS Status, problems, perspectives p 107 N89-17444 p 169 A89-10497 NASA-CR-1832411 [DGLR PAPER 87-137] Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines MECHANICAL IMPEDANCE Materials sciences research in space by telescience Status, problems, perspectives A frequency domain analysis for damped space p 110 A89-17634 (DGLR PAPER 87-137) p 169 A89-10497 TIAE PAPER 88-0161 structures MATERIALS TESTS Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 26 A89-30854 [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] Surface effects of satellite material outgassing p 96 A89-11682 MECHANICAL PROPERTIES p 158 A89-12576 Advanced Technology Space Station studies at Langley products Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites Research Center p 110 A89-11893 p 133 A89-12696 [AAS PAPER 87-525] p 47 A89-27916 (SAE PAPER 881125) Making acceleration data more accessible and useful Environment assisted degradation mechanisms in Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems p 128 A89-17103 to microgravity investigators advanced light metals p 112 N89-15232 The measured and predicted micro-g EURECA arising in thermal testing of materials INASA-CR-1810491 p 111 A89-28642 A comparison of two trusses for the space station environment p 174 A89-17778 MATHEMATICAL MODELS [IAF PAPER 88-341] Block-Krylov component synthesis method for structural p 32 N89-15970 Overview of Japanese microgravity activities [NASA-TM-4093] p 17 A89-16161 p 176 A89-24672 model reduction MECHANICS (PHYSICS) Identification method for lightly damped structures Mechanics and scientific-technological progress.

Volume 1 - General and applied mechanics Concepts for crystallization of organic material under p 17 A89-16162 p 143 A89-24674 Some necessary conditions for space logistics models p 1 A89-14751 MICROMETEORITES p 129 A89-18293 [AIAA PAPER 88-4708] Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites MEDICAL SERVICES Space Electrochemical Research and Technology Environmental control medical support team and space debris p 176 A89-22891 14-16, Conference, Cleveland, OH, Apr. p 185 N89-15505 [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] (NASA-CR-184619) p 79 A89-23280 A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005 Proceedings MELTS (CRYSTAL GROWTH) Adaptive identification and model tracking by a flexible Process modelling for space station experiments spacecraft p 4 N89-10922 MICROMETEOROIDS [NASA-CR-183274] p 20 A89-25434 [AIAA PAPER 89-0541] Kinetics of mineral condensation in the solar nebula The effect of the near earth micrometeoroid environment Analytic methods for the modeling of flexible on a highly reflective mirror surface p 146 N89-15019 p 159 A89-17939 [AIAA PAPER 88-0026] MEMBRANE STRUCTURES

Space deployable membrane concentrators for solar

dynamic power systems

p 80 A89-29115

Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and

p 27 N89-10297

the synchronously deployable beam

[NASA-CR-183205]

p 166 N89-15041

New techniques for the detection and capture of

micrometeoroids

MICROORGANISMS SUBJECT INDEX

		SUBJECT INDEX
MICROORGANISMS	Space telerobots and planetary rovers	MODEL REFERENCE ADAPTIVE CONTROL
Management of microorganisms in CELSS plant growth systems	p 101 A03-20000	Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analysis
[SAE PAPER 881047] p 44 A89-27847	The way to Mars p 175 A89-20748	of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space
MICROPROCESSORS	integrated resource scheduling in a distributed	application
A microprocessor-based, solar cell parameter	scheduling environment for space stations	[AAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636
measurement system	p 117 A89-21808	Model reference, sliding mode adaptive control to
[AD-A200227] p 85 N89-17348	Risk assessment for safety	nexible structures p.53 A89-16700
MICROWAVE ANTENNAS	[IAF PAPER 86-59B] p 182 A89-24845	MODELS
Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level	The reusable reentry satellite - A mission and system	Some nonlinear damping models in flexible structures
p 171 A89-14739	description and operational concept	p 29 N89-13463
Microwave power beaming from earth-to-space	[AIAA PAPER 89-0101] p 151 A89-25089	Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE
p 89 A89-29928	Eos mission design utilizing the Space Station	configuration p 61 N89-13474
MICROWAVE CIRCUITS	platforms	Modeling and control of large flexible space structures
GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas	[AIAA PAPER 89-0252] p.3 A89-25212	p 31 N89-15161
p 77 A89-15827	Columbus operations - Planning and execution	
MICROWAVE TRANSMISSION	p 177 A89-26380	MODEMS p 126 N89-16372
Earth-to-satellite microwave beams - Innovative	Life sciences space biology project planning	Modern simulations for possible use in Space Station
approach to space power p 87 A89-14136	[SAE PAPER 881075] p 183 A89-27871	
Experimental system for microwave power transmission	Space Station Freedom operations planning	MODULAR RATIOS p 90 A89-31030
from space to earth	[SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231	Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form
[IAF PAPER 88-218] p 78 A89-17729	AUTOPLAN: A PC-based automated mission planning	p 2 A89-15645
Microwave power beaming from earth-to-space	tool p 10 N89-10067	MOIRE INTERFEROMETRY
p 89 A89-29928	Maintaining consistency between planning hierarchies	Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part
<b></b>	rechniques and applications p 154 N89-10084	1: Executive summary
Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084 MILITARY OPERATIONS	OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop	INI D TO ATOMO II TO
	[NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407	MOLECULES p 145 N89-12396
Air Force space automation and robotics - An artificial intelligence assessment	Growth requirements for multidiscipline research and	WF/PC internal molecular contamination during system
1 11 1 A B 1 D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	development on the evolutionary space station	thermal-vacuum test n 185 N89-12583
[AIAA PAPER 88-5006] p 101 A89-20656 MILITARY SPACECRAFT	[NASA-TM-101497] p 137 N89-11780	momentum test p 185 N89-12583
Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21)	Down scale of the SP-100 concept for 5 kWe	
p 134 A89-15291	p 83 N89-13225	Overview of Space Station attitude control system with active momentum management
Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system	
MILITARY TECHNOLOGY	analysis study, 1986. Volume 1-A: Executive summary	
Current military/government applications for speech	supplement	Small linear wind tunnel saltation experiments: Some experiences
recognition	[NASA-CR-183542] p 93 N89-13451	experiences p 164 N89-15015 MOMENTUM TRANSFER
[SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system	Momentum management starts
MINERAL EXPLORATION	analysis study, 1986. Volume 9: Study extension results	Momentum management strategy during Space Station buildup
Lunar orbiting prospector	[NASA-CR-183549] p 93 N89-13454	LAAC DADED OR OLD
[NASA-CH-184755] p 140 N89-18510	Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes (supplement 6)	MONITORS p 19 A89-20847
MINERALS	111101 00	Development of an atmospheric monitoring plan for
Kinetics of mineral condensation in the solar nebula	Custom	space station an atmospheric monitoring plan for
p 146 N89-15019	System design analyses of a rotating advanced-technology space station for the year 2025	
MINING		Evaluation of available analytical techniques for
Lunar orbiting prospector	[NASA-CH-181668] p 138 N89-13482 The 1989 long-range program plan	monitoring the quality of space station potable water
[NASA-CR-184755] p 140 N89-18510	p 192 N89-14172	p 50 N89-20071 MOON-EARTH TRAJECTORIES
MIR SPACE STATION	A knowledge-based decision support system for payload	Transportation system requirements
VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station	scheduling p 120 N89-15578	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials delivery to LEO
- An attractive challenge in design/development and	A dynamic case-based planning system for space station	IAAS BADED OF 100
qualification	application n 7 Nag-15604	MORPHOLOGY p 133 A89-12629
[IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652	Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical	
Main results of the 'Mir' complex operation [IAF PAPER 88-084] p 173 A89-17668	report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity
	[NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 NR9-16707	microgravity p 6 N89-15030 MOTION SICKNESS
Major development trends of orbital space stations [IAF PAPER 88-595] p 188 A89-17864	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and systems	
[IAF PAPER 88-595] p 188 A89-17864 Mir mission report p 177 A89-31759	analysis study. Volume 11: Study extension 2 results	Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for
Current achievements in cosmonautics	[NASA-CR-184674] p 180 N89-18505	space adaptation syndrome
[NASA-TT-20365] p 178 N89-14245	Superfluid Helium Tanker (SFHT) study	
IIRRORS	[NASA-CR-172116] p 180 N89-18518	[NASA-1M-89412] p 147 N89-15517  MOTION SIMULATION
The effect of the near earth micrometeoroid environment	The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818	The reserve
on a highly reflective mirror surface	Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2	range-of-motion data
(AIAA PAPER 88-0026) p 159 A89-17939	ESP2 p 156 N89-19819  MODAL RESPONSE	[SAE PAPER 881091] p 46 A89-27886
National Aeronautics and Space Administration		MOTION SIMULATORS
(NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education	Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677	Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing
(ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume	On a modal approach to the control of distributed	p 154 N89-12596
2 Author	parameter systems p 52 A89-11679	MOUNTING P 154 N89-12596
[NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073	A comparison between single point excitation and base	Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space
ISSILE CONTROL	excitation for spacecraft modal survey	
Aerospace simulation III; Proceedings of the SCS	p 17 A89-15617	MULTIPLE ACCESS p 29 N89-13470
Multiconference, San Diego, CA, Feb. 3-5, 1988	Block-Krylov component synthesis method for structural	Orbital Management Living
p 99 A89-19551	model reduction p. 17 A89-16161	communications design p 180 A89-26775
ISSION PLANNING	Identification of modal parameters in large space	MULTIPLEXING
Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space	structures structures	A misson
telerobotics p 97 A89-11818	[IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660	A microprocessor-based, solar cell parameter measurement system
Diapping rooms age	Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural	IAD ASSOCIATI
Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph		P 00 1403-17346
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716	MULTIPROCESSING (COMBUTEDO)
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068 Automated orbital rendezvous considerations	and artificial excitation p. 19 A89-19716  Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities	MULTIPROCESSING (COMPUTERS)  Application for spacecraft of the 90's using minus DAGO
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068 Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069	and artificial excitation p 19 A83-19716 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068 Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069 Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21)	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716  Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures  p 56 A89-24482	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068 Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069 Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716  Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures  p 56 A89-24482  Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 An Ada inference engine for expert systems
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068 Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069 Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291 Space power technology to meet civil space	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009 An Ada inference engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069  Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291  Space power technology to meet civil space requirements p 68 A89-15292	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009  An Ada inference engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350  Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069  Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291  Space power technology to meet civil space requirements p 68 A89-15292  Improved load scheduling techniques	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716  Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures  p 56 A89-24482  Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654  Location of modeling errors using modal test data	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009  An Ada inference engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350  Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398  Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068 Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069 Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291 Space power technology to meet civil space requirements p 68 A89-15292 Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654 Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009  An Ada inference engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350  Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398  Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al applications p 127 N89-19838
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069  Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291  Space power technology to meet civil space requirements p 68 A89-15292  Improved load scheduling techniques	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654 Location of modelling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725 System identification test using active members	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009  An Ada inference engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350  Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398  Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al applications p 127 N89-19838  MULTISENSOR APPLICATIONS
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068 Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069 Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291 Space power technology to meet civil space requirements p 68 A89-15292 Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356 Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716  Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures  p 56 A89-24482  Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654  Location of modeling errors using modal test data  [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725  System identification test using active members  [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p 25 A88-30772	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009  An Ada inference engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350  Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398  Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al applications p 127 N89-19838  MULTISENSOR APPLICATIONS  Target acquisition and track in the laser docking
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068 Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069 Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291 Space power technology to meet civil space requirements p 68 A89-15292 Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356 Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform AIAAA PAPER 88-3497] p 98 A89-16521	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654 Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725 System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p 25 A89-30772 A comparative overview of modal testing and system	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009  An Ada inference engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350  Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398  Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al applications p 127 N89-19838  MULTISENSOR APPLICATIONS  Target acquisition and track in the laser docking sensor p 89 A88-26968
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068 Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069 Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291 Space power technology to meet civil space requirements p 68 A89-15292 Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356 Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform [AIAA PAPER 88-3497] p 98 A89-16521 Space Station assembly sequence planning - An	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654 Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725 System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p 25 A89-30772 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology  An Ada inference engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350  Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398  Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al applications p 127 N89-19838  MULTISENSOR APPLICATIONS  Target acquisition and track in the laser docking sensor p 89 A89-26968 A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068 Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069 Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291 Space power technology to meet civil space requirements p 68 A89-15292 Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356 Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform AIAAA PAPER 88-3497 p 98 A89-16521 Space Station assembly sequence planning - An engineering and operational challenge	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654 Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725 System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p 25 A89-30772 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Accuracy of modal frequency set with fictitious joints	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009  An Ada inference engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350  Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398  Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al applications p 127 N89-19838  MULTISENSOR APPLICATIONS  Target acquisition and track in the laser docking sensor p 89 A89-26968  A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations p 109 N89-19881
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069  Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291  Space power technology to meet civil space requirements p 68 A89-15292  Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356  Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform [AIAA PAPER 88-3497] p 98 A89-16521  Space Station assembly sequence planning - An engineering and operational challenge [AIAA PAPER 88-3500] p 148 A89-16522	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654 Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725 System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p 25 A89-30772 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Accuracy of modal frequency set with fictitious joints modeling	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009  An Ada inference engine for expert systems:  p 125 N89-16350  Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398  Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al applications p 127 N89-19838  MULTISENSOR APPLICATIONS  Target acquisition and track in the laser docking sensor p 89 A89-26968  A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations  MULTISPECTRAL BAND SCANNERS
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069  Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291  Space power technology to meet civil space requirements p 68 A89-15292  Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356  Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform [AIAA PAPER 88-3497] p 98 A89-16521  Space Station assembly sequence planning - An engineering and operational challenge [AIAA PAPER 88-3500] p 148 A89-16522  Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654 Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725 System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p 25 A89-30772 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Accuracy of modal frequency set with fictitious joints modeling [NLR-TR-87126-U] p 31 N89-15431	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009  An Ada inference engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350  Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398  Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al applications p 127 N89-19838  MULTISENSOR APPLICATIONS  Target acquisition and track in the laser docking sensor p 89 A89-26968  A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations  MULTISPECTRAL BAND SCANNERS
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068 Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069 Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291 Space power technology to meet civil space requirements p 68 A89-15292 Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356 Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform [AIAA PAPER 88-3497] p 98 A89-16521 Space Station assembly sequence planning - An engineering and operational challenge [AIAA PAPER 88-3500] p 148 A89-16522 Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A] p 128 A89-16523	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures  p 56 A89-24482 Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654 Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725 System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p 25 A89-30772 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Accuracy of modal frequency set with fictitious joints modeling [NLR-TR-87126-U] p 31 N89-15431	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009  An Ada inference engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350  Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398  Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al applications p 127 N89-19838  MULTISENSOR APPLICATIONS  Target acquisition and track in the laser docking sensor p 89 A89-26968  A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations p 109 N89-19881  MULTISPECTRAL BAND SCANNERS  Reaction torque minimization techniques for articulated
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068 Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069 Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291 Space power technology to meet civil space requirements p 68 A89-15292 Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356 Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform [AIAA PAPER 88-3497] p 98 A89-16521 Space Station assembly sequence planning - An engineering and operational challenge [AIAA PAPER 88-3500] p 148 A89-16522 Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A] p 128 A89-16523 U.S. Space Station Freedom - Orbital assembly and early	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482 Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654 Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725 System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p 25 A89-30772 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Accuracy of modal frequency set with fictitious joints modeling [NLR-TR-87126-U] p 31 N89-15431  MODE TRANSFORMERS Modular transformer state model for the simulation of	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology An Ada inference engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350 Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398 Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al applications p 127 N89-19838  MULTISENSOR APPLICATIONS Target acquisition and track in the laser docking sensor p 89 A89-26968 A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations p 109 N89-19881  MULTISPECTRAL BAND SCANNERS Reaction torque minimization techniques for articulated payloads p 59 A89-31029
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069  Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291  Space power technology to meet civil space requirements p 68 A89-15292  Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356  Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform   IAIAA PAPER 88-3497] p 98 A89-16521  Space Station assembly sequence planning - An engineering and operational challenge   IAIAA PAPER 88-3500] p 148 A89-16522  Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology   IAIAA PAPER 88-3512-A  p 128 A89-16523	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures  p 56 A89-24482 Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654 Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725 System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p 25 A89-30772 A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262 Accuracy of modal frequency set with fictitious joints modeling [NLR-TR-87126-U] p 31 N89-15431	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS technology p 118 A89-31009  An Ada inference engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350  Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398  Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al applications p 127 N89-19838  MULTISENSOR APPLICATIONS  Target acquisition and track in the laser docking sensor p 89 A89-26968  A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations p 109 N89-19881  MULTISPECTRAL BAND SCANNERS  Reaction torque minimization techniques for articulated

SUBJECT INDEX
N
NASA PROGRAMS  An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245 High temperature superconducting magnetic energy storage for future NASA missions p 68 A89-15288 International interface design for Space Station Freedom
- Challenges and solutions [IAF PAPER 88-085]     The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project
[AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118 NASA research and development for space telerobotics p 101 A89-21177
Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research facility [SAE PAPER 881076] p 45 A89-27872
Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p 185 N89-10522 Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space
Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder [NASA-CP-3016] p 192 N89-11760 Information sciences and human factors overview
p 185 N89-117/2 Materials and structures p 112 N89-11776
Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777 The 1989 long-range program plan p 192 N89-14172
National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, part 3 [S-HRG-100-579-PT-3] p 192 N89-14180
The 1989 National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, volume 2 [GPO-86-904] p 193 N89-14181
National Aeronautics and Space Administration p 194 N89-18261 Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and systems
analysis study. Volume 11: Study extension 2 results [NASA-CR-184674] p 180 N89-18505 Mission possibilities and hardware concepts microgravity p 179 N89-19105
NASA SPACE PROGRAMS  Operational environmental instrumentation proposed by NOAA and the international community for the NASA and ESA polar orbiting platforms p 140 A89-10964 Advanced launch system (ALS) program status and plans
[AIAA PAPER 88-3491] p 188 A89-16520 The Earth Observing System from space using platforms in conjuction with Space Station
[IAF PAPER 88-114] p 142 A89-17682 Columbus aims at autonomy p 174 A89-18348 The NASA programme in the 1990s and beyond
p 189 A89-19384 The decision to build the Space Station - Too weak a commitment? p 189 A89-19388
US appearing property and issues for

1964 and 3520 sing 7682 9384 9388 s for p 189 A89-19389 a new administration p 190 U.S. space policy. II A89-21402 The essential step p 190 A89-23252 A89-23254 p 190 Shuttle C loads up Automating Space Station operations planning p 152 A89-25334 [AIAA PAPER 89-0399] Alternate transportation system p 4 A89-28232 [SAE PAPER 881496] Economics and technology in U.S. p 191 A89-29150 Mandate for automation and robotics in the Space p 103 A89-31078 A sustainable rationale for manned space flight p 191 A89-31554

Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical eport. Volume 2: Studies approach and results p 139 N89-16707 [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] NASA photovoltaic research and technology

Agreement on the International Space Station and the

p 178 N89-12502

INASA-TM-1014221 Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and program plan

p 108 N89-18045 NASA-TM-1009991

NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM

Columbus program. Documentation

(REPT-27/88)

Proposed revisions to America's national airspace p 189 A89-18950 system - A crisis in leadership? NAVSTAR SATELLITES

Contamination induced degradation of solar array p 69 A89-15307 nerformance

NEBULAE Kinetics of mineral condensation in the solar nebula p 146 N89-15019

Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 NEUTRAL ATMOSPHERES

The induced environment around Space Station p 158 A89-17674 LIAE PAPER 88-0951 **NEUTRAL BUOYANCY SIMULATION** 

Results of EVA/mobile transporter space station truss assembly tests p 155 N89-13483 [NASA-TM-100661] **NEUTRAL GASES** 

The Space Station neutral gas environment and the concomitant requirements for monitoring p 167 N89-15795

NEUTRAL SHEETS

A charge control system for spacecraft protection p 62 N89-15158 IAD-A1999041

NICKEL Use of pure nickel and LiOH for thermal energy p 78 A89-23146

NICKEL CADMIUM BATTERIES

Dynamic performance battery model --- for spacecraft p 67 A89-15276 electrical power system Autonomous electrical power subsystem --- for p 71 A89-15332 spacecraft Artificial intelligence approaches systems automation at Marshall Space Flight Center p 102 A89-27615

NICKEL HYDROGEN BATTERIES

Capacity and pressure variation of Intelsat VI nickel-hydrogen cells with storage and cycling

p 67 A89-15282 Nickel-hydrogen cell life testing --- for spacecraft power p 67 A89-15284 supplies The Ni-H2 battery system - A space flight application p 67 A89-15285 summary Space Station nickel-hydrogen cell design and p 74 A89-15377 development

NOISE REDUCTION

and X-band uplink-downlink Simultaneous S performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194

NONDESTRUCTIVE TESTS

NDT of composite structures used in space p 21 A89-26292 applications Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials p 111 A89-28642

NONLINEAR FEEDBACK

Nonlinear optimal control and near-optimal guidance strategies in spacecraft general attitude maneuvers p 64 N89-19356

**NONLINEAR SYSTEMS** 

Geometric non-linear substructuring for dynamics of p 16 A89-12134 flexible mechanical systems Nonlinear oscillations of a system of two bodies connected by a flexible rod in a central force field

p 174 A89-18433 Nonlinear dynamics and control issues for flexible space p 57 A89-28646 Nonlinear dynamics of flexible structures - Geometrically p 22 A89-28651

exact formulation and stability Nonlinear stabilization of tethered satellites

p 58 A89-28652 Some nonlinear damping models in flexible structures p 29 N89-13463

Effect of actuator dynamics on control of beam flexure during nonlinear slew of SCOLE model p 29 N89-13472

Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to p 64 N89-19344

NONLINEARITY

The influence of and the identification of nonlinearity p 30 N89-14932 in flexible structures Experimental observations of low and zero gravity

nonlinear fluid-spacecraft interaction p 94 N89-15159 [DE88-015263]

NOVAE A nova outburst scenario for GX 1 + 4 spin-down p 160 A89-23222 episode

NUCLEAR ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

Energy supply --- for space flight DGLR PAPER 87-0741

p 132 A89-10488 Space nuclear power studies in France - Overview of p 70 A89-15318 the FRATO program

NUCLEAR ELECTRIC PROPULSION

Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle p 136 A89-19923

NUCLEAR ENGINE FOR ROCKET VEHICLES

Synergistic uses of NERVA derivative technology for space power ---Nuclear Engine Rocket Vehicle p 71 A89-15325 Application

**NUCLEAR FUELS** 

p 71 A89-15329 SP-100 nuclear subsystem design NUCLEAR FUSION

Nuclear technology for the year 2000

p 83 N89-13223 IDE88-0050411

NUCLEAR HEAT

The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear p 133 A89-12570 nower plant

NUCLEAR POWER REACTORS

The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128

**NUCLEAR PROPULSION** 

Advanced thermionic nuclear electric propulsion for Leo p 66 A89-15220 to Geo transfer in 14 days

**NUCLEAR REACTOR CONTROL** 

SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324

SP-100 space reactor power system scalability p 71 A89-15328

Analysis of SP-100 critical experiments

p 82 N89-11508 [DE88-014429]

**NUCLEAR REACTORS** 

High-temperature silicon-on-insulator electronics for space nuclear power systems - Requirements and p 132 A89-11354 feasibility

Adaptability of Brayton cycle conversion systems to fast, epithermal and thermal spectrum space nuclear reactors

p 70 A89-15319 Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 Synergistic uses of NERVA derivative technology for

space power --- Nuclear Engine Rocket p 71 A89-15325 Space nuclear power studies in France - A new concept of particle bed reactor p 71 A89-15326 Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power p 71 A89-15327 p 71 A89-15329

SP-100 nuclear subsystem design Extended SP-100 reactor power systems capability p 134 A89-15392

An analysis of the effects of external heating on the p 76 A89-15393 SP-100 system radiator heat pipes Down scale of the SP-100 concept for 5 kWe p 83 N89-13225

NUCLEATION

Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in

NUMERICAL CONTROL

Digital robust active control law synthesis for large order flexible structure using parameter optimization

p 50 A89-11654

NUTRITION

Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F p 185 N89-10522 NASA-EP-2231

0

## **OBJECT PROGRAMS**

Object oriented studies into artificial space debris

p 166 N89-15572 Rational's experience using Ada for very large p 121 N89-16290 systems An approach to knowledge structuring for advanced

phases of the Technical and Management Information
System (TMIS) p 125 N89-16351

**OCÉANOGRAPHY** 

Evaluation of the benefits and feasibility of on-orbit repair by comparison with operations in an analogous environment - How is the Freedom Space Station like an oceanographic expedition?

p 189 A89-18319 [AIAA PAPER 88-4743]

ONBOARD DATA PROCESSING

Sensor integration by system and operator

p 128 A89-11812 p 141 A89-13419 Columbus on-board software Expert system structures for fault detection p 114 A89-15347 spaceborne power systems Columbus data management [IAF PAPER 88-091] p 173 A89-17672

Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules p 99 A89-17837 HAF PAPER 88-4881

Reducing the risks of using Ada onboard the Space Station

[AIAA PAPER 88-3977] p 116 A89-18139 The role of standards in integrating the space based and ground based data systems of the Space Station

[AIAA PAPER 88-3974] p 116 A89-18169 A new generation of spacecraft control system p 176 A89-22619 'SCOS'

ONBOARD EQUIPMENT SUBJECT INDEX

Architectures and technologies for Columbus and Orientation and shape control of optimally designed Tethered versus attached cryogenic propellant storage p 176 A89-23078 Hermes on-board data systems large space structures at Space Station Enhancing aerospace systems autonomy through 1AAS PAPER 87-4151 Earth transportation node requirements and design Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses [IAF PAPER 88-182] p 129 A89-17709 [AIAA PAPER 89-0107] AIAA PAPER 89-0107 | p.143 A89-25094 Study of the deveopment of on-board distributed Propulsion requirements for orbital transfer and of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space planetary mission support systems using Ada --- Columbus R(P)-2651 | p 119 N89-12255 IAAS PAPER 87-4171 p 16 A89-12636 HAF PAPER 88-1831 p 91 A89-17710 | ESA-CR(P)-2651 | The optimal control of orbiting large flexible beams with Space transfer system evolution to support lunar and Data systems p 126 N89-18403 discrete-time observational data and random ONBOARD EQUIPMENT measurement noise HAF PAPER 88-1841 p 135 A89-17711 Fault tolerant data network for use in space Issues associated with a future orbit transfer vehicle IAAS PAPER 87-4181 p 52 A89-12637 p 117 A89-23079 Dynamics of a spacecraft with direct active control of OPERATING COSTS [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712 the gravity gradient stabilizer p 54 A89-18436 Space systems and their running costs Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit A covariance control theory p 54 A89-20582 [IAF PAPER 88-571] p 188 A89-17858 [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, Space Station Freedom operations costs Orbital cryogenic depot for support of space transfer with applications p 19 A89-22505 HAF PAPER 88-5721 p 149 A89-17859 Space Station resupply using expendable launch Robustness optimization of structural and controller HAF PAPER 88-2051 p 135 A89-17726 vehicles parameters p 20 A89-22512 MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up [AIAA PAPER 88-4738] p 149 A89-18315 Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities [IAF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 A89-17877 for optimal control of large space structures COES - An approach to operations and check-out Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-transfer vehicle standards p 56 A89-24482 p 117 A89-22623 p 136 A89-19922 **OPERATING SYSTEMS (COMPUTERS)** Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle Space Station - Toward Station operability structural synthesis p 136 A89-19923 IAIAA PAPER 89-08441 Ariane 5 transfer vehicle (ATV) for logistics flights p 20 A89-25613 Open control/display system for a telerobotics work Structural and control optimization of space structures p 21 A89-28481 towards ISS p 104 N89-10089 [AIAA PAPER 89-0091] p 176 A89-25080 Rational's experience using Ada for very large p 121 N89-16290 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by Aries - The Ariane 5 Extended Stage for orbital transfer systems hybrid dynamics p 57 A89-28631 and rendezvous p 176 A89-26379 Analysis and specification tools in relation to the Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with p 122 N89-16299 p 123 N89-16318 APSE interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines application to the control of a flexible system The CAIS 2 Project p 57 A89-28632 p 4 A89-32162 Some design constraints required for the assembly of New generalized structural filtering concept for active Orbit transfer rocket engine technology program. Phase software components: The incorporation of atomic abstract vibration control synthesis p 59 A89-31454 2: Advanced engine study types into generically structured abstract types Nonlinear optimal control and near-optimal guidance [NASA-CR-179602] p 92 N89-10119 p 124 N89-16331 Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space strategies in spacecraft general attitude maneuvers **OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS** p 64 N89-19356 Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder Modelling untrackable orbital debris associated with a [NASA-CP-3016] [NASA-CP-3016] p 192 N89-11760 Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system analysis study, 1985. Volume 2. OTV concept definition **OPTIMIZATION** tracked space debris cloud Space Station Freedom - Technical and management AAS PAPER 87-472 p 158 A89-12670 **OPERATOR PERFORMANCE** HAF PAPER 88-0531 p 188 A89-17653 and evaluation. Book 2: OTV concept definition Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control Optimization of spacecraft thermal control systems [NASA-CR-183543] p 93 N89-13449 environment p 65 N89-19855 p 176 A89-24195 Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system OPTICAL COMMUNICATION Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented analysis study, 1986. Volume 1-A: Executive summary Hostile high energy visible laser environment providing supplement destruction of optical signal in imaging systems | AIAA PAPER 89-0844| p 20 A89-25613 [NASA-CR-183542] p 93 N89-13451 p 141 A89-11890 Integrated direct optimization Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system Free-space laser communication technologies; structure/regulator/observer for large flexible spacecraft analysis study, 1985. Volume 2: OTV concept definition Proceedings of the Meeting, Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 11, AIAA PAPER 89-1313] p 25 A89-30792 Optimization-based design of control systems for flexible I AIAA PAPER 89-13131 and evaluation. Book 4: Operations 12 1988 [NASA-CR-183545] p 155 N89-13452 Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system p 29 N89-13471 Experiences in applying optimization techniques to configurations for the Control Of Flexible Structures Space Station-based deep-space optical communication analysis study, 1986. Volume 9: Study extension results [NASA-CR-183549] p.93 N89-13454 experiments p 88 A89-15796 Fault tolerant data network for use in space Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system (COFS) Program A89-23079 analysis study. Volume 2: OTV concept definition and evaluation. Book 3: Subsystem trade studies p 117 [NASA-TM-101511] p 31 N89-15155 A mathematical formulation of the SCOLE control problem. Part 2: Optimal compensator design OPTICAL DISKS Optical data storage in space missions [NASA-CR-183544] p 94 N89-13458 Guidance and control strategies for aerospace (NLR-MP-87027-U) p 119 N89-12397 p 11 N89-15163 The quantitative modelling of **OPTICAL EQUIPMENT** [NASA-CH-182339] Three beam-combining schemes in a color projection p 180 N89-15927 [NASA-CR-177501] Space-based laser-powered orbital transfer vehicle p 49 N89-15530 display p 87 A89-10265 (Project SLICK) Algorithms for robust identification and control of large **OPTICAL MEASUREMENT** space structures, phase 1 NASA-CR-1847161 Ray tracing optical analysis of offset solar collector for p 94 N89-15969 Transportation node space station conceptual design [AD-A198130] p 32 N89-15971 Space Station solar dynamic system p 77 A89-15416 The optimal projection equations for fixed-order dynamic [NASA-CR-172090] Vacuum stressing technique for composite laminates Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and systems compensation: Existence, convergence and inspection by optical method p 27 A89-31525 analysis study. Volume 11: Study extension 2 results p 12 N89-19345 OPTICAL MEMORY (DATA STORAGE) NASA-CR-184674 Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection p 180 N89-18505 Optical data storage in space missions method: Application using multiple optimization criteria Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer p 119 N89-12397 INLR-MP-87027-U1 p 33 N89-19349 vehicle OPTICAL PROPERTIES [NASA-CR-183391] Maximum entropy/optimal projection design synthesis p 95 N89-18506 The determination of the spacecraft contamination for decentralized control of large space structures ORBITAL ASSEMBLY Materials and construction techniques for large orbital [AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358 IAD-A1964351 p 162 N89-10937 Simulation of the human-telerobot interface **OPTICAL TRACKING** p 186 N89-19861 [DGLR PAPER 87-128] p 110 A89-10535 Optical sensors for relative trajectory control Man-systems requirements for Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space the control of p 89 A89-24477 p 108 N89-19862 teleoperators in space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818 **OPTIMAL CONTROL** ORBIT DECAY Tasks projected for space robots and an example of Trajectory analysis for low thrust maneuvers and drag Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and associated orbital infrastructure p 98 A89-15115 decay in low earth orbit operations [AAS PAPER 87-475] control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations Space Station assembly sequence planning - An p 13 A89-11094 p 91 A89-12673 ingineering and operational challenge ORBIT PERTURBATION Some recent results on robustness optimization for [AIAA PAPER 88-3500] p 148 A89-16522 Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous control of flexible structures p 50 A89-11652 Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology trajectories Digital robust active control law synthesis for large order [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A] [IAF PAPER 88-308] p 180 A89-17765 p 128 A89-16523 flexible structure using parameter optimization U.S. Space Station Freedom - Orbital assembly and early **ORBIT TRANSFER VEHICLES** p 50 A89-11654 Space-flight perspectives - Guiding principles for mission opportunities Optimal location of actuators for correcting distortions Space-ingin perspectives - Calcium principles to technological research and development [DGLR PAPER 87-071] p 1 A89-10486 Planning Framework for High Technology and Space (IAF PAPER 88-065) p 18 A89-17659 due to manufacturing errors in large truss structures Introducing intelligence into structures p 51 A89-11672 [IAF PAPER 88-267] p 18 A89-17750 Optimal control of large flexible space structures using Flight - Propulsion systems Momentum management strategy during Space Station distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677

DGLR PAPER 87-0731

the ERATO program

Space nuclear power studies in France - Overview of

Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power

p 132 A89-10487

p 70 A89-15318

p 71 A89-15327

[AAS PAPER 88-042]

during crew absence

[AIAA PAPER 89-0398]

Opportunities for space station assembly operations

p 19 A89-20847

p 151 A89-25333

Modified independent modal space control method for

Optimal vibration control of a flexible spacecraft during

p 15 A89-11681

D 15 A89 11685

active control of flexible systems

a minimum-time maneuver

SUBJECT INDEX		
Preliminary control/structure interaction study of	OMV mission operations	Mixed fleet assessment for on-orbit consumables
coupled Space Station Freedom/Assembly Work	[AIAA PAPER 89-0587] p 152 A89-25469 Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station	resupply [AIAA PAPER 88-4750] p 135 A89-18325
Platform/orbiter 53 App 05406	Orbital Maneuvering Venicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775	Application of queuing theory to on-orbit logistics
[AIAA PAPER 89-0543] p 56 A89-254-36 The OUTPOST concept - A market driven commercial	OMV - An orbital life support test bed	[AIAA PAPER 88-4752] p 150 A89-18327 A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space
platform in orbit	Moving things about in space p 92 A89-31895	Station maintenance and logistics operations
[AIAA PAPER 89-0729] p 3 A89-25552	Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer	[AIAA PAPER 88-4753] p 150 A89-18328 Real-time simulation of the Space Station mobile service
The techniques of manned on-orbit assembly p 152 A89-26382	(FITS) p 109 N89-19870 Feasibility of using high temperature superconducting	center p 99 AB9-19566
On the Orbiter based construction of the Space Station	magnets and conventional magnetic loop antennas to	Development of equipment exchange unit for Japanese
and associated dynamics P 152 A89-26363	attract or repel objects at the space station p 156 N89-20081	experiment module of Space Station p 151 A89-19946
Space Station thermal control during on-orbit	ODDITAL MANELIVERS	Minimization of spacecraft disturbances in space-robotic
assembly  SAE PAPER 881070  p 36 A89-27866	Trajectory analysis for low thrust maneuvers and drag	systems [AAS PAPER 88-006] p 101 A89-20835
The potential of a GAS can with payload G-169 p 162 N89-10916	decay in low earth orbit operations [AAS PAPER 87-475] p 91 A89-12673	[AAS PAPER 88-006] p 101 A89-20835 Automated low-thrust guidance for the orbital
•	Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of	maneuvering vehicle
Scaling of large space structure joints [AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794	interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p 4 A89-32162	[AAS PAPER 88-007] p 151 A89-20836 Ariane 5 transfer vehicle (ATV) for logistics flights
An integrated in-space construction facility for the 21st	Orbit transfer rocket engine technology program. Phase	towards ISS
century LNASA-TM-1015151 p.30 N89-13486	2: Advanced engine study	[AIAA PAPER 89-0091] p 176 A89-25080 Eos mission design utilizing the Space Station
[NASA-TM-101515] p 30 NB9-13466 The versatility of a truss mounted mobile transporter	[NASA-CR-179602] p 92 N89-10119 Interactive orbital proximity operations planning	platforms
for in-space construction	system	[AIAA PAPER 89-0252] p 3 A89-25212
[NASA-TM-101514] p 106 N89-13487 Power considerations for an early manned Mars mission	[NASA-TP-2839] p 155 N89-18039	Garage in the sky - A service center for Space Station   AIAA PAPER 89-0397   p 136 A89-25332
utilizing the space station	ORBITAL MECHANICS Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA	MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for
TNIACA TM 1014361 D 130 1109-13432	Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13,	on-orbit EVA satellite servicing
A space crane concept: Preliminary design and static	1987. Parts 1 & 2 p 1 A89-12626 Advanced transportation concept for round-trip space	(AIAA PAPER 89-0860) p 152 A89-25625 Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and
INACA TM 1014981 D 30 N89-13815	travel	equipment
End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of large truss structures in space: A second generation	[AAS PAPER 87-404] p 133 A89-12627	[SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval
b 100 1409-14090	Dynamics of tethered space systems p 141 A89-14762	of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467
A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital	Moving things about in space p 92 A89-31895
operations p 109 N69-19661 A methodology for automation and robotics evaluation	effects p 33 N89-19334	Orbit transfer rocket engine technology program. Phase 2: Advanced engine study
applied to the space station teleropotic servicer	ORBITAL RENDEZVOUS  Automated orbital rendezvous considerations	[NASA-CR-179602] p 92 N89-10119
p 109 NB9-19002	p 148 A89-12069	Rechargeable metal hydrides for spacecraft
Planetary mission departures from Space Station orbit	Optimal trajectories for time-constrained rendezvous between arbitrary conic orbits	application (NASA-TM-4076) p 47 N89-10184
(ALAA DADED 90.0345) D 130 A09-23290	TAAS PAPER 87-5391 p 179 A89-12705	Service Vision Subsystem (SVS) orbital servicing
LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation	The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future	[ESA-CR(P)-2643] p 105 N89-12065 On-orbit servicing and cost effectiveness of Columbus
[NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443	rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642	Polar Platform concepts p 178 N89-12983
ORBITAL LIFETIME Issues associated with a future orbit transfer vehicle	Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system analysis study. Volume 2: OTV concept definition and
(OTA)	trajectories (IAE PAPER 88-308) p 180 A89-17765	evaluation. Book 3: Subsystem trade studies
CIAE DADED 88-1851 D 180 A89-17/12	The effect of initial velocity on manually controlled	[NASA-CR-183544] p 94 N89-13458
The measured and predicted micro-g EURECA	remote docking of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (UMV)	Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p 94 N89-13786
environment [IAF PAPER 88-341] p 174 A89-17778	to a space station [AIAA PAPER 89-0400] p 92 A89-25335	Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity
Columbus logistics program	Aries - The Ariane 5 Extended Stage for orbital transfer	Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator
[AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 Abs-16314 Space Station resupply using expendable launch	and rendezvous p 176 A89-26379 Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization	[NASA-CR-177510] p 155 N89-16896 Study of in-orbit servicing of Columbus elements by ALV.
vehicles	[ONERA, TP NO. 1988-83] p 180 A89-29246	executive summary
[AIAA PAPER 88-4738] p 149 A89-18315 Maintenance and repair on Spacelab	OPRITAL SERVICING	(ESA-CR(P)-2675) p 178 N89-18503 EVA system requirements and design concepts study.
(ALA BADED 98-4739) D 150 A09-10310	Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818	phase 2
The support constraints for orbital systems - How to	U.S. Space Station platform - Configuration technology	[BAE-TP-9035] p 179 N89-19128 Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer
measure the R&M effects [AIAA PAPER 88-4748] p 150 A89-18323	for customer servicing p 140 A89-11823 Automation and robotics and related technology issues	(FITS) p 109 N89-19870
ODDITAL MANELIVERING VEHICLES	for Space Station customer servicing ip 97 A89-11825	A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity
Structures, materials, and construction techniques for	Real-time object determination for space robotics	operations p 109 N89-19881 A methodology for automation and robotics evaluation
future transport and orbital systems [DGLR PAPER 87-076] p 169 A89-10489	Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph	applied to the space station telerobotic servicer
Optimal trajectories for time-constrained rendezvous	representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12008	p 109 N89-19882
between arbitrary conic orbits [AAS PAPER 87-539] p 179 A89-12705	Tasks projected for space robots and an example of associated orbital infrastructure p 98 A89-15115	Design guidelines for remotely maintainable equipment p 109 N89-19885
Space Station - The Orbital Maneuvering Venicle	Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform	ORBITAL SPACE TESTS
p 91 A89-16543 The Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle - A new capability	[AIAA PAPER 88-3497] p 98 A89-16521	The Flight Telerobotic Servicer Program [AIAA PAPER 88-5001] p 100 A89-20651
HAF PAPER 88-203) P 91 A89-17725	Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A] p 128 A89-16523	OMV - An orbital life support test bed
Future civil space program logistics	Technology requirements for an orbiting fuel depot - A	(SAE PAPER 881030) p 153 A89-27832
[AIAA PAPER 88-4735] p 149 A89-18312 Space Station resupply using expendable launch	necessary element of a space infrastructure	ORBITAL WORKERS  OPSMODEL, an or-orbit operations simulation modeling
vehicles 100 10015	[IAF PAPER 88-035] p 180 A89-17641 Man systems aspects in the design concept of the	tool for Space Station
[AIAA PAPER 88-4738] p 149 A89-18315 Workshop in the sky maintenance operations in	Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)	[AIAA PAPER 88-4732] p 149 A89-18309 ORBITAL WORKSHOPS
00000	[IAF PAPER 88-075] p 1/2 A89-1/664	Workshop in the sky maintenance operations in
1 A 1 A DADED 49 47421 D 189 409-10310	Logistics support of the Japanese Experiment Module	space [A]AA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318
The Flight Telerobotic Servicer Project and systems	by the H-II rocket [IAF PAPER 88-199] p 173 A89-17721	[AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318 ORBITING LUNAR STATIONS
The Flight Telerobotic Servicer Program	The Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle - A new capability	Gateway: An earth orbiting transportation node
(AIAA PAPER 88-5001) P 100 A89-20031	(IAF PAPER 88-203) P 91 A89-17/25	[NASA-CR-184751] p 139 N89-17612
managed townside german	A Space Station crew rescue and equipment retrieval system	ORGANIC COOLANTS Technology update - Solar dynamic organic Rankine
[AAS PAPER 88-007] P 151 A89-20836	(IAF PAPER 88-516) p 135 A89-1/845	cycle power system p 80 A89-29118
Space tug on the slipway p 92 A69-23256  The offset of initial velocity on manually controlled	Evaluation of the benefits and feasibility of on-orbit repair	ORTHOTROPIC CYLINDERS  Thermal-stress-free fasteners for joining orthotropic
remote docking of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (OMV)	by comparison with operations in an analogous environment - How is the Freedom Space Station like an	materials p 27 A89-31919
to a space station	oceanographic expedition?	OSCILLATIONS Oscillations of a satellite-probe tethered with an
[AIAA PAPER 89-0400] p 92 A89-25335 Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding on the Orbital	[AIAA PAPER 88-4743] p 189 A89-18319	inextensible cable in an inhomogeneous atmosphere
Maneuvering Vehicle	On-orbit maintenance - A perspective [AIAA PAPER 88-4746] p 150 A89-18322	p 171 A89-12738
[AIAA PAPER 89-0495] p 20 A89-25404	•	Δ-33

Control of the Control

**OUTER SPACE TREATY** SUBJECT INDEX

OUTER SPACE TREATY	Attack	
Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through	Alkaline static feed electrolyzer based oxygen generation system	PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION
international cooperation p 187 A89-12104	[NASA-CR-172093] p 49 N89-15535	Particle adhesion to surfaces under vacuum
Human activities in outer space - A framework for decision-making p 188 A89-16139	OXYGEN SUPPLY EQUIPMENT	PARTICLE TRAJECTORIES p 162 A89-31882
OUTGASSING	Carbon dioxide electrolysis with solid oxide electrolyte cells for oxygen recovery in life support systems	The orbit properties of colliding co-orbiting bodies
The behavior of outgassed materials in thermal	[SAE PAPER 881040] p 44 A89-27840	PARTICLES p 164 N89-15013
vacuums p 157 A89-11197 Surface effects of satellite material outgassing	Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft	Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000
products of satellite material outgassing products p 158 A89-12576	ECLSS - A comprehensive review	Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted
The breakdown characteristics of outgassing dominated	[SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842 OZONE	geological materials p 165 Neg 1502
vacuum regions in space power systems	UV/ozone removal of contaminants in spacecraft	Aeolian processes aboard a Space Station: Saltation and particle trajectory analysis p 165 N89-15039
p 158 A89-15408 Model for radiation contamination by outgassing from	environments p 161 A89-29503	PARTICULATES
space platforms p 160 A89-24245	,	The induced environment around Space Station
OXALIC ACID	P	[IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674
Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft	•	The determination of the spacecraft contamination environment
p 38 N89-12617	PANELS	[AD-A196435] p 162 NB9-10937
OXIDATION	Truss-core corrugation for compressive loads	Requirements for particulate monitoring system for Space Station
Supercritical water oxidation - Microgravity solids separation	[NASA-CASE-LAR-13438-1] p 29 N89-12786 PARABOLOID MIRRORS	PATTERN RECOGNITION p 7 N89-15798
(SAE PAPER 881038) p 43 A89-27838	Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a	Motion stereo and ego-motion complex logarithmic
Fundamental kinetics and mechanistic pathways for	standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a	mapping (ECLM) n 143 Agg_2254A
oxidation reactions in supercritical water	solar-dynamic power system	CAD-model-based vision for space applications
[SAE PAPER 881039] p 43 A89-27839 Laboratory investigations of low earth orbit	[IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 PARALLEL PROCESSING (COMPUTERS)	PAYLOAD CONTROL p 127 N89-19867
environmental effects on spacecraft	First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming	The concept of telescience
[DE88-009135] p 162 N89-10932	Language Applications for the NASA Space Station.	[IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631 Reaction torque minimization techniques for articulated
Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G	volume 1	payloads n 50 Agg. 31020
[NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1] p 163 N89-14331		Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control
Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle	Debugging tasked Ada programs p 121 N89-16280 An Ada inference engine for expert systems	environment p 65 N89-19855
missions STS-8 and 41-G	p 125 N89-16350	PAYLOAD DELIVERY (STS) Issues associated with a future orbit transfer vehicle
[NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2] p 163 N89-14332 The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials	A recursive method for parallel processor multiflexible	(014)
p 163 N89-14921	body dynamic simulation p 127 N89-19336 Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of	[IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712
OXIDATION-REDUCTION REACTIONS	future work for the manipulator emulator testbed	OMV mission operations [AIAA PAPER 89-0587] p. 152 AB9-25469
A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity	p 109 N89-20072	Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer
p 165 N89-15040	PARAMETER IDENTIFICATION	venicie
OXIDIZERS	A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter identification p 14 A89-11663	[NASA-CR-183391] p 95 N89-18506 Moonport: Transportation node in lunar orbit
Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p 113 N89-18608	Identification method for lightly damped structures	[NASA-CR-184733] n 140 NRg. 18507
[NASA-IM-100345] p 113 N89-18608 OXYGEN	p 17 A89-16162	PAYLOAD DEPLOYMENT & RETRIEVAL SYSTEM
Laboratory investigations of low earth orbit	Techniques for the identification of distributed systems using the finite element approximation	Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467
environmental effects on spacecraft	p 19 A89-20587	PAYLOAD INTEGRATION p 154 A89-31467
[DE88-009135] p 162 N89-10932 The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program	A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible	Utilization of the U.S. Laboratory onboard Space
p 163 N89-12589	structure control p 57 A89-28633 Identification of flexible structures using an adaptive	Station (ALAA BADES) on annual
Materials selection for long life in LEO: A critical	order-recursive method p 22 A89-28640	[AIAA PAPER 89-0507] p 143 A89-25408 Launch site payload test configurations for Space Shuttle
evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom systems p 112 N89-12590	Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms	scientific payloads
systems p 112 N89-12590 Atomic oxygen studies on polymers	p 22 A89-28641	[AIAA PAPER 89-0581] p 152 A89-25466
p 163 N89-12591	Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials	Spacehab - A multipurpose facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881028]
Atomic oxygen effects on candidate coatings for	p 111 A89-28642	[SAE PAPER 881028] p 144 A89-27830 PAYLOAD INTEGRATION PLAN
long-term spacecraft in low earth orbit	Automating the identification of structural model	Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for
p 163 N89-12592 The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials	parameters [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727	APM/MTFF Attached Pressurized Module/Man Tended Free Flyer
p 163 N89-14921	Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid	HAE DADED OR OOK
OXYGEN ANALYZERS	management facility, preliminary report	PAYLOAD TRANSFER
Oxygen sensor optimization for long duration space	p 95 N89-16357 Control of flexible structures: Model errors, robustness	Space Station maintainability design requirements for
missions (SAE PAPER 881079) p 183 A89-27875	measures, and optimization of feedback controllers	life cycle costs (commonality and standardization) [AIAA PAPER 88-4749] p 130 A89-18324
OXYGEN ATOMS	[AD-A202234] p 64 N89-19596	PAYLOADS
Atomic oxygen modeling in the upper thermosphere	PARAMETERIZATION The entired excitation and the first section of the section of t	AUTOPLAN: A PC-based automated mission planning
p 1 A89-12247	The optimal projection equations for fixed-order dynamic compensation: Existence, convergence and global	1001 p.10 N89-10067
Preliminary experiments of atomic oxygen generation for space environmental testing p 160 A89-23976	optimality p 12 N89-19345	Space science/space station attached payload pointing accommodation study: Technology assessment white
Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P/) with various polymer	PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	paper
films p 161 A89-29296	Optimization-based design of control systems for flexible structures p 29 N89-13471	[NASA-CR-182735] p 145 N89-10931 PENDULUMS
ESCA study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in	A new approach to the analysis and control of large	The figure-of-8 librations of the gravity gradient
low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency oxygen plasma p 111 A89-29298	space structures, phase 1	pendulum and modes of an orbiting tether
High energy-intensity atomic oxygen beam source for	[AD-A198143] p 62 N89-15156 PARTICLE BEAMS	p 143 A89-24708
low earth orbit materials degradation studies	High energy-intensity atomic oxygen beam source for	PERCEPTION
[DE88-014316] p 145 N89-11504	low earth orbit materials degradation studies	The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review
DXYGEN PLASMA  Reporting of atomic pagency (C) (2P) (Swith predictions of the second s	[DE88-014316] p 145 N89-11504 PARTICLE COLLISIONS	[NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532
Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P/) with various polymer films p 161 A89-29296	Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001	Dynamic reasoning in a knowledge-based system
ESCA study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in	The orbit properties of colliding co-orbiting bodies	p 120 N89-15586
low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency	p 164 N89-15013	PERFORMANCE PREDICTION  Modular performance circulation of
oxygen plasma p 111 A89-29298	Debris-cloud collisions: Accretion studies in the Space Station n. 165 N89-15033	Modular performance simulation of spacecraft fuel cell systems including application for Hermes
OXYGEN PRODUCTION  Preliminary experiments of atomic oxygen generation	Impacts of free-floating objects: Unique Space Station	[SAE PAPER 881046] p 79 A89-27846
for space environmental testing p 160 A89-23976	experiments p 165 N89-15034	PERFORMANCE TESTS
Static feed water electrolysis system for Space Station	PARTICLE FLUX DENSITY  Modeling the effects connected with the influence of	Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209
oxygen and hydrogen generation	Modeling the effects connected with the influence of the magnetic and solar shadow from satellite structural	New application of silver-zinc batteries for orbiting
[SAE PAPER 880994] p 41 A89-27803	elements on results of measurements of electric fields	spacecraft p 67 A89-15275
High pressure water electrolysis for space station EMU recharge	and particle fluxes p 159 A89-18439	Capacity and pressure variation of Intelest VI
[SAE PAPER 881064] p 45 A89-27861	PARTICLE INTERACTIONS  Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the	nickel-hydrogen cells with storage and cycling
Oxygen extraction for a mission life support	Space Station	p 67 A89-15282 Cermet-fueled reactors for mulitimegawatt space power
[SAE PAPER 881077] p 45 A89-27873	[NASA-CP-2494] p 193 NB9-14998	applications p 70 A89-15320

update

- Cather Carried Control	Space Station photovoltaic power module design	PLASMA ARC WELDING
Simulation test beds for the Space Station electrical power system p 73 A89-15352	p 74 A89-15376	In-space technology experiments program: InSTEP
Space station auxiliary thrust chamber technology	Space Station nickel-hydrogen cell design and	p 4 N89-11766
INASA-CR-1796501 p 93 N89-11803	development p 74 A89-15377 Status of the Space Station power system	PLASMA DENSITY ac system-plasma interactions between space station
Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2:	p 79 A89-23281	power supplies and surrounding environments
Establishment of physiological and performance criteria	Photovoltaic power modules for NASA's manned Space	p 79 A89-25738
for EVA gloves (NASA-CR-172099) p 155 N89-17393	Station p 81 A89-29122	PLASMA DIAGNOSTICS
Berthing mechanism final test report and program	Low earth orbit environmental effects on the Space Station photovoltaic power generation systems	A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station p.6 N89-15024
assessment	p 81 A89-29123	PLASMA ENGINES
[NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517 Flight model discharge system	PV modules for ground testing	Investigation of the effects of a jet and thermal radiation
[AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354	[NASA-CR-179476] p 82 N89-11315	from an electrorocket engine on a spacecraft solar array
PERSONAL COMPUTERS	Issues and opportunities in space photovoltaics [NASA-TM-101425] p 84 N89-15171	p 174 A89-18449
AUTOPLAN: A PC-based automated mission planning tool p 10 N89-10067	NASA photovoltaic research and technology	PLASMA FREQUENCIES ac system-plasma interactions between space station
1001	[NASA-TM-101422] p 85 N89-16917	power supplies and surrounding environments
PERSONALITY A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic	PHOTOVOLTAIC CONVERSION	p 79 A89-25738
Programme	Energy supply for space flight {DGLR PAPER 87-074} p 132 A89-10488	PLASMA GENERATORS
[AD-A198924] p 48 N89-13885	PHOTOVOLTAIC EFFECT	Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354
PERSONNEL A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic	A knowledge-based load forecasting and management	[AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354 PLASMA INTERACTIONS
Programme	technique for Space Station power systems p 115 A89-15383	High-voltage solar cell modules in simulated
[AD-A198924] p 48 N89-13885	Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems	low-earth-orbit plasma p 65 A89-11122
PERTURBATION	[IAF PAPER 88-221] p 135 A89-17730	ac system-plasma interactions between space station
Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794	Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems	power supplies and surrounding environments
Maneuvering equations in terms of quasi-coordinate	[NASA-TM-101341] p 82 N89-10122	p 79 A89-25738
p 95 N89-19337	PHYSICAL EXERCISE A prototype gas exchange monitor for exercise stress	PLASMA PHYSICS Introduction to the space environment Book
PETRI NETS	testing aboard NASA Space Station p 182 A89-26650	p 160 A89-22775
Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications p.8 A89-11811	PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS	Nuclear technology for the year 2000
PETROLOGY	Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 1:	[DE88-005041] p 83 N89-13223
A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments	Physiological limitations to extravehicular activity in	A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station p 6 N89-15024
under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040	space [NASA-CR-172098] p 186 N89-17392	PLASMA PROBES
Containerless high-pressure petrology experiments in	PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS	Dynamics of the orbiter based WISP experiment
the microgravity environment of the Space Station	Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment	Waves in Space Plasmas [AIAA PAPER 89-0540] p 89 A89-25433
p 6 N89-15045	behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811	PLASMA PROPULSION
PHARMACOLOGY	Man-systems requirements for the control of	Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system
Space-grown protein crystals will aid in drug research p 190 A89-21398	teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862	[DE88-013085] p 83 N89-12399
PHASE CHANGE MATERIALS	PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES	Space-based laser-powered orbital transfer vehicle
Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application	Physiological adaptation - Crew health in space [SAE PAPER 871872] p 181 A89-10587	(Project SLICK) [NASA-CR-184716] p 94 N89-15969
to space-suit battery pack	PIEZOELECTRICITY	PLASMA-PARTICLE INTERACTIONS
[AIAA PAPER 89-0240] p 79 A89-25204 Evaluation of alternative phase change materials for	Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by	Beam-plasma interactions in space experiments - A
energy storage in solar dynamic applications	piezo-electric actuators p 14 A89-11666	simulation study p 142 A89-21769
p 80 A89-29114	Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft	PLASMAS (PHYSICS) Atomic oxygen studies on polymers
Advanced solar receivers for space power	articulated politing systems on large members of	p 163 N89-12591
- 127 A90 20116	(AAS PAPER 87-456) p 53 A89-12662	p 163 1469-12591
p 137 A89-29116	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams	PLUMES
p 137 A89-29116  PHASE SHIFT KEYING  Modern simulations for possible use in Space Station	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964	PLUMES Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume
p 137 A89-29116  PHASE SHIFT KEYING  Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964 PILOT PERFORMANCE	PLUMES  Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array
p 137 A89-29116  PHASE SHIFT KEYING  Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964	PLUMES  Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array
p 137 A89-29116  PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE  The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642	PLUMES Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296 POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using
p 137 A89-29116  PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A69-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL)	PLUMES Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296 POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677
p 137 A89-29116  PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GASA MMIC elements in phased-array antennas	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE  The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL)  Current military/government applications for speech	PLUMES Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296 POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using
p 137 A89-29116  PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A69-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL)	PLUMES Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296 POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677 Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting
p 137 A89-29116  PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827 Ontically reconfigured active phased array antennas	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE  The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL)  Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY	PLUMES Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296 POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677 Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814
p 137 A89-29116  PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197 Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility	PLUMES Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296 POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677 Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array anternas p 77 A69-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation	PLUMES Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296 POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677 Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814
p 137 A89-29116  PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHILOSOPHY	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPPLINING (COMPUTERS)	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p. 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS  Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p. 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p. 52 A89-11686  Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p. 52 A89-11181  Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures  [AAS PAPER 87-415] p. 16 A89-12635  Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array anternas p 77 A69-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER B71750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296 POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677 Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAS MMIC elements in phased-array anterinas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications PHILOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A69-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS  Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686  Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814  Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures  [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635  Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHILOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER B71750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHILOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecarfit [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674
p 137 A89-29116  PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHLOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS  Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686  Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814  Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635  Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662  Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674  Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array anternas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHILOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12664 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674 Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHLOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 8-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS  Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686  Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814  Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635  Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662  Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674  Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array anterinas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array anteninas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHILOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report, Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY SURFACES Planetary impact experimentation p 5 N89-14999	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296 POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677 Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674 Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study Critical Evaluation Task Force
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHLOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY SURFACES Planetary impact experimentation p 5 N89-14999 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS  Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686  Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-116814  Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures  [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635  Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662  Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages  [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674  Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study Critical Evaluation Task Force  [AAS PAPER 86-041] p 190 A89-20846
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAS MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHILOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095]  PHOTOELETRIC	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY SURFACES Planetary impact experiments: p 5 N89-14999 Low-gravity impact experiments: p 164 N89-15009	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296 POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677 Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674 Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study Critical Evaluation Task Force
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHILOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  PHOTOMETRY Evaluation of available analytical techniques for	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY SURFACES Planetary impact experimentation Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS  Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686  Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-116814  Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures  [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635  Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456]  Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages  [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674  Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15948  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study Critical Evaluation Task Force  [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  Quiet structures for precision pointing for Space Station Polar Platforms  [AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-20850
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAS MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHILOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095]  PHOTOELETRIC	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY SURFACES Planetary impact experiments: p 5 N89-14999 Low-gravity impact experiments: p 164 N89-15009	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677 Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674 Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 190 A89-20846 Ouiet structures for precision pointing
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHILOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  PHOTOMETRY Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Planetary impact experimentation p 5 N89-14999 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009  Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned planetary missions and to provide a testbed for technological development	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12663 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674 Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study Critical Evaluation Task Force [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846 Quiet structures for precision pointing for Space Station Polar Platforms [AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-20850 Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647 Space science/space station attached payload pointing
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHLOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  PHOTOMETRY Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  PHOTONS Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY SURFACES Planetary impact experimentation p 5 N89-14999 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned planetary missions and to provide a testbed for technological development [NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS  Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686  Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814  Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635  Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662  Deployment, ponting, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674  Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 55 A89-20846  Ouiet structures for precision pointing for Space Station Polar Platforms  [AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-20850  Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647  Space science/space station attached payload pointing accommodation study: Technology assessment white paper
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS Gass MMIC elements in phased-array antermas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHILOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOU-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  PHOTOMETRY Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  PHOTONS Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions [NASA-CR-183187] p 145 N89-10264	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [INASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY SURFACES Planetary impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009  Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned planetary missions and to provide a testbed for technological development [NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674 Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study Critical Evaluation Task Force [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846 Ouiet structures for precision pointing for Space Station Polar Platforms [AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-20850 Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647 Space science/space station attached payload pointing accommodation study: Technology assessment white paper [NASA-CR-182735] p 145 N89-10931
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS Gass MMIC elements in phased-array anterinas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOU-2] phOTODISSOCIATION The Induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] PHOTOMETRY Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  PHOTONS Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions [NASA-CR-183187] PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS Applement of the propagation of the prop	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 164 N89-15000  Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned planetary missions and to provide a testbed for technological development [NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933  PLANETOLOGY Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12664 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674 Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study Critical Evaluation Task Force [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846 Ouiet structures for precision pointing for Space Station Polar Platforms [AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-20850 Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647 Space science/space station attached payload pointing accommodation study: Technology assessment white paper [NASA-CR-182735] p 145 N89-10931 Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control,
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS Gask MMIC elements in phased-array anterinas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHIOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  PHOTOMETRY Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  PHOTONS Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions [NASA-CR-183187] p 145 N89-10264  PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS An integrated and modular digital modeling approach for the Space Station electrical power system	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [INASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY SURFACES Planetary impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009  Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned planetary missions and to provide a testbed for technological development [NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677 Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674 Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 150 A89-20846 Ouiet structures for precision pointing for Space Station Polar Platforms [AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-20860 Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647 Space science/space station attached payload pointing accommodation study: Technology assessment white paper [NASA-CR-182735] p 145 N89-10931 Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control, structure and gimbal system interaction study
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHILOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  PHOTOMETRY Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  PHOTONS Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions (NASA-CR-183187) p 145 N89-10264  PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS An integrated and modular digital modeling approach for the Space Station electrical power system development	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 86-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [INASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 166 N89-15000  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 164 N89-15000  Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned planetary missions and to provide a testbed for technological development [NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933  PLANETOLOGY Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001  Small linear wind tunnel saltation experiments: Some experiences p 164 N89-15015  Low-gravity facilities for Space Station planetology	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12664 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674 Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study Critical Evaluation Task Force [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846 Ouiet structures for precision pointing for Space Station Polar Platforms [AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-20850 Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647 Space science/space station attached payload pointing accommodation study: Technology assessment white paper [NASA-CR-182735] p 145 N89-10931 Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control, structure and gimbal system interaction study [NASA-CR-172095] p 28 N89-11793 Control of the flexible modes of an advanced technology
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHLOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  PHOTOMETRY Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  PHOTONS Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions [NASA-CR-183187] PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS An integrated and modular digital modeling approach for the Space Station electrical power system development p 68 A89-15298 Status of Advanced Photovoltaic Solar Array program	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY STRACES Planetary impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned planetary missions and to provide a testbed for technological development [NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15001  Small linear wind tunnel saltation experiments: Some	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677 Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674 Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 150 A89-20846 Cuiet structures for precision pointing
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHILOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  PHOTOMETRY Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  PHOTONS Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions (NASA-CR-183187) p 145 N89-10264  PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS An integrated and modular digital modeling approach for the Space Station electrical power system development p 68 A89-15305  The notential of CulnSe2 and CdTe for space	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY SURFACES Planetary impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned planetary missions and to provide a testbed for technological development [NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933  PLANETOLOGY Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Small linear wind tunnel saltation experiments: Some experiments Low-gravity facilities for Space Station planetology experiments PLANT DISEASES	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12664 Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study Critical Evaluation Task Force [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846 Quiet structures for precision pointing for Space Station Polar Platforms [AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-20846 Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-20846 Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647 Space science/space station attached payload pointing accommodation study: Technology assessment white paper [NASA-CR-182735] p 145 N89-10931 Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control, structure and gimbal system interaction study [NASA-CR-172095] p 28 N89-11793 Control of the flexible modes of an advanced technology geostationary platform p 146 N89-14902
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAS MMIC elements in phased-array anternas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A69-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHLOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] PHOTOMETRY Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  PHOTONS Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions [NASA-CR-183187] PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS An integrated and modular digital modeling approach for the Space Station electrical power system development p 68 A89-15305 The potential of CulnSe2 and CdTe for space photovoltaic applications p 69 A89-15306	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY SURFACES Planetary impact experimentation p 5 N89-14999 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned planetary missions and to provide a testbed for technological development [NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15001  Small linear wind tunnel saltation experiments: Some experiments  PLANT DISEASES Management of microorganisms in CELSS plant growth	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674 Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study Critical Evaluation Task Force [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846 Quiet structures for precision pointing for Space Station Polar Platforms [AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-20850 Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647 Space science/space station attached payload pointing accommodation study: Technology assessment white paper [NASA-CR-172095] p 145 N89-10931 Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control, structure and gimbal system interaction study [NASA-CR-172095] p 28 N89-11793 Control of the flexible modes of an advanced technology geostationary platform p 146 N89-14902  POLICIES US space transportation policy - History and issues for
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS Gas MMIC elements in phased-array anterinas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHLOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOU-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674  PHOTOMETRY Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  PHOTONS Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions [NASA-CR-183187] p 145 N89-10264  PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS An integrated and modular digital modeling approach for the Space Station electrical power system g 69 A89-15305  The potential of CulnSe2 and CdTe for space photovoltaic applications Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY SURFACES Planetary impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned planetary missions and to provide a testbed for technological development [NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933  PLANETOLOGY Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Small linear wind tunnel saltation experiments: Some experiments Low-gravity facilities for Space Station planetology experiments PLANT DISEASES	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662 Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674 Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study Critical Evaluation Task Force [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846 Quiet structures for precision pointing for Space Station Polar Platforms [AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-20846 Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-20846 Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647 Space science/space station attached payload pointing accommodation study: Technology assessment white paper [NASA-CR-182735] p 145 N89-10931 Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control, structure and gimbal system interaction study [NASA-CR-172095] p 28 N89-11793 Control of the flexible modes of an advanced technology geostationary platform p 146 N89-1402  POLICIES US space policy: II p 190 A89-21402
PHASE SHIFT KEYING Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station p 90 A89-31030  PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  PHASED ARRAYS GaAS MMIC elements in phased-array anternas p 77 A89-15827  Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A69-20197  Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne applications p 90 N89-18927  PHLOSOPHY Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  PHOBOS Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  PHOTODISSOCIATION The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] PHOTOMETRY Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  PHOTONS Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions [NASA-CR-183187] PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS An integrated and modular digital modeling approach for the Space Station electrical power system development p 68 A89-15305 The potential of CulnSe2 and CdTe for space photovoltaic applications p 69 A89-15306	Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams p 17 A89-16964  PILOT PERFORMANCE The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  PILOTS (PERSONNEL) Current military/government applications for speech recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580  PINHOLE OCCULTER FACILITY Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  PIPELINING (COMPUTERS) Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072  PLANETARY EVOLUTION Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  PLANETARY STRUCTURE Physics of windblown particles p 164 N89-15000  Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned planetary missions and to provide a testbed for technological development [NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933  PLANETOLOGY Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001  Small linear wind tunnel saltation experiments: Some experiences p 164 N89-15015  Low-gravity facilities for Space Management of microorganisms in CELSS plant growth systems	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS  Optimal control of large flexible space structures using distributed gyricity p 52 A89-11677  Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686  Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814  Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635  Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662  Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages [AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674  Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848  CETF Space Station payload pointing accommodation study: Certical Evaluation Task Force  [AAS PAPER 88-046] p 190 A89-20846  Ouiet structures for precision pointing y 189-20846  Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647  Space science/space station attached payload pointing accommodation study: Technology assessment white paper  [NASA-CR-182735] p 145 N89-10931  Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control, structure and gimbal system interaction study  [NASA-CR-172095] p 28 N89-11793  Control Of the flexible

POLITICS SUBJECT INDEX

		CODSECT HADEX
The 1989 long-range program plan	Stability considerations for the resonant power	The NASA information system life-cycle transition
p 192 N89-14172 National Aeronautics and Space Administration	processor interfaces in the Space Station application p 75 A89-15386	management within the software project
authorization, part 3	Effects of load on the performance of the Mapham	[AlAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118 Conservation of design knowledge of large complex
[S-HRG-100-579-PT-3] p 192 N89-14180	resonant inverter for Space Station electric power	spaceborne systems
POLITICS Space research and policy in the upcoming decades	p 76 A89-15390	[AIAA PAPER 89-0186] p 2 A89-25161
p 171 A89-13700	Augmentation of the MMS MPS power capabilities Multimission Modular Spacecraft Modular Power System	Space station operations management [AIAA PAPER 89-0393] p. 151 A89-25330
The decision to build the Space Station - Too weak a	p 77 A89-15413	PROJECT PLANNING p 151 A89-25330
commitment? p 189 A89-19388 A sustainable rationale for manned space flight	The state-of-the-art of dc power distribution	Program status and plan of JEM
p 191 A89-31554	systems/components for space applications [NASA-CR-182743] p.82 N89-10941	(IAF PAPER 88-055) p 172 A89-17655
POLLUTION CONTROL	[NASA-CR-182743] p 82 N89-10941 POWER CONVERTERS	Canada's Mobile Servicing System for Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-057] p 98 A89-17656
Prevention of orbital debris p 157 A89-12109	Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear	Automating Space Station operations planning
Current U.S. initiatives to control space debris p 157 A89-12111	power plant p 133 A89-12570 ac bidirectional motor controller p 75 A89-15389	[AIAA PAPER 89-0399] p 152 A89-25334
Environmental monitoring for Space Station WP01	ac bidirectional motor controller p 75 A89-15389 Study of the generator/motor operation of induction	In-space technology experiments program: InSTEP
p 166 N89-15792	machines in a high frequency link space power system	p 4 N89-11766 Information sciences and human factors overview
GSFC contamination monitors for Space Station p 166 N89-15793	[NASA-CR-179600] p 137 N89-11809	p 185 N89-11772
Contamination control requirements document JSC	POWER MODULES (STS)  Photovoltaic power modules for NASA's manned Space	PROPELLANT STORAGE  Tethered versus attached cryogenic propellant storage
30426 recommended updates p 167 N89-15800	Station p 81 A89-29122	at Space Station p 142 A89-16504
POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE  Radiation effects on polymeric materials	POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS	PROPELLANT TANKS
p 112 N89-14914	Cooperating expert systems for Space Station - Power/thermal subsystem testbeds p 115 A89-15350	Orbital cryogenic depot for support of space transfer vehicle operations
POLYMER MATRIX COMPOSITES	An automated dynamic load for power system	[IAF PAPER 88-205] p 135 A89-17726
Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in	development p 87 A89-15354	Mixed fleet assessment for on-orbit consumables
mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites p 110 A89-11893	Fault tolerant power controller p 73 A89-15355	resupply
Application of composite materials to space structures	Multi-hundred kilowatt roll ring assembly evaluation results for Space Station power transmission	[AIAA PAPER 88-4750] p 135 A89-18325 PROPULSION SYSTEM CONFIGURATIONS
p 159 A89-21080	p 75 A89-15388	Structures, materials, and construction techniques for
POLYMERIC FILMS Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P/) with various polymer	Effects of load on the performance of the Mapham	future transport and orbital systems
films p 161 A89-29296	resonant inverter for Space Station electric power p 76 A89-15390	[DGLR PAPER 87-076] p 169 A89-10489 PROPULSION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE
ESCA study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in	POWER TRANSMISSION	Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design
low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency oxygen plasma p 111 A89-29298	Earth-to-satellite microwave beams - Innovative	p 68 A89-15297
Materials and structures p 112 N89-11776	approach to space power p 87 A89-14136 Power components for the Space Station 20-kHz power	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING EVA safety p. 175 AR9,21403
Hazards protection for space suits and spacecraft	distribution system p 75 A89-15387	EVA sarety p 175 A89-21403 Hazards protection for space suits and spacecraft
[NASA-CASE-MSC-21366-1] p 47 N89-12206	Microwave power beaming from earth-to-space	[NASA-CASE-MSC-21366-1] p 47 N89-12206
Space environmental effects on polymeric materials [NASA-CR-184648] p 166 N89-15255	p 89 A89-29928 PREDICTION ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES	PROTECTIVE COATINGS
POLYMERIZATION	Safety aspects of Nuclear Power Sources (NPS) for	Long-life/durable radiator coatings for Space Station [SAE PAPER 881067] p 36 A89-27864
Atomic oxygen studies on polymers	electricity generation in space	Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space
p 163 N89-12591 The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials	[FUE-87062] p 83 N89-12385	suits
p 163 N89-14921	PRELAUNCH TESTS  Launch site payload test configurations for Space Shuttle	[SAE PAPER 881125] p 47 A89-27916 Atomic oxygen effects on candidate coatings for
PORTABLE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	scientific payloads	long-term spacecraft in low earth orbit
Space Station EVA test bed overview [SAE PAPER 881060] p 130 A89-27857	[AIAA PAPER 89-0581] p 152 A89-25466	p 163 N89-12592
POSITION (LOCATION)	PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION  Capacity and pressure variation of Intelsat VI	PROTEINS
Remote object configuration/orientation determination	nickel-hydrogen cells with storage and cycling	Space-grown protein crystals will aid in drug research p 190 A89-21398
[NASA-CASE-NPO-17436-1-CU] p 61 N89-13764	p 67 A89-15282	Concepts for crystallization of organic material under
Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses	PRESSURIZED CABINS Space-cabin atmosphere and EVA	microgravity p 143 A89-24674
p 30 N89-14925	p 171 A89-15114	PROTOPLANETS
POSITION SENSING	Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for	Debris-cloud collisions: Accretion studies in the Space Station p.165 N89-15033
CAD-model-based vision for space applications p 127 N89-19867	APM/MTFF Attached Pressurized Module/Man Tended	PROTOTYPES p 165 N89-15033
POSTFLIGHT ANALYSIS	Free Flyer [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675	Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft
Previous experience in manned space flight - A survey	PRIMARY BATTERIES	engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344
of human factors lessons learned p 191 A89-31610 Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle	The technology issues and the prospects for the use	Prototype space erectable radiator system ground test article development
missions STS-8 and 41-G	of lithium batteries in space p 65 A89-11406 Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in	[SAE PAPER 881066] p 36 A89-27863
[NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1] p 163 N89-14331	the European space flight scenario	Development of the NASA ZPS Mark III 57.2-kN/sg m
Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G	[DGLR PAPER 87-117] p 175 A89-20231	(8.3 psi) space suit
[NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2] p 163 N89-14332	PRINTING A computer-based specification methodology	[SAE PAPER 881101] p 46 A89-27893 PROVING
POTABLE WATER	p 122 N89-16301	
hault tolorent intolligant controller for Chase Ctation		Simulation test beds for the Space Station electrical
Fault tolerant intelligent controller for Space Station	PRIVACY	Simulation test beds for the Space Station electrical power system p 73 A89-15352
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for	PRIVACY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal	power system p 73 A89-15352 Extension and validation of a method for locating
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water	PRIVACY	power system p 73 A89-15352 Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071	PRIVACY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 PROBLEM SOLVING	power system p 73 A89-15352  Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses p 30 N89-14925
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING	PRIVACY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 PROBLEM SOLVING Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context	power system p 73 A89-15352 Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses p 30 N89-14925 Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems p 127 N89-19833
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING p 50 N89-20071  Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO	PRIVACY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 PROBLEM SOLVING Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p 127 N89-19844	power system p 7 3 A89-15352 Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses p 30 N89-14925 Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems p 127 N89-19833 PROXIMITY
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293	PRIVACY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p. 49 N89-15529 PROBLEM SOLVING Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems;	power system p 73 A89-15352  Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses  p 30 N89-14925  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems p 127 N89-19833  PROXIMITY  Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293 Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design	PRIVACY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p. 49 N89-15529 PROBLEM SOLVING Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p. 127 N89-19844 PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; long term preparatory program. Results of technological	power system p 73 A89-15352  Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses  p 30 N89-14925  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems p 127 N89-19833  PROXIMITY  Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293	Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529  PROBLEM SOLVING  Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p 127 N89-19844  PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT  Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; long term preparatory program. Results of technological studies	power system p 73 A89-15352  Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses p 30 N89-14925  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems p 127 N89-19833  PROXIMITY  Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator [NASA-CR-177510] p 155 N89-16896
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293  Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design p 68 A89-15297  Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight applications p 69 A89-15299	PRIVACY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p. 49 N89-15529 PROBLEM SOLVING Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p. 127 N89-19844 PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; long term preparatory program. Results of technological studies [ESA-SP-1096] p. 178 N89-11789 PROGRAM VERIFICATION (COMPUTERS)	power system p 73 A89-15352  Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses p 30 N89-14925  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems p 127 N89-19833  PROXIMITY  Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator  INASA-CR-177510] p 155 N89-16896  Interactive orbital proximity operations planning system
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING p 50 N89-20071  Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293  Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design p 68 A89-15297  Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight applications p 69 A89-15299  The autonomously managed power systems	PRIVACY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 PROBLEM SOLVING Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p 127 N89-19844 PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; long term preparatory program. Results of technological studies [ESA-SP-1096] p 178 N89-11789 PROGRAM VERIFICATION (COMPUTERS) A debugger for Ada tasking p 117 A89-28740	Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses  P 30 N89-14925  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems  PROXIMITY  Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator  [NASA-CR-177510]  Interactive orbital proximity operations planning system  [NASA-TP-2839]  P 155 N89-18039
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293  Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design p 68 A89-15297  Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight applications p 69 A89-15299	Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529  PROBLEM SOLVING  Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p 127 N89-19844  PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT  Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; long term preparatory program. Results of technological studies [ESA-SP-1096] p 178 N89-11789  PROGRAM VERIFICATION (COMPUTERS)  A debugger for Ada tasking p 117 A89-28740 Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS)	power system p 73 A89-15352  Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses p 30 N89-14925  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems p 127 N89-19833  PROXIMITY  Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator [NASA-CR-177510] p 155 N89-16896 Interactive orbital proximity operations planning system [NASA-TP-2839] p 155 N89-18039  A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING p 50 N89-20071  Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293  Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design p 68 A89-15297  Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight applications p 69 A89-15299  The autonomously managed power systems laboratory p 72 A89-15351  Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356	PRIVACY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 PROBLEM SOLVING Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p 127 N89-19844 PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; long term preparatory program. Results of technological studies [ESA-SP-1096] p 178 N89-11789 PROGRAM VERIFICATION (COMPUTERS) A debugger for Ada tasking p 117 A89-28740 Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS) p 121 N89-16283 The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16284	power system p 73 A89-15352  Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses  P 30 N89-14925  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems p 127 N89-19833  PROXIMITY  Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator  [NASA-CR-177510] p 155 N89-16896 Interactive orbital proximity operations planning system  [NASA-TP-2839] p 155 N89-18039  A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations  PSYCHOLOGY
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING p 50 N89-20071  Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293  Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design p 68 A89-15297  Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight applications p 69 A89-15299  The autonomously managed power systems laboratory p 72 A89-15351  Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356  Power system design analysis computer program	Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529  PROBLEM SOLVING  Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p 127 N89-19844  PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT  Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; long term preparatory program. Results of technological studies [ESA-SP-1096] p 178 N89-11789  PROGRAM VERIFICATION (COMPUTERS) A debugger for Ada tasking p 117 A89-28740 Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS) p 121 N89-16284 A proposed classification scheme for Ada-based	power system p 73 A89-15352  Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses  p 30 N89-14925  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems p 127 N89-19833  PROXIMITY  Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator [NASA-CR-177510] p 155 N89-16896 Interactive orbital proximity operations planning system [NASA-TP-2839] p 155 N89-18039  A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations p 109 N89-19881  PSYCHOLOGY  A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293 Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design p 68 A89-15297 Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight applications p 69 A89-15299 The autonomously managed power systems laboratory p 72 A89-15351 Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356 Power system design analysis computer program p 74 A89-15370	PRIVACY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p. 49 N89-15529 PROBLEM SOLVING Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p. 127 N89-19844 PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; long term preparatory program. Results of technological studies [ESA-SP-1096] p. 178 N89-11789 PROGRAM VERIFICATION (COMPUTERS) A debugger for Ada tasking p. 117 A89-28740 Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS) p. 121 N89-16283 The testability of Ada programs p. 121 N89-16284 A proposed classification scheme for Ada-based software products p. 122 N89-16304	Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems  PROXIMITY  Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator [NASA-CR-177510]  Interactive orbital proximity operations  PA multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations  PSYCHOLOGY  A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic Programme
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING p 50 N89-20071  Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293  Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design p 68 A89-15297  Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight applications p 69 A89-15299  The autonomously managed power systems p 72 A89-15351  Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356  Power system design analysis computer program p 74 A89-15370  An efficient simulation environment for space power generation systems p 9 A89-15371	Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529  PROBLEM SOLVING Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p 127 N89-19844  PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; long term preparatory program. Results of technological studies [ESA-SP-1096] p 178 N89-11789  PROGRAM VERIFICATION (COMPUTERS) A debugger for Ada tasking p 117 A89-28740 Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS) p 121 N89-16283 The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16284 A proposed classification scheme for Ada-based software products p 122 N89-16304 Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based	Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems  PROXIMITY  Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator  [NASA-CR-177510] Interactive orbital proximity operations  [NASA-TP-2839] A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations  PSYCHOLOGY A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic Programme  [AD-A198924]  P 48 N89-13885
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293 Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design p 68 A89-15297 Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight applications p 69 A89-15299 The autonomously managed power systems laboratory p 72 A89-15351 Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356 Power system design analysis computer program p 74 A89-15370 An efficient simulation environment for space power generation systems p 9 A89-15371 Overview of Power Management System functions for	PRIVACY Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p. 49 N89-15529 PROBLEM SOLVING Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p. 127 N89-19844 PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; long term preparatory program. Results of technological studies [ESA-SP-1096] p. 178 N89-11789 PROGRAM VERIFICATION (COMPUTERS) A debugger for Ada tasking p. 117 A89-28740 Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS) p. 121 N89-16283 The testability of Ada programs p. 121 N89-16283 The testability of Ada programs p. 121 N89-16284 A proposed classification scheme for Ada-based software products p. 122 N89-16304 Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems PROJECT MANAGEMENT	Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems  PROXIMITY  Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator [NASA-CR-177510]  Interactive orbital proximity operations planning system  [NASA-TP-2839]  A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations  PSYCHOLOGY  A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic Programme  [AD-A198924]  P 48 N89-13885
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING p 50 N89-20071  Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293  Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design p 68 A89-15297  Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight applications p 69 A89-15299  The autonomously managed power systems laboratory p 72 A89-15351  Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356  Power system design analysis computer program p 74 A89-15370  An efficient simulation environment for space power generation systems p 9 A89-15371  Overview of Power Management System functions for spacecraft power systems p 75 A89-15382	Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529  PROBLEM SOLVING Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p 127 N89-19844  PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; long term preparatory program. Results of technological studies [ESA-SP-1096] p 178 N89-11789  PROGRAM VERIFICATION (COMPUTERS) A debugger for Ada tasking p 117 A89-28740 Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS) p 121 N89-16283 The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16284 A proposed classification scheme for Ada-based software products p 122 N89-16304 Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems p 127 N89-19833  PROJECT MANAGEMENT Space Station Freedom - Technical and management	Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems  PROXIMITY  Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator   NASA-CR-177510   p 155 N89-16896   Interactive orbital proximity operations   p 155 N89-18039   p 1000   N89-19881   p 1000   N89-19881   PSYCHOLOGY   A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic Programme   [AD-A198924   p 48 N89-13885   PULSARS   A nova outburst scenario for GX 1 + 4 spin-down episode   p 160 A89-23222
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293 Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design p 68 A89-15297 Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight applications p 69 A89-15299 The autonomously managed power systems laboratory p 72 A89-15351 Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356 Power system design analysis computer program p 74 A89-15370 An efficient simulation environment for space power generation systems p 9 A89-15371 Overview of Power Management System functions for	Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529  PROBLEM SOLVING  Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p 127 N89-19844  PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT  Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; long term preparatory program. Results of technological studies [ESA-SP-1096] p 178 N89-11789  PROGRAM VERIFICATION (COMPUTERS)  A debugger for Ada tasking p 117 A89-28740  Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS)  The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16283  The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16284  A proposed classification scheme for Ada-based software products Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems  PROJECT MANAGEMENT  Space Station Freedom - Technical and management challenges	Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems  PROXIMITY  Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator  [NASA-CR-177510]  Interactive orbital proximity operations  [NASA-TP-2839]  A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations  PSYCHOLOGY  A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic Programme  [AD-A198924]  PULSARS  A nova outburst scenario for GX 1 + 4 spin-down episode  PULSE MODULATION
subsystems p 114 A89-15337 Evaluation of available analytical techniques for monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071  POWER CONDITIONING p 50 N89-20071  Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293  Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design p 68 A89-15297  Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight applications p 69 A89-15299  The autonomously managed power systems laboratory p 72 A89-15351  Improved load scheduling techniques p 73 A89-15356  Power system design analysis computer program p 74 A89-15370  An efficient simulation environment for space power generation systems p 9 A89-15371  Overview of Power Management System functions for spacecraft power systems p 75 A89-15382  The impact of the utility power system concept on	Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529  PROBLEM SOLVING Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context nodes p 127 N89-19844  PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; long term preparatory program. Results of technological studies [ESA-SP-1096] p 178 N89-11789  PROGRAM VERIFICATION (COMPUTERS) A debugger for Ada tasking p 117 A89-28740 Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS) p 121 N89-16283 The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16284 A proposed classification scheme for Ada-based software products p 122 N89-16304 Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems p 127 N89-19833  PROJECT MANAGEMENT Space Station Freedom - Technical and management	Extension and validation of a method for locating damaged members in large space trusses  Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems  PROXIMITY  Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator   NASA-CR-177510   p 155 N89-16896   Interactive orbital proximity operations   p 155 N89-18039   p 1000   N89-19881   p 1000   N89-19881   PSYCHOLOGY   A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic Programme   [AD-A198924   p 48 N89-13885   PULSARS   A nova outburst scenario for GX 1 + 4 spin-down episode   p 160 A89-23222

PYROLYSIS		
The space station integrated ref	use ma	anagement
system [NASA-CR-184722]	р7	N89-17403
(1,0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	•	
Q		
•		
QUADRANTS		
Remote object configuration/orient	ation de	etermination
[NASA-CASE-NPO-17436-1-CU]	p 61	N89-13764
Application of queuing theory to on-	orbit lo	aistics
[AIAA PAPER 88-4752]	p 150	A89-18327
R		
RADAR ANTENNAS	maaaa	of tothered
Three-dimensional observation by antennae for earth observation from	m space	9
[IAF PAPER 88-118]	p 142	A89-17684
Advanced phased-array technolog	ies for	spaceborne
applications	p 90	N89-18927
RADAR IMAGERY  Mapping experiment with space sta	ition	
	p 147	N89-15046
RADAR TRACKING		
Orbital space debris [GPO-88-188]	n 193	NB9-17614
RADIATION DAMAGE	p 100	1100 11011
Fluence equivalency of mo	noener	getic and
nonmonoenergetic irradiation of therr	nal cont	rol coatings A89-30045
Fifteenth Space Simulation Confe	p 111 rence:	
Highway to Space Through Testing		
[NASA-CP-3015]	p 10	N89-12582
Atomic oxygen studies on polymers	n 163	N89-12591
Atomic oxygen effects on cand		
long-term spacecraft in low earth orb	it	
	p 163	N89-12592
Method for long term ionizing		on damage
predictions for the space environment [AD-A199693]	p 167	N89-16447
RADIATION DOSAGE	•	
Mechanism of radiation-induce		
mechanical properties of polymer ma	חוטט אווו ס 110 מ	A89-11893
Astronaut radiation - Will it become		
	p 181	A89-23265
Dose-rate effects on the total-dos	se thres p 161	hold-voltage A89-25760
shift of power MOSFETs  Spacecraft environmental anomi		
[AEROSPACE-ATR-88(9562)-1]	p 119	N89-13485
Space environmental effects on	polyme	eric materials
[NASA-CR-184648]  Method for long term ionizing	p 166 radiati	N89-15255 on damage
predictions for the space environmen	nt	_
[AD-A199693]	p 167	N89-16447
RADIATION EFFECTS Investigation of the effects of a jet a	and ther	mal radiation
from an electrorocket engine on a sp	acecrat	ft solar array
	p 174	MO9-10443
Low earth orbit environmental et Station photovoltaic power generatio	n systei	ms
	p 81	A89-29123
Electron radiation effects on mode I toughness of GFRP and CFRP comp	l interlar	ninar fracture
toughness of GFRF and GFRF comp	p 111	A89-30404
The NASA atomic oxygen effects	test pro	gram
Radiation effects on polymeric ma		N89-12589
Radiation effects on polyment ma	p 112	NB9-1491
Method for long term ionizing		ion damage
predictions for the space environmen	Դt - n 167	N89-1644
[AD-A199693] Environmental assessment of	SP-1	00 ground
engineering system test site: Hanf-	ord Site	e, Richland
Washington	p 86	N89-1817
[DE89-004400] The effects of simulated sp		nvironmenta
parameters on six commercially		
materials		N89-1938
[NASA-TP-2906] RADIATION HARDENING		
Using laboratory X-ray and coba	lt-60 irr	adiations t
predict CMOS device response in	strategi	ic and spac AB9-2575
environments	P 101	

Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage

Space reactor assessment and validation study

shift of power MOSFETs

RADIATION HAZARDS

p 161 A89-25760

p 84 N89-13227

Hazards protection for space suits a	nd spa	cecraft N89-12206
[NASA-CASE-MSC-21366-1] RADIATION SHIELDING	p 47	1409-12200
The space radiation environment for		
	p 88	A89-22436
The potential of CulnSe2 and	CdTe	for space
photovoltaic applications	p 69	A89-15306
RADIATIVE HEAT TRANSFER	•	
Moving Belt Radiator technology iss		
PARIO ERFOUENCY DISCUARCE	p 35	A89-15208
RADIO FREQUENCY DISCHARGE ESCA study of Kapton exposed to	atomi	oxygen in
low earth orbit or downstream from		
oxygen plasma		A89-29298
RADIOISOTOPE BATTERIES		
	tem p 134	A89-15311
demonstrations  Towards a ban on nuclear power in		
Towards a barron nacional power in	p 191	A89-31556
RAIN		
An agricultural crop yield mode	l by	satellite: A
simulation [INPE-4639-PRE/1350]	p 192	N89-12106
RANDOM NOISE	, , , ,	
The optimal control of orbiting large	flexible	
discrete-time observational data	and	random
measurement noise	p 52	A89-12637
[AAS PAPER 87-418] Disparity coding - An appro	ach	for stereo
		A89-23537
RANKINE CYCLE		
Status and development of solar-dyr	amic p	ower supply
systems for future space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-114]	p 170	A89-10502
A condenser-boiler for a binary Ra		
power system	p 66	A89-15212
Alternative heat pump configuration	s fc	r spacecraft
operations	p 77	A89-15419
Technology update Solar dynam	c orga	nic Rankine
cycle power system Solar dynamic heat rejection technole	p 80	A89-29118
concept development	ogy. ra	sk i. System
[NASA-CR-179618]	p 38	N89-13731
Megawatt Class Nuclear Space	Pow	
(MCNSPS) conceptual design and	evalua	tion report.
Volume 4: Concepts selection, co	ncept	ual designs,
recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4]	p 86	N89-18967
RAREFIED GAS DYNAMICS	p 00	1100 10007
Tether satellite potential for rarefie	d gas	aerodynamic
research	p 144	A89-31877
RAY TRACING	t color	collector for
Ray tracing optical analysis of offset Space Station solar dynamic system	p 77	
RAYLEIGH-RITZ METHOD	μ.,	7.00 10110
A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to stri	uctura	parameter
identification	p 14	A89-11663
Localization of vibrations in large sp		A89-27698
REACTION KINETICS	p 21	A09-21090
Fundamental kinetics and mecha	nistic	athways for
oxidation reactions in supercritical wa	ter	
[SAE PAPER 881039]	p 43	A89-27839
REACTIVITY  Materials selection for long life		5. 4. maiain.ml
evaluation of atomic oxygen testing	with t	bermal atom
systems	p 112	N89-12590
REACTOR DESIGN		
Space nuclear power studies in Fr		
the ERATO program	p 70	
SP-100 nuclear subsystem design	p 71	
Rotating solid radiative coolant syste	m tor s	pace nuclear
reactors [DE88-016312]	n 39	N89-14069
Megawatt Class Nuclear Space		er Systems
(MCNSPS) conceptual design and		
Volume 4: Concepts selection, co		
recommendations		1100 40007
[NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4]	p 86	N89-18967
REACTOR MATERIALS  Cermet-fueled reactors for mulitime	nawatt	space nower
applications		obaco bower
Space Nuclear Safety Program	p 70	A89-15320
[DE88-015048]	p 70	A89-15320
	p 70	A89-15320 N89-11505
REACTOR SAFETY	p 70	
Proposed principles on the use of nu	p 70 p 82 clear p	N89-11505
Proposed principles on the use of nu in space	p 70 p 82 clear p p 188	N89-11505 ower sources A89-15294
Proposed principles on the use of nuin space A comparison of the SNAP aerosp	p 70 p 82 clear p p 188 ace sa	N89-11505 ower sources A89-15294 liety program
Proposed principles on the use of nu in space A comparison of the SNAP aerosp with current requirements	p 70 p 82 clear p p 188 ace sa p 70	N89-11505 ower sources A89-15294 ifety program A89-15322
Proposed principles on the use of nuin space A comparison of the SNAP aerosp	p 70 p 82 clear p p 188 ace sa p 70 typic re	N89-11505 ower sources A89-15294 liety program A89-15322 eactor
Proposed principles on the use of nuin space A comparison of the SNAP aerosp with current requirements Ground testing of an SP-100 proto	p 70 p 82 clear p p 188 ace sa p 70	N89-11505 ower sources A89-15294 ifety program A89-15322 actor
Proposed principles on the use of nu in space A comparison of the SNAP aerosp with current requirements	p 70 p 82 clear p p 188 pace sa p 70 typic re p 134	N89-11505 ower sources A89-15294 liety program A89-15322 eactor

RADIATION PROTECTION

```
Safety aspects of Nuclear Power Sources (NPS) for
  electricity generation in space
 [FUE-87062]
                                       p 83 N89-12385
    Nuclear technology for the year 2000
                                       p 83 N89-13223
  (DE88-005041)
REACTOR TECHNOLOGY
    SNAP reactor reflector control systems development
                                       p 70 A89-15324
    Synergistic uses of NERVA derivative technology for
  space power --- Nuclear Engine Rocket Vehicle
                                       p 71 A89-15325
  Application
    SP-100 space reactor power system scalability
                                       p 71 A89-15328
    Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems
  (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report.
  Volume 1: Objectives, summary results and introduction
  [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-1]
                                       p 86 N89-17941
REAL TIME OPERATION
    Real-time object determination for space robotics
                                        p 98 A89-12026
    Real-time simulation of the Space Station mobile service
  center
                                        p 99 A89-19566
    Considerations in development of expert systems for
                                      p 119 N89-15550
  real-time space applications
  Pl-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for spaceborne experiments in vestibular physiology
                                      p 120 N89-15598
    Considerations in development of expert systems for 
al-time space applications p 107 N89-15610
  real-time space applications
    Environmental monitoring for Space Station WP01
                                      p 166 N89-15792
    Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada
  software components for real-time embedded system
                                      p 123 N89-16320
  applications
    An Ada inference engine for expert systems
                                      p 125 N89-16350
    MIT-KSC space life sciences telescience testbed
                                      p 186 N89-17996
  (NASA-CR-184769)
    Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles
                                        p 87 N89-19825
  (ADEPT)
    Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based
                                      p 127 N89-19833
  systems
REĆEIVERS
  Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224
RECOVERABLE SPACECRAFT
    Multi-Role Capsule system description
                                         p 4 A89-29405
RECURSIVE FUNCTIONS
  Recursive dynamics of topological trees of rigid bodies via Kalman filtering and Bryson-Frazier smoothing
                                        p 50 A89-11655
     A recursive method for parallel processor multiflexible
                                       p 127 N89-19336
  body dynamic simulation
RECYCLING
     The OUTPOST concept - A market driven commercial
   platform in orbit
                                         p 3 A89-25552
   AIAA PAPER 89-07291
REDOX CELLS
  Synthesis and evaluation of electroactive CO2 carriers [SAE PAPER 881078] p 45 A89-27874
                                        p 45 A89-27874
 REDUCED GRAVITY
     Fluid-science investigations in microgravity
                                         p 1 A89-11346
     Moving Belt Radiator technology issues
                                        p 35 A89-15208
     Making acceleration data more accessible and useful
   to microgravity investigators
                                      p 128 A89-17103
     Telescience and microgravity - Impact on future facilities,
   ground segments and operations
                                         p 98 A89-17633
   [IAF PAPER 88-015]
     The measured and predicted micro-g EURECA
   [IAF PAPER 88-341]
                                       p 174 A89-17778
     Maintenance of microgravity environment on the Space
   Station - On the microgravity environment analysis and vibration isolation p 159 A89-19945
     Space-grown protein crystals will aid in drug research
     p 190 A89-21398 Industrial space activities in the Netherlands
                                        p 175 A89-21790
     Natural frequencies and stability of immiscible cylindrical
   z-independent liquid systems
     Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research
   facility
   [SAE PAPER 881076]
                                         p 45 A89-27872
     Reduced gravity and ground testing of a two-phase
   thermal management system for large spacecraft
   (SAE PAPER 881084)
                                         p 37 A89-27880
     The impact of an IVA robot on the Space Station
   microgravity environment
   [AIAA PAPER 89-0596]
                                        p 102 A89-28438
     Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a Space
   Station split-blanket solar array
                                         p 24 A89-30737
   [AIAA PAPER 89-1252]
```

REDUCED ORDER FILTERS SUBJECT INDEX

An assessment of the structural dynamic effects on the	REFLECTORS	Telescience system concept study. Volume 1: Executive
microgravity environment of a reference Space Station	Inflatable, space-rigidized antenna reflectors - Flight	summary Columbus space station
[AIAA PAPER 89-1341] p 131 A89-30816 Process modelling for space station experiments	experiment definition [IAF PAPER 88-049] p 88 A89-17651	[MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-1] p 108 N89-18599
[NASA-CR-183274] p 4 N89-10922	Concept of inflatable elements supported by truss	Telescience system concept study, volume 2 Columbus space station
Gas particle radiator	structure for reflector application	[MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-2] p 108 N89-19478
[NASA-CASE-LEW-14297-1] p 145 N89-12048	(IAF PAPER 88-274) p 18 A89-17754	Man-systems requirements for the control of
Control of the induced microgravity environment of the Man Tended Free Flyer (MTFF) p 146 N89-12606	Localization of vibrations in large space reflectors	teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of
Microgravity science and applications program tasks,	p 21 A89-27698	future work for the manipulator emulator testbed
1987 revision	Forced vibrations in large space reflectors with localized modes	p 109 N89-20072
(NASA-TM-4068) p 4 N89-12752	[AIAA PAPER 89-1180] p 23 A89-30671	REMOTE HANDLING
Tank gauging apparatus and method [NASA-CASE-MSC-21059-1] p 93 N89-12843	REFRACTORY METALS	Telescience system concept study. Volume 1: Executive
Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments	Refractory metal alloys and composites for space	summary Columbus space station [MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-1] p 108 N89-18599
simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code	nuclear power systems	Telescience system concept study, volume 2
[DE88-016311] p 5 N89-13678	[NASA-TM-101364] p 113 N89-16986 REFRIGERATING MACHINERY	Columbus space station
Don/doff support stand for use with rear entry space	Digital control system for a refrigerator heat pump for	[MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-2] p 108 N89-19478
suits [NASA-CASE-MSC-21364-1] p 48 N89-13889	spacecraft environment	REMOTE MANIPULATOR SYSTEM  Telerobotics (supervised autonomy) for space
Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001	[SAE PAPER 881044] p 130 A89-27844	applications
Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a	REFRIGERATORS	[Alaa Paper 88-3970] p 99 A89-18136
facility definition p 164 N89-15009	Ross-Stirling spacecraft refrigerator p 130 A89-19917	Simulation of the human-telerobot interface
Volatilization-devolatilization reactions p 112 N89-15014	REFUELING	p 186 N89-19861 REMOTE SENSING
Exobiology experiment concepts for Space Station	Technology requirements for an orbiting fuel depot - A	Industrial space activities in the Netherlands
p 185 N89-15017	necessary element of a space infrastructure	p 175 A89-21790
Experimental studies of crystal-melt differentiation in	[IAF PAPER 88-035] p 180 A89-17641	Model for radiation contamination by outgassing from
planetary basalt compositions p 146 N89-15018	Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly	space platforms p 160 A89-24245
Cautionary tales for reduced-gravity particle research p 6 N89-15026	[NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p 94 N89-13786 REGENERATION (ENGINEERING)	Space Station Freedom as an earth observing platform
Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in	Local resource utilization and integration into advanced	[AIAA PAPER 89-0251] p 143 A89-25211
microgravity p 6 N89-15030	mission's LSS	Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei.
Experimental constraints on the origin of chondrules	[SAE PAPER 881053] p 183 A89-27851	Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers
p 138 N89-15043	Regenerative life support system research and	p 190 A89-26376
Containerless high-pressure petrology experiments in	Concepts (NASA CR 184760) 0 186 NR0 17404	Ground-based simulation of telepresence for materials
the microgravity environment of the Space Station	[NASA-CR-184760] p 186 N89-17404 REGENERATION (PHYSIOLOGY)	science experiments remote viewing and control of
p 6 N89-15045	A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life	processes aboard Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-0597] p 102 A89-28439
Experimental observations of low and zero gravity nonlinear fluid-spacecraft interaction	support technology	[AIAA PAPER 89-0597] p 102 A89-28439 European remote sensing satellite platforms for the
[DE88-015263] p 94 N89-15159	[NASA-TM-101004] p 48 N89-12207	1990's p 178 N89-12978
Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a space	REGENERATIVE FUEL CELLS	Remote object configuration/orientation determination
station split-blanket solar array	Hybrid regenerative fuel cell systems for space applications p 67 A89-15257	[NASA-CASE-NPO-17436-1-CU] p 61 N89-13764
[NASA-TM-101452] p 31 N89-15438	Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in	Lunar orbiting prospector
Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23:	the European space flight scenario	[NASA-CR-184755] p 140 N89-18510
Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome	[DGLR PAPER 87-117] p 175 A89-20231	RENAL FUNCTION
[NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-15517	Space Electrochemical Research and Technology	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379	Conference, Cleveland, OH, Apr. 14-16, 1987, Proceedings p 79 A89-23280	(NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume
The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design	Modular performance simulation of spacecraft fuel cell	2 Author
project	systems including application for Hermes	[NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073
[NASA-CR-184757] p 168 N89-18515	[SAE PAPER 881046] p 79 A89-27846	RENDEZVOUS GUIDANCE
Experiment plans to study preignition processes of a	REGULATIONS A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program	Expert system isssues in automated, autonomous space
pool fire in low gravity [NASA-CR-182256] p 131 N89-19442	with current requirements p 70 AB9-15322	vehicle rendezvous p 114 A89-11714 RENDEZVOUS TRAJECTORIES
Man-systems requirements for the control of	RELIABILITY	Optimal trajectories for time-constrained rendezvous
teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862	Space station Ada runtime support for nested atomic	between arbitrary conic orbits
REDUCED ORDER FILTERS	transactions p 126 N89-16375	(AAS PAPER 87-539) p 179 A89-12705
Time-variable reduced order models - An approach to	Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based systems p 127 N89-19833	Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous
identification and active shape-control of large space	A methodology for automation and robotics evaluation	trajectories
structures p 14 A89-11662	applied to the space station telerobotic servicer	[IAF PAPER 88-308] p 180 A89-17765
(M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510	p 109 N89-19882	Optical sensors for relative trajectory control p 89 A89-24477
Identification of flexible structures using an adaptive	RELIABILITY ANALYSIS	REQUIREMENTS
order-recursive method p 22 A89-28640	The support constraints for orbital systems - How to measure the R&M effects	Space Station power system requirements
REDUCTION	[AIAA PAPER 88-4748] p 150 A89-18323	p 68 A89-15295
Reducing distortion and internal forces in truss structures	REMOTE CONTROL	PV modules for ground testing
by member exchanges [NASA-TM-101535] p 32 N89-16194	Langley Research Center resources and needs for	[NASA-CR-179476] p.82 N89-11315
REDUNDANCY	manned space operations simulation [SAE PAPER 871724] p 96 A89-10596	Study of the generator/motor operation of induction machines in a high frequency link space power system.
Analytic regundancy management for SCOLE	Concurrent development of fault management hardware	[NASA-CR-179600] p 137 N89-11809
p 61 N89-13475	and software in the SSM/PMAD Space Station	A multimegawatt space power source radiator design
REENTRY VEHICLES	Module/Power Management And Distribution	[DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662
A Mars rover mission concept	p 114 A89-15336	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system
[AAS PAPER 87-440] p 133 A89-12654	The concept of telescience [HAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631	analysis study, 1986. Volume 9: Study extension results
The reusable reentry satellite - A mission and system	Ground operation of space-based telerobots will	[NASA-CR-183549] p 93 N89-13454
description and operational concept [AIAA PAPER 89-0101] p 151 A89-25089	enhance productivity p 100 A89-20113	Report on OTHER proposals for SSPEX p 193 N89-15003
The re-entry environment of the Multi-Role Capsule	Ground-based simulation of telepresence for materials	Space station WP-04 power system preliminary analysis
p 137 A89-29407	science experiments remote viewing and control of	and design document, volume 3
High energy-intensity atomic oxygen beam source for	processes aboard Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-0597] p 102 A89-28439	[NASA-CR-179587-VOL-3] p 84 N89-15164
low earth orbit materials degradation studies	Adaptive structures for space missions	Transportation node space station conceptual design
[DE88-014316] p 145 N89-11504	[AIAA PAPER 89-1160] p 102 A89-30652	[NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972
REFLECTANCE The effect of the near earth micrometeoroid environment	Guidelines for the use of programmable display	Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems
on a highly reflective mirror surface	pushbuttons on the Space Station's telerobot control	(MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 1: Objectives, summary results and introduction
[AIAA PAPER 88-0026] p 159 A89-17939	panel p 103 A89-31609 Space truss assembly using teleoperated manipulators	[NASA-CR-179614-VOL-1] p 86 N89-17941
REFLECTOR ANTENNAS	p 104 N89-10087	Moonport: Transportation node in lunar orbit
A study on ground testing method for large deployment	Stereo depth distortions in teleoperation	[NASA-CR-184733] p 140 N89-18507
antenna p 12 A89-10541	[NASA-CR-180242] p 105 N89-12199	Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements
Active accuracy adjustment of reflectors through the	The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595	definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar
change of element boundary [AIAA PAPER 89-1332] p 89 A89-30809	Improved docking alignment system [NASA-CASE-MSC-21372-1] p 154 N89-12842	base [NASA-CR-172117] p 156 N89-19809
[,	( in	[NASA-CH-172117] p 156 N89-19809

ESCUE OPERATIONS	RESPONSE TIME (COMPUTERS)	Task associa
Missions and system requirements for an escape venicle	Design of Space Station era mass storage systems p 118 A89-31033	Robo
within a European manned space infrastructure	DETROPERI ECTION	(AIAA)
[IAF PAPER 88-514] p 174 A89-17844	Remote object configuration/orientation determination	Intro
A Space Station crew rescue and equipment retrieval	(NASA-CASE-NPO-17436-1-CU) p 61 N89-13764	[IAF P/
system [IAF PAPER 88-516] p 135 A89-17845	RETURN TO EARTH SPACE FLIGHT	Auto laborat
Space safety and rescue 1986-1987 Book	Advanced transportation concept for round-trip space	IIAF P
p 181 A89-24844	travel [AAS PAPER 87-404] p 133 A89-12627	Tele
Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a	DÉLISARI E SPACECRAFT	applica
Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle	The measured and predicted micro-g EURECA	(AIAA
	environment LIAE PAPER 88-3411 p 174 A89-17778	The overvie
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT Space-flight perspectives - Guiding principles for	[IAF PAPER 88-341] p 174 A89-1776  Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle	Rob
technological research and development	p 136 A89-19923	of the
[DGLR PAPER 87-071] p 1 A89-10486	The reusable reentry satellite - A mission and system	July 26
Systems and operational technology	description and operational concept	The
IDGLR PAPER 87-097\ p 169 A89-10493	[AIAA PAPER 89-0101] p 151 A89-25089	[AIAA] The
Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply	A national program for the scientific and commercial use of Shuttle external fuel tanks in space	A Cana
systems for future space stations	(A)AA PAPER 89-07281 p 191 A89-28450	Station
[DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system	[ AIAA
programs - Do they justify their costs?	analysis study, 1985. Volume 2: OTV concept definition	Tec
p 1/2 A09-1/2/2	and evaluation. Book 4: Operations	and at
Space Station Freedom - Technical and management	[HATON ON ISSUE]	Spa
challenges	REVERSE OSMOSIS  Recovery of Space Station hygiene water by membrane	IAIAA
[IAF PAPER 88-053] p 188 A89-1/653	technology	Mini
NASA research and development for space	[SAE PAPER 881032] p 43 A89-27834	syster
	RICCATI FOUATION	(AAS
Information sciences and human factors overview p 185 N89-11772	Effects of reduced order modeling on the control of a	NAS telerol
The 1989 long-range program plan	large space structure	telero Tele
p 192 N89-141/2	[AD-A201674] p 64 N89-19355 RIGID STRUCTURES	100
Report on OTHER proposals for SSPEX	Recursive dynamics of topological trees of rigid bodies	Tas
b 183 M88-12002	via Kalman filtering and Bryson-Frazier smoothing	applic
NASA photovoltaic research and technology	p 50 A89-11655	Rep
[NASA-TM-101422] p 85 N89-16917 Space utilization promotion program of NASDA	Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to	Auton
p 178 N89-17022	configuration change p 15 A89-11689	Ma
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected	Ma Progr
p 194 N89-18261	flexible bodies (AAS PAPER 87-455) p 16 A89-12661	Pro
RESEARCH FACILITIES	{AAS PAPER 87-455} p 16 A89-12661 Inflatable, space-rigidized antenna reflectors - Flight	Applie
Power systems facility	experiment definition	NAS
[NASA-TM-101447] p 84 N89-14247	(IAE DAPER 88-049) D 88 A89-1/651	Spa
Mission possibilities and hardware concepts	A recursive method for parallel processor multiflexible	0-
Variable gravity research facility	body dynamic simulation p 127 N89-19336	Op
[NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324	RING STRUCTURES  Rotating solid radiative coolant system for space nuclear	statio Ad
BEREADCH MANAGEMENT	reactors	telero
Materials sciences research in space by telescience	[DE88-016312] p 39 N89-14069	proce
[IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634	DINGS	NA
RESEARCH PROJECTS  Langley Research Center resources and needs for	Multi-hundred kilowatt roll ring assembly evaluation	contr
manned space operations simulation	results for Space Station power transmission	Kir
[SAE PAPER 871724] p 96 A89-10596	•	confi Hu
DECIDENTIAL ENERGY	RINGS (MATHEMATICS)  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays	Se
An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program	[NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695	[ESA
[DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146	RISK	De
RESIDUAL STRESS  Experimental and theoretical analysis on the effects of	Risk assessment for safety	with
residual stresses in composite structures for space	[IAF PAPER 86-59B] p 182 A89-24845	(DE6
D diame	Fire behavior and risk analysis in spacecraft	Th Ac
[IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758	[NASA-TM-100944] p 185 N89-10111 A risk management approach to CAIS development	spac
DECIN MATRIX COMPOSITES	p 123 N89-16315	(NA
Heat transfer properties of satellite component	ROBOTICS	At
materials p 113 N89-19375	Automation and robotics in space	cent
RESISTANCE HEATING Importance of heat transfer in Li/MoS2 batteries for	[DGLR PAPER 87-096] p 95 A89-10492	[NA
aerospace applications p 34 A89-11418	Future directions in spacecraft mechanisms	TI robo
DECISTO IET ENGINES	technology (SAF PAPER 872454) p 96 A89-10666	robo
Selection of combined water electrolysis and resistojet	[SAE PAPER 872454] p 96 A89-10666 Dynamics and control of flexible robot manipulators	large
propulsion for Space Station Freedom	p 52 A89-11683	- g
* (IAE DADED 89-067) 991 A09-1/001	Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS	E
All resistojet control of the NASA dual keel Space	Mobile Remote Manipulator System p 96 A89-11688	Spa
Station	Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the	[NA
RESONANT FREQUENCIES  Extensional oscillations of tethered satellite systems	Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987 (SPIE-851) p.96 A89-11803	A
p 142 A89-1010/	[SPIE-851] p 96 A89-11803 System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station	auto
Natural frequencies and stability of immiscible cylindrical	System autonomy nooks and scars for Space Station p 132 A89-11810	s
z-independent liquid systems p 1/6 A89-24002	Telerobot experiment concepts in space	prog
SECONANT MERATION	p 96 A89-11816	[NA
Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rous	Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space	A
in a polar-orbit plane p 54 Mo9-10432	telerobotics p.97 AB9-11818	۲
RESOURCE ALLOCATION  Space Station Freedom operations planning	Automation and robotics and related technology issues	S
Space Station Freedom operations planning [SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231	for Space Station customer servicing p 97 A89-11825	С
DECOURCES MANAGEMENT	Space Station flight telerobotic servicer functional	(FIT
Local resource utilization and integration into advanced	requirements development p 97 A89-11826 1988 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and	(FI)
mission's LSS	Automation, Philadelphia, PA, Apr. 24-29, 1988,	rove
(CAE DADED 981053) D 183 A89-27851	Proceedings, Volumes 1, 2, & 3 p 97 A89-11901	A
Space station Platform Management System (PMS)	Real-time object determination for space robotics	оре
replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071	5 QR 489.12026	
	· -: ib a AND/OR graph	ann

Automation of spacecraft control centers

p 154 N89-10078

```
s projected for space robots and an example of
ted orbital infrastructure p 98 A89-15115
   tic servicing of the Space Station platform
                                p 98 A89-16521
   APER 88-34971
   ducing intelligence into structures
                                  p 18 A89-17750
   PER 88-2671
   nation and robotics onboard European space
                                 p 99 A89-17837
   PFR 88-4881
   obotics (supervised autonomy) for space
   PAPER 88-39701
                                 p 99 A89-18136
   Flight Telerobotic Servicer Project and systems
                                p 99 A89-20112
   tics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings
   Second International Conference, San Diego, CA,
                                 p 54 A89-20601
   -31, 1987
   Flight Telerobotic Servicer Program
                                p 100 A89-20651
   PAPER 88-5001 p 100 A89-20651
Special Purpose Dexterous Manipulator (SPDM)
   dian focus for automation and robotics on the Space
                                 p 100 A89-20654
   PAPER 88-50041
   nnological activities of ESA in view of the robotic
   tomatic application in space
                                 p 175 A89-20659
   PAPER 88-5010)
   ce telerobots and planetary rovers
                                p 101 A89-20660
   PAPER 88-50111
   mization of spacecraft disturbances in space-robotic
   PAPER 88-006]
                                 p 101 A89-20835
   A research and development for space
                                 p 101 A89-21177
   notics
   erobotics - Problems and research needs
                                 p 101 A89-21179
   k planning for robotic manipulation in space
ations p 101 A89-21187
   ort of Research Forum on Space Robotics and
   ation: Executive summary --- Book
                                 p 177 A89-29110
   ndate for automation and robotics in the Space
                                  p 103 A89-31078
   ceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space
   ations of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics
                                  p 103 N89-10063
   A-TM-89663
   ce truss assembly using teleoperated manipulators
                                  p 104 N89-10087
   en control/display system for a telerobotics work
                                 p 104 N89-10089
   vanced data management design for autonomous
   botic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic
                                  p 118 N89-10096
   SREN: Standard reference model for telerobot
                                  p 104 N89-10099
   dematic study of flight telerobotic servicer guration issues p.104 N89-10100 p.192 N89-11775
   vice Vision Subsystem (SVS) -- orbital servicing
   -CR(P)-2643]
                                  p 105 N89-12065
   centralized adaptive control of large scale systems,
   application to robotics
                                   p 60 N89-12303
                                   p 105 N89-12595
   e flight robotics laboratory
   vancing automation and robotics technology for the
   e station and for the US economy
SA-TM-100989] p 106 N89-13198
   A-TM-100989)
    integrated in-space construction facility for the 21st
   SA-TM-101515 p 30 N89-13486 pree degree-of-freedom force feedback control for
                                  p 106 N89-14156
   tic mating of umbilical lines
   id-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of
    truss structures in space: A second generation
                                   p 106 N89-14898
   periments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the
   e Station
                                   p 193 N89-14998
    overview of the program to place advanced
   mation and robotics on the Space Station
                                   p 106 N89-15004
   stems autonomy technology: Executive summary and
   ram plan
                                    p 108 N89-18045
   SA-TM-100999]
                                   p 108 N89-18398
   utomation and robotics
   uman factors: Space
                                    p 186 N89-18405
   mulation of the human-telerobot interface
                                   p 186 N89-19861
   esign concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer
p 109 N89-19870
   achine vision for space teleropotics and planetary
     p 109 N89-19879
multi-sensor system for robotics proximity
   ers
                                    p 109 N89-19881
   rations
    methodology for automation and robotics evaluation
applied to the space station telerobotic servicer
                                    p 109 N89-19882
```

Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph

representation of assembly plans

p 98 A89-12068

Design guidelines for remotely maintainable equipment **ROCKET ENGINE DESIGN** A flight experiment of flexible spacecraft attitude D 109 N89-19885 Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851 National Aeronautics and Space Administration **ROCKET ENGINES** [IAF PAPER 88-044] D 54 A89-17648 (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education Investigation of the effects of a jet and thermal radiation Dynamics of a spacecraft with direct active control of (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume from an electrorocket engine on a spacecraft solar array the gravity gradient stabilizer 2 --- Author p 54 A89-18436 Momentum management strategy during Space Station p 174 A89-18449 [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073 **ROCKET EXHAUST** Intelligent control of robotic arm/hand systems for the Exhaust jet contamination of spacecraft [AAS PAPER 88-042] NASA EVA retriever using neural networks p 19 A89-20847 p 160 A89-23809 Overview of Space Station attitude control system with p 110 N89-20075 active momentum management Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular Multi-hundred kilowatt roll ring assembly evaluation [AAS PAPER 88-044] p 110 N89-20082 activity robot p 55 A89-20848 results --- for Space Station power transmiss Formulation and verification of frequency response Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084 ROBOTS p 75 A89-15388 system identification techniques for large space **ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE ERRORS** A laboratory facility for flexible structure control Square root filtering for continuous-time models of large [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 14 A89-11667 p 55 A89-20849 space structures Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 13 A89-11656 Planar, time-optimal, rest-to-rest slewing maneuvers of ROTATING BODIES p.96 A89-11682 flexible spacecraft p 55 A89-22510 synchronized computational architecture for Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space SATELLITE COMMUNICATION generalized bilateral control of robot arms p 66 A89-15211 The civil space program: An investment in America Linearized models for the control of rotating beams D 8 A89-11819 An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-12175 Modelling of a 5-bar-linkage manipulator with one flexible Free-space laser communication technologies; p 22 A89-28650 p 97 A89-11905 Proceedings of the Meeting, Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 11, **ROTATING CYLINDERS** Tracking and stationkeeping for free-flying robots using Moving Belt Radiator technology issues sliding surfaces p 35 A89-15208 (SPIF-885) p 88 A89-15793 Flexibility modeling methods in multibody dynamics **ROTATING ELECTRICAL MACHINES** Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei, [AAS PAPER 87-431] p 16 A89-12647 Feasibility of vibration monitoring of small rotating Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers Ground operation of space-based telerobots will machines for the environmental control and life support enhance productivity p 190 A89-26376 p 100 A89-20113 systems (ECLSS) of the NASA advanced space craft SATELLITE CONFIGURATIONS Use of CAD systems in design of Space Station and p 47 A89-30991 Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally p 100 A89-20602 space robots ROTATING ENVIRONMENTS flexed appendages Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design [AAS PAPER 87-432] p 16 A89-12648 arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty SATELLITE CONTROL p 54 A89-20607 INASA-CR-184757] p 168 N89-18515 New generalized structural filtering concept for active Space robot for Japan's orbit [AIAA PAPER 88-5003] ROTATION vibration control synthesis p 100 A89-20653 p 59 A89-31454 improved docking alignment system Space robotics in Japan SATELLITE DESIGN [NASA-CASE-MSC-21372-1] I AIAA PAPER 88-5005 | p 154 N89-12842 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test p 100 A89-20655 ROVING VEHICLES Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus Air Force space automation and robotics - An artificial A Mars rover mission concept [SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650 [AAS PAPER 87-440] TAIAA PAPER 88-50061 p 101 A89-20656 o 133 A89-12654 Improvements in passive thermal control for Hierarchical control of intelligent machines applied to Space telerobots and planetary rovers spacecraft [AIAA PAPER 88-5011] p 101 A89-20660 SAE PAPER 8810221 Space Station telerobots p 9 A89-21178 n 36 A89-27824 Disparity coding - An approach for stereo econstruction p 102 A89-23537 Machine vision for space telerobotics and planetary Space observations for infrared and submillimeter p 109 N89-19879 rovers astronomy p 177 N89-11643 The impact of an IVA robot on the Space Station RULES The dream of a nation p 194 N89-18386 Strategies for adding adaptive learning mechanisms to microgravity environment The space station p 194 N89-18389 [AIAA PAPER 89-0596] p 102 A89-28438 rule-based diagnostic expert systems Heat transfer properties of satellite component Performance in adaptive manipulator control p 120 N89-15587 p 113 N89-19375 p 102 A89-28628 RUN TIME (COMPUTERS) Nonlinear finite element simulation of the large angle SATELLITE DRAG Space station Ada runtime support for nested atomic Trajectory analysis for low thrust maneuvers and drag motion of flexible bodies transactions p 126 N89-16375 decay in low earth orbit operations [AIAA PAPER 89-1201] p 23 A89-30691 [AAS PAPER 87-475] An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures p 91 A89-12673 SATELLITE GROUND SUPPORT [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p 103 A89-30771 S A study on ground testing method for large deployment Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace antenna systems --- Book p 103 A89-31076 p 12 A89-10541 SAFETY Earth-to-satellite microwave beams Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based approach to space power p 87 A89-14136 systems p 127 N89-19833 Control of articulated and deformable space structures Concurrent development of fault management hardware SAFETY FACTORS p 27 A89-31091 SAFE Association, Annual Symposium, 25th, Las Vegas, and software in the SSM/PMAD -Space Station Guidelines for the use of programmable display Module/Power Management And Distribution NV, Nov. 16-19, 1987, Proceedings pushbuttons on the Space Station's telerobot control [AD-A199276] p 114 A89-15336 p 40 A89-10452 p 103 A89-31609 The safety plan for Spacelab mission D-2 SATELLITE IMAGERY Design of a simulation environment for laboratory [DGLR PAPER 87-139] Definition and design p 169 A89-10499 of management by robot organizations environment-monitoring system EVA safety p 191 A89-27788 p 175 A89-21403 p 107 N89-15591 Space Station safety planning An agricultural crop yield model by satellite: A Development of kinematic equations and determination [IAF PAPER 86-59E] simulation p 182 A89-24847 workspace of a 6 DOF end-effector with [INPE-4639-PRE/1350] Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and systems p 192 N89-12106 closed-kinematic chain mechanism analysis study. Volume 11: Study extension 2 results SATELLITE INSTRUMENTS [NASA-CR-183241] p 107 N89-17444 [NASA-CR-184674] Operational environmental instrumentation proposed by p 180 N89-18505 Concept of adaptive structures p 33 N89-19338 SAFETY MANAGEMENT NOAA and the international community for the NASA and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education Fire behavior and risk analysis in spacecraft ESA polar orbiting platforms p 140 A89-10964 p 185 N89-10111 SATELLITE OBSERVATION (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume SALYUT SPACE STATION Space surveillance - The SMART catalog (AAS PAPER 87-450) p. 158 2 --- Author Major development trends of orbital space stations [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073 p 158 A89-12659 (IAF PAPER 88-595) p 188 A89-17864 ESA's activities report Intelligent control of robotic arm/hand systems for the Above the planet - Salyut EVA operations NASA EVA retriever using neural networks [ISSN-0258-025X] p 178 N89-14937 p 154 A89-31760 p 110 N89-20075 SATELLITE ORBITS SAMPLING Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicula A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to propulsion p 110 N89-20082 Space Station p 164 N89-15010 ROBUSTNESS (MATHEMATICS) [IAF PAPER 88-261] SANDWICH STRUCTURES D 91 A89-17748 MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for Some recent results on robustness optimization for Experimental and theoretical analysis on the effects of control of flexible structures on-orbit EVA satellite servicing p 50 A89-11652 residual stresses in composite structures for space Robustness optimization of structural and controller [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] applications p 152 A89-25625 parameters p 20 A89-22512 [IAF PAPER 88-284] Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital p 18 A89-17758 Computation of the stability robustness of large state SATELLITE ANTENNAS correction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163 space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613 Inter orbit communications (IOC) SATELLITE ORIENTATION Hobustness of flexible structures against small time [IAF PAPER 88-446] Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 88 A89-17826 p 22 A89-28638 SATELLITE ATTITUDE CONTROL p 90 N89-19487 Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE Attitude control system testing on SCOLE SATELLITE PERTURBATION configuration p 61 N89-13474 D 51 A89-11668 Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection Coupling of tether modes with sub-satellite attitude p 141 A89-12650 method: Application using multiple optimization criteria Exhaust jet contamination of spacecraft p 33 N89-19349 [AAS PAPER 87-433] p 141 AR9-12649 p 160 A89-23809

	A P. C.	Circulation of the offeets of the orbital debris equipment
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education	Applications of artificial intelligence to space station: General purpose intelligent sensor interface	Simulation of the effects of the orbital debris environment on spacecraft p 163 N89-12607
(ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume	[NASA-CR-184572] p 107 N89-15649	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal
2 Author	SEQUENCING Space Station assembly sequence planning - An	structural model p 38 N89-12613
[NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073 SATELLITE POWER TRANSMISSION (TO EARTH)	engineering and operational challenge	The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials p 163 N89-14921
Experimental system for microwave power transmission	[AIAA PAPER 88-3500] p 148 A89-16522	Modeling and control of large flexible space structures
from space to earth [IAF PAPER 88-218] p 78 A89-17729	SERVICE LIFE On-orbit maintenance - A perspective	p 31 N89-15161
[IAF PAPER 88-218] p 78 A89-17729  Microwave power beaming from earth-to-space	[AIAA PAPER 88-4746] p 150 A89-18322	Design of a simulation environment for laboratory management by robot organizations
p 89 A89-29928	A study of MAPSE extensions p 126 N89-16372	p 107 N89-15591
SATELLITE SOUNDING Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma	SERVICE MODULES  Canada's Mobile Servicing System for Space Station	A recursive method for parallel processor multiflexible
observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878	[IAF PAPER 88-057] p 98 A89-17656	body dynamic simulation p 127 N89-19336  Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of
SATELLITE SURFACES	Mobile servicing system flight operations and support [IAF PAPER 88-086] p 98 A89-17670	future work for the manipulator emulator testbed
Fluence equivalency of monoenergetic and nonmonoenergetic irradiation of thermal control coatings	SERVOCONTROL	p 109 N89-20072
p 111 A89-30045	Control-structure interaction in precision pointing servo	SINGLE EVENT UPSETS  High-temperature silicon-on-insulator electronics for
SATELLITE-BORNE INSTRUMENTS Observation of surface charging on Engineering Test	loops p 59 A89-31469 SERVOMECHANISMS	space nuclear power systems - Requirements and
Satellite V of Japan	Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of	feasibility p 132 A89-11354
[AIAA PAPER 89-0613] p 89 A89-25488	future work for the manipulator emulator testbed p 109 N89-20072	Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms
Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station era p 118 A89-31020	SHADOWS	[AD-A201711] p 168 N89-18603
Control of the flexible modes of an advanced technology	Modeling the effects connected with the influence of	SISO (CONTROL SYSTEMS)
geostationary platform p 146 N89-14902	the magnetic and solar shadow from satellite structural elements on results of measurements of electric fields	Performance in adaptive manipulator control p 102 A89-28628
SCALE MODELS  Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural	and particle fluxes p 159 A89-18439	SLEWING
dynamic model of a Space Station	SHAPE CONTROL  Time-variable reduced order models - An approach to	Dynamics during slewing and translational maneuvers of the Space Station based MRMS
[AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815 Scaling of large space structure joints	identification and active shape-control of large space	[AAS PAPER 87-481] p 98 A89-12677
[AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794	structures p 14 A89-11662	Planar, time-optimal, rest-to-rest slewing maneuvers of
Experimental observations of low and zero gravity	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686	flexible spacecraft p 55 A89-22510  Near-minimum time open-loop slewing of flexible
nonlinear fluid-spacecraft interaction [DE88-015263] p 94 N89-15159	Orientation and shape control of optimally designed	vehicles p 55 A89-22511
SCATTERING	large space structures	Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647
Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084	[AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Introducing intelligence into structures	An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-4179] p 60 NB9-11921
SCHEDULING  The impact of the utility power system concept on	[IAF PAPER 88-267] p 18 A89-17750	Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE
spacecraft activity scheduling p 75 A89-15384	Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647 Nonlinear dynamics of flexible structures - Geometrically	p 61 N89-13469 Effect of actuator dynamics on control of beam flexure
Integrated resource scheduling in a distributed scheduling environment for space stations	exact formulation and stability p 22 A89-28651	during nonlinear slew of SCOLE model
p 117 A89-21808	Vibration characteristics and shape control of adaptive	p 29 N89-13472
Space station Platform Management System (PMS)	planar truss structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1288] p 25 A89-30770	Combined problem of slew maneuver control and vibration suppression p 61 N89-13473
replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071	New generalized structural filtering concept for active	SLIDING CONTACT
Maintaining consistency between planning hierarchies:	vibration control synthesis p 59 A89-31454	Tracking and stationkeeping for free-flying robots using
Techniques and applications p 154 N89-10084	Distributed magnetic actuators for fine shape control [AD-A199287] p 32 N89-15973	sliding surfaces p 97 A89-12005  SMOKE
A knowledge-based decision support system for payload scheduling p 120 N89-15578	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in
scheduling p 120 N89-15578 A dynamic case-based planning system for space station	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p 6 N89-15030
scheduling p 120 N89-15578 A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334 SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in
scheduling p 120 N89-15578 A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS  Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p 6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323
scheduling p 120 N89-15578 A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p 156 N89-19819	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p. 33 N89-19334 SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p.6. N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the
scheduling p 120 N89-15578 A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p 156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p 6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A
scheduling p 120 N89-15578 A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p 6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program
scheduling p 120 N89-15578 A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p 156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p 145 N89-12396	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p 6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A
scheduling p 120 N89-15578 A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p 156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p 145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS)	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p 6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322 SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups
scheduling p 120 N89-15578 A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p 156 N89-19819  SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p 145 N89-12396  SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p 185 N89-10522	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p 6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322 SOCIAL FACTORS
scheduling p 120 N89-15578 A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p 156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p 145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] Living in space	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p 6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324  SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322  SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473  SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition
Scheduling	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p. 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p. 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p. 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p. 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p. 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p 6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322 SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p 6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324  SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322  SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473  SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322 SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118 Automating the identification of structural model parameters
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p 6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322 SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118 Automating the identification of structural model
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p. 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p. 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p. 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p. 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p. 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p. 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p. 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322 SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727 Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques
scheduling p 120 N89-15578 A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p 156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-B7079-U-PT-1] p 145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p 185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p 193 N89-14684 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p 113 N89-18608 SEALES SEALES Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p 94 N89-13786 SEDIMENTS SEDIMENTS	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p 6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15023 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322 SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118 Automating the identification of structural model parameters [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727 Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHOPT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322 SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727  Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116  ESIMPlifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p7 N89-19618 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p193 N89-14684 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p113 N89-18608 SEALS (STOPPERS) Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p94 N89-13786 SEDIMENTS Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p6 N89-15020 SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322 SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118 Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727 Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116 Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-15604  The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818  Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p 156 N89-19819  SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY  Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p 145 N89-12396  SCHOOLS  Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p 185 N89-10522  Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p 193 N89-14684  SEALERS  Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p 113 N89-18608  SEALS (STOPPERS)  Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p 94 N89-13786  SEDIMENTS  Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p 6 N89-15020  SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS  An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p 103 A89-30771	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  SIGNAL RECEPTION	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322 SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727  Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116  ESIMPlifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated
scheduling p 120 N89-15578 A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p 156 N89-19819  SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p 145 N89-12396  SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p 185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p 193 N89-14684  SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p 113 N89-18608  SEALS (STOPPERS) Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p 94 N89-13786  SEDIMENTS Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p 6 N89-15020  SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p 103 A89-30771  SELF EXCITATION System identification test using active members	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  SIGNAL RECEPTION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322 SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118 Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727 Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116 Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project p 119 N89-10553 Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p193 N89-14684 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p113 N89-18608 SEALS (STOPPERS) Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p94 N89-13786 SEDIMENTS Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p6 N89-15020 SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p103 A89-30771 SELF EXCITATION System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p25 A89-30772	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planelary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  SIGNAL RECEPTION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030  SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323  SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324  SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322  SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473  SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727  Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116  Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project p 119 N89-10553  Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838  Study of the deveopment of on-board distributed
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p7 N89-19618 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p193 N89-14684 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p113 N89-18608 SEALS (STOPPERS) Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p94 N89-13786 SEDIMENTS Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p6 N89-15020 SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p103 A89-30771 SELF EXCITATION System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p25 A89-30772 SEMICONDUCTORS (MATERIALS)	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A19904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  SIGNAL RECEPTION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL REFLECTION Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322 SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727  Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116  Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project p 119 N89-10553  Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838  Study of the development of on-board distributed software systems using Ada Columbus [ESA-CR(P)-2651] p 119 N89-12255
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summany [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p193 N89-14684 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p113 N89-18608 SEALS (STOPPERS) Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p94 N89-13786 SEDIMENTS Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p 6 N89-15020 SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p103 A89-30771 SELF EXCITATION System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p25 A89-30772 SEMICONDUCTORS (MATERIALS) Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum - Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  SIGNAL RECEPTION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL REFLECTION Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIOS Disparity coding - An approach for stereo	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030  SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323  SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324  SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322  SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473  SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727  Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116  Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project p 119 N89-10553  Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838  Study of the deveopment of on-board distributed software systems using Ada Columbus [ESA-CR(P)-2651] First international Conference on Ada (R) Programming
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p193 N89-14684 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p113 N89-18608 SEALS (STOPPERS) Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p94 N89-13786 SEDIMENTS Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p6 N89-15020 SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p103 A89-30771 SELF EXCITATION System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1280] p25 A89-30772 SEMICONDUCTORS (MATERIALS) Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum - Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials [AIAA PAPER 89-0231]	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  SIGNAL RECEPTION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL REFLECTION Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIOS Disparity coding - An approach for stereo reconstruction p 102 A89-23537	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322 SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727  Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116  Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project p 119 N89-10553  Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838  Study of the development of on-board distributed software systems using Ada Columbus [ESA-CR(P)-2651] p 119 N89-12255
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p 156 N89-19819 SCHUEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p 145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p 185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p 193 N89-14684 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p 113 N89-18608 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p 113 N89-18608 SEALS (STOPPERS) Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p 94 N89-13786 SEDIMENTS Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p 6 N89-15020 SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p 103 A89-30771 SELF EXCITATION System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p 25 A89-30772 SEMICONDUCTORS (MATERIALS) Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials [AIAA PAPER 89-0231] p 3 A89-25198	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  SIGNAL RECEPTION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIOS Disparity coding An approach for stereo reconstruction p 102 A89-23537  SIGNAL TRANSMISSION	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030  SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323  SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324  SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322  SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473  SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727  Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116  Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project p 119 N89-10553  Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838  Study of the deveopment of on-board distributed software systems using Ada Columbus [ESA-CR(P)-2651] p 119 N89-12255  First international Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p193 N89-14684 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p113 N89-18608 SEALS (STOPPERS) Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p94 N89-13786 SEDIMENTS Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p6 N89-15020 SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p103 A89-30771 SELF EXCITATION System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p25 A89-30772 SEMICONDUCTORS (MATERIALS) Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials [AIAA PAPER 89-0231] p3 A89-25198 SENSITIVITY Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  SIGNAL RECEPTION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIOS Disparity coding An approach for stereo reconstruction p 102 A89-23537  SIGNAL TRANSMISSION	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030 SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323 SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324 SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322 SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473 SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727 Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116  Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project p 119 N89-10553  Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838  Study of the deveopment of on-board distributed software systems using Ada Columbus [ESA-CR(P)-2651] p 119 N89-10255  First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279 Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS)
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p7 N89-15604  The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p7 N89-19618  Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p156 N89-19819  SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY  Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p145 N89-12396  SCHOOLS  Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p193 N89-14684  SEALERS  Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-EP-222] p113 N89-18608  SEALS (STOPPERS)  Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p94 N89-13786  SEDIMENTS  Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p6 N89-15020  SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS  An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p103 A89-30771  SELF EXCITATION  System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p25 A89-30772  SEMICONDUCTORS (MATERIALS)  Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materiats [AIAA PAPER 89-0231] p3 A89-25198  SENSITIVITY  Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p61 N89-15111	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  SIGNAL RECEPTION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIOS Disparity coding An approach for stereo reconstruction p 102 A89-23537  SIGNAL TRANSMISSION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SILVER ZINC BATTERIES	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030  SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323  SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324  SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322  SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473  SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727  Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116  Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project p 119 N89-10553  Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838  Study of the deveopment of on-board distributed software systems using Ada Columbus [ESA-CR(P)-2651] p 119 N89-10255  First international Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16283  The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16283
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p193 N89-14684 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p113 N89-18608 SEALS (STOPPERS) Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p94 N89-13786 SEDIMENTS Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p6 N89-15020 SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p103 A89-30771 SELF EXCITATION System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1280] p25 A89-30772 SEMICONDUCTORS (MATERIALS) Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials [AIAA PAPER 89-0231] p3 A89-25198 SENSITIVITY Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p61 N89-15111 SENSORS Observability of a Bernoulli-Euler beam using PVF2 as	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  SIGNAL RECEPTION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIOS Disparity coding An approach for stereo reconstruction Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-20084  SIGNAL TRANSMISSION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-20194  SIGNAL TRANSMISSION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SILVER ZINC BATTERIES New application of silver-zinc batteries for orbiting	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030  SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323  SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324  SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322  SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473  SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727  Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116  Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project p 119 N89-10553  Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838  Study of the deveopment of on-board distributed software systems using Ada Columbus [ESA-CR(P)-2651] p 119 N89-10553  First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1  [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16283  The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16283  Rational's experience using Ada for very large
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p7 N89-19618 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p193 N89-14684 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TP-222] p113 N89-14664 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p113 N89-18608 SEALS (STOPPERS) Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p94 N89-13786 SEDIMENTS Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p6 N89-15020 SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p103 A89-30771 SELF EXCITATION System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p25 A89-30772 SEMICONDUCTORS (MATERIALS) Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum-Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials [AIAA PAPER 89-0231] p3 A89-25198 SENSITIVITY Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p61 N89-15111 SENSORS Observability of a Bernoulli-Euler beam using PVF2 as a distributed sensor p15 A89-11675	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  SIGNAL RECEPTION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIOS Disparity coding - An approach for stereo reconstruction p 102 A89-23537  SIGNAL TRANSMISSION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SILVER ZINC BATTERIES New application of silver-zinc batteries for orbiting spacecraft SIMULATION	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030  SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323  SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324  SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322  SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473  SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727  Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116  Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project p 119 N89-10553  Program of research in structures and dynamics [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838  Study of the deveopment of on-board distributed software systems using Ada Columbus [ESA-CR(P)-2651]  First international Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1  [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16283  The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16283
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p193 N89-14684 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p113 N89-18608 SEALS (STOPPERS) Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p94 N89-13786 SEDIMENTS Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p6 N89-15020 SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p103 A89-30771 SELF EXCITATION System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p25 A89-30772 SEMICONDUCTORS (MATERIALS) Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum - Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials [AIAA PAPER 89-0231] p3 A89-25198 SENSITIVITY Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p61 N89-15111 SENSORS Observability of a Bernoulli-Euler beam using PVF2 as a distributed sensor p15 A89-11675 Optical sensors for relative trajectory control	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  SIGNAL RECEPTION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIOS Disparity coding An approach for stereo reconstruction p 128 N89-20084  SIGNAL TRANSMISSION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL TRANSMISSION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL TRANSMISSION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SILVER ZINC BATTERIES New application of silver-zinc batteries for orbiting spacecraft p 67 A89-15275	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030  SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323  SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324  SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322  SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473  SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727  Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques  [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116  Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project  p 119 N89-10533  Program of research in structures and dynamics  [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10538  Study of the deveopment of on-board distributed software systems using Ada Columbus  [ESA-CR(P)-2651] p 119 N89-10553  First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1  [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279  Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS)  p 121 N89-16284  Rational's experience using Ada for very large systems  p 121 N89-16284  Rational's experience using Ada for very large systems  p 121 N89-16284  Rational's experience using Ada for very large systems  p 121 N89-16289
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p7 N89-19618 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p193 N89-14684 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p113 N89-18608 SEALS (STOPPERS) Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p94 N89-13786 SEDIMENTS Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p94 N89-15020 SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p103 A89-30771 SELF EXCITATION System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p25 A89-30772 SEMICONDUCTORS (MATERIALS) Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum - Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials [AIAA PAPER 89-0231] p3 A89-25198 SENSITIVITY Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p61 N89-15111 SENSORS Observability of a Bernoulli-Euler beam using PVF2 as a distributed sensor p15 A89-11675 Optical sensors for relative trajectory control p8 A89-24477 Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  SIGNAL RECEPTION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL REFLECTION Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SIGNAL TRANSMISSION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL TRANSMISSION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SILVER ZINC BATTERIES New application of silver-zinc batteries for orbiting spacecraft p 67 A89-15275  SIMULATION An efficient simulation environment for space power generation systems	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030  SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323  SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324  SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322  SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473  SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727  Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques  [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116  Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project  p 119 N89-10553  Program of research in structures and dynamics  [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10838  Study of the deveopment of on-board distributed software systems using Ada Columbus  [ESA-CR(P)-2651] p 119 N89-10553  First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1  [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279  Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS)  p 121 N89-16283  The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16284  Rational's experience using Ada for very large systems p 121 N89-16290  Analysis and specification tools in relation to the APSE p 122 N89-16290  Some design constraints required for the use of generic
A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p7 N89-15604 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p156 N89-19819 SCHLIEREN PHOTOGRAPHY Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1: Executive summary [NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p145 N89-12396 SCHOOLS Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F [NASA-EP-223] p185 N89-10522 Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p193 N89-14684 SEALERS Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-100345] p113 N89-18608 SEALS (STOPPERS) Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly [NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p94 N89-13786 SEDIMENTS Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p6 N89-15020 SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p103 A89-30771 SELF EXCITATION System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p25 A89-30772 SEMICONDUCTORS (MATERIALS) Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum - Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials [AIAA PAPER 89-0231] p3 A89-25198 SENSITIVITY Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis [NASA-TM-101517] p61 N89-15111 SENSORS Observability of a Bernoulli-Euler beam using PVF2 as a distributed sensor p15 A89-11675 Optical sensors for relative trajectory control	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  SHAPES Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084  SHEAR STRAIN A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  SHELLS (STRUCTURAL FORMS) Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p 33 N89-19334  SHOCK WAVES A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005  SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENTS A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  SIDELOBE REDUCTION Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739  SIGNAL PROCESSING Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  SIGNAL RECEPTION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIOS Disparity coding An approach for stereo reconstruction p 128 N89-20084  SIGNAL TRANSMISSION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL TRANSMISSION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SIGNAL TRANSMISSION Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  SILVER ZINC BATTERIES New application of silver-zinc batteries for orbiting spacecraft p 67 A89-15275	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in microgravity p6 N89-15030  SNAP  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323  SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 70 A89-15324  SNAP 10A  A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program with current requirements p 70 A89-15322  SOCIAL FACTORS  Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups [AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473  SOFTWARE ENGINEERING  The NASA information system life-cycle transition management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118  Automating the identification of structural model parameters  [AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727  Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques  [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116  Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project  p 119 N89-10533  Program of research in structures and dynamics  [NASA-CR-183191] p 28 N89-10538  Study of the deveopment of on-board distributed software systems using Ada Columbus  [ESA-CR(P)-2651] p 119 N89-10553  First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1  [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279  Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS)  p 121 N89-16284  Rational's experience using Ada for very large systems  p 121 N89-16284  Rational's experience using Ada for very large systems  p 121 N89-16284  Rational's experience using Ada for very large systems  p 121 N89-16289

SOFTWARE TOOLS SUBJECT INDEX

Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European	Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems	Thermal distortion analysis of the Space Station solar
Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122 N89-16305	[NASA-TM-101341] p 82 N89-10122	dynamic concentrator p 72 A89-15341
Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience	Advanced planar array development for space station [NASA-CR-179372] p 82 N89-10407	Solar Concentrator Advanced Development program update p. 72 A89,15342
with a kernel operating system interface set	PV modules for ground testing	update p 72 A89-15342 Advanced space solar dynamic receivers
p 123 N89-16319	[NASA-CR-179476] p 82 N89-11315	p 72 A89-15343
Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada software components for real-time embedded system	Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a space	Space Station battery system design and development
applications p 123 N89-16320	station split-blanket solar array	p 74 A89-15378
Some design constraints required for the assembly of	[NASA-TM-101452] p 31 N89-15438 SOLAR BLANKETS	A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space Station power systems p 75 A89-15381
software components: The incorporation of atomic abstract	Status of Advanced Photovoltaic Solar Array program	Station power systems p 75 A89-15381 Advanced sensible heat solar receiver for space
types into generically structured abstract types	p 69 A89-15305	power p 77 A89-15415
p 124 N89-16331 The TAVERNS emulator: An Ada simulation of the space	SOLAR CELLS	Ray tracing optical analysis of offset solar collector for
station data communications network and software	High-voltage solar cell modules in simulated	Space Station solar dynamic system p 77 A89-15416
development environment p 126 N89-16366	low-earth-orbit plasma p 65 A89-11122 Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design	Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on Space Flyer Unit p 77 A89-15418
A study of MAPSE extensions p 126 N89-16372	p 68 A89-15297	Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a
Artificial intelligence and the space station software	Space solar cells - The moving target satellite power	standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a
support environment p 126 N89-16374	systems evolution p 69 A89-15302	solar-dynamic power system
Controls and guidance: Space p 63 N89-18402 SOFTWARE TOOLS	Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel	(IAF PAPER 88-209) p 78 A89-17727
An integrated and modular digital modeling approach	[IAF PAPER 88-271] p 78 A89-17752	Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems
for the Space Station electrical power system	Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113	[IAF PAPER 88-221] p 135 A89-17730 Status of the Space Station power system
development p 68 A89-15298	Advanced planar array development for space station	p 79 A89-23281
Expert system structures for fault detection in	[NASA-CR-179372] p 82 N89-10407	Dynamic power conversion cycle component
spaceborne power systems p 114 A89-15347 Automation of spacecraft power electronics design	InP homojunction solar cell performance on the LIPS	demonstrations
p 73 A89-15365	3 flight experiment	[SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899
An efficient simulation environment for space power	[NASA-TM-101390] p 83 N89-12123 Issues and opportunities in space photovoltaics	Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system
generation systems p 9 A89-15371	[NASA-TM-101425] p 84 N89-15171	for terrestrial power generation p 80 A89-29112 Evaluation of alternative phase change materials for
Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using	A microprocessor-based solar cell parameter	energy storage in solar dynamic applications
computer-aided engineering techniques	measurement system	p 80 A89-29114
[ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116 OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop	[AD-A200227] p 85 N89-17348	Space deployable membrane concentrators for solar
(NASA-CP-10013) p 10 N89-11407	Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487	dynamic power systems p 80 A89-29115
KAM (Knowledge Acquisition Module): A tool to simplify	SOLAR COLLECTORS	The development of an advanced generic solar dynamic heat receiver thermal model p 80 A89-29117
the knowledge acquisition process p 120 N89-15555	An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride	Technology update - Solar dynamic organic Rankine
GSFC Ada programming guidelines	direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245	cycle power system p 80 A89-29118
p 123 N89-16311 A risk management approach to CAIS development	Experimental evaluation of a solar thermophotovoltaic	Photovoltaic power modules for NASA's manned Space
p 123 N89-16315	energy conversion module p 68 A89-15296	Station p 81 A89-29122
The CAIS 2 Project p 123 N89-16318	Thermal distortion analysis of the Space Station solar dynamic concentrator p 72 A89-15341	The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective
Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada	Solar Concentrator Advanced Development program	[NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117
software components for real-time embedded system	update p 72 A89-15342	Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems
applications p 123 N89-16320	Advanced sensible heat solar receiver for space	[NASA-TM-101341] p 82 N89-10122
First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station,	power p 77 A89-15415	Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System
volume 2	Ray tracing optical analysis of offset solar collector for Space Station solar dynamic system p 77 A89-15416	concept development
[NASA-TM-101202] p 124 N89-16326	Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a	[NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant
A study of MAPSE extensions p 126 N89-16372	standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a	lunar base systems study task 3.3
Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL)	solar-dynamic power system	[NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829
p 126 N89-16373 SOI (SEMICONDUCTORS)	[IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727	The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine
High-temperature silicon-on-insulator electronics for	The effect of the near earth micrometeoroid environment on a highly reflective mirror surface	system: Conceptual design
space nuclear power systems - Requirements and	[AIAA PAPER 88-0026] p 159 A89-17939	[NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 Power systems facility
feasibility p 132 A89-11354	Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth	[NASA-TM-101447] p 84 N89-14247
SOLAR ARRAYS	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr.	Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study
High-voltage solar cell modules in simulated low-earth-orbit plasma p 65 A89-11122	10-14, 1988 p 80 A89-29111	[NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224
Space solar cells - The moving target satellite power	Space deployable membrane concentrators for solar dynamic power systems p 80 A89-29115	SOLAR ENERGY
systems evolution p 69 A89-15302	dynamic power systems p 80 A89-29115 Advanced solar receivers for space power	Energy supply for space flight [DGLR PAPER 87-074] p 132 A89-10488
Contamination induced degradation of solar array	p 137 A89-29116	DGLH PAPER 87-074] p 132 A89-10488 SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION
performance p 69 A89-15307		
	Space Station solar concentrator development	Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth
Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation	p 81 A89-29119	Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr.
environments p 70 A89-15309	p 81 A89-29119 The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 p. 80 A89-29111
	p 81 A89-29119 The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 p 80 A89-29111 Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system
environments p 70 A89-15309 Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft p 71 A89-15332 Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station	p 81 A89-29119 The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. p. 80 A89-29111  Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p. 80 A89-29112
environments p 70 A89-15309 Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft p 71 A89-15332 Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15338	p 81 A89-29119 The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 p80 A89-29111 Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p80 A89-29112 Space research and technology base overview D4 N89-11765
environments p 70 A89-15309 Autonomous electrical power subsystem for p 71 A89-15332 Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15338 Space Station photovoltaic power module design	p 81 A89-29119 The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. p. 80 A89-29111 Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system proterrestrial power generation p. 80 A89-29112 Space research and technology base overview p. 4 N89-11765 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant
environments p 70 A89-15309 Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft p 71 A89-15332 Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-1538 Space Station photovoltaic power module design p 74 A89-15376	p 81 A89-29119 The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. p. 80 A89-29111 Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p. 80 A89-29112 Space research and technology base overview p. 4 N89-11765 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p.71 A89-15338 Space Station photovoltaic power module design p.74 A89-15376 Space Station solar array design and development	p 81 A89-29119 The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 p. 80 A99-29111 Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p. 80 A89-29112 Space research and technology base overview p. 4 N89-11765 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p. 84 N89-13629
environments p 70 A89-15309 Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft p 71 A89-15332 Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15338 Space Station photovoltaic power module design p 74 A89-15376 Space Station solar array design and development p 74 A89-15380	p 81 A89-29119 The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 p. 80 A99-29111 Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p. 80 A89-29112 Space research and technology base overview p. 4 N89-11765 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p. 84 N89-13829 SOLAR FLARES
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p.71 A89-15338 Space Station photovoltaic power module design p.74 A89-15376 Space Station solar array design and development	P 81 A89-29119 The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346]	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. p. 80. A89-2911. Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p. 80. A89-29112. Space research and technology base overview p. 4. N89-11765. Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3. [NASA-CR-172086] p. 84. N89-13829. SOLAR FLARES.  High-energy facility development plan.
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft p 71 A89-15302  Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15382  Space Station photovoltaic power module design p 74 A89-15376  Space Station solar array design and development p 74 A89-15380  A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space	p 81 A89-29119 The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. p. 80 A89-29112 Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system p. 80 A89-29112 Space research and technology base overview p. 4 N89-1765 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p. 84 N89-13629 SOLAR FLARES High-energy facility development plan p. 144 A89-28125
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p.71 A89-15332  Space Station photovoltaic power module design p.74 A89-15376  Space Station solar array design and development p.74 A89-15380  A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space Station power systems p.75 A89-15381  Stability considerations for the resonant power processor interfaces in the Space Station application	p 81 A89-29119 The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224 SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 p. 80 A99-29111 Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p. 80 A89-29112 Space research and technology base overview p. 4 N89-11765 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p. 84 N89-13629 SOLAR FLARES  High-energy facility development plan p. 144 A89-28125 SOLAR GENERATORS
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft p 71 A89-15302  Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15382  Space Station photovoltaic power module design p 74 A89-15376  Space Station solar array design and development p 74 A89-15380  A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space Station power systems p 75 A89-15381  Stability considerations for the resonant power processor interfaces in the Space Station application p 75 A89-15386	p 81 A89-29119 The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 p. 80 A99-29111 Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p. 80 A89-29112 Space research and technology base overview p. 4 N89-11765 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p. 84 N89-13829  SOLAR FLARES High-energy facility development plan p. 144 A89-28125  SOLAR GENERATORS Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15338 Space Station photovoltaic power module design p 74 A89-15376 Space Station solar array design and development p 74 A89-15380 A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space Station power systems p 75 A89-15381 Stability considerations for the resonant power processor interfaces in the Space Station application p 75 A89-15366 Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems	p 81 A89-29119 The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. p. 80. A89-29112 Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p. 80. A89-29112 Space research and technology base overview p. 4. N89-11765 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p. 84. N89-13829 SOLAR FLARES High-energy facility development plan p. 144. A89-28125 SOLAR GENERATORS Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem:— for spacecraft Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p. 71 A89-15338 Space Station photovoltaic power module design p. 74 A89-15376 Space Station solar array design and development p. 74 A89-15380 A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space Station power systems p. 75 A89-15381 Stability considerations for the resonant power processor interfaces in the Space Station application p. 75 A89-15386 Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems [IAF PAPER 88-221] p. 135 A89-17730	P 81 A89-29119 The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 p. 80 A99-29111 Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p. 80 A89-29112 Space research and technology base overview p. 4 N89-11765 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p. 84 N89-13829  SOLAR FLARES High-energy facility development plan p. 144 A89-28125  SOLAR GENERATORS Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on Space Flyer Unit p. 77 A89-15418 A new Space Station power system p. 136 A89-20016
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft p 71 A89-15309 Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15332 Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15338 Space Station photovoltaic power module design p 74 A89-15376 Space Station solar array design and development p 74 A89-15380 A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space Station power systems p 75 A89-15381 Stability considerations for the resonant power processor interfaces in the Space Station application p 75 A89-15386 Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems [IAF PAPER 88-221] p 135 A89-17730 Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators  [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821  Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station  [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933  Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study  [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations  [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502  Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209  Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space p 66 A89-15211	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. p.80. A89-29112 Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p.80. A89-29112 Space research and technology base overview p.4. N89-11765 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 INASA-CR-172086] p.84. N89-13829 SOLAR FLARES High-energy facility development plan p.144. A89-28125 SOLAR GENERATORS Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on Space Flyer Unit p.77. A89-15418 A new Space Station power system p.136. A89-20016 Solar engineering - 1988: Proceedings of the Tenth
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft p 71 A89-15302  Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15338  Space Station photovoltaic power module design p 74 A89-15376  Space Station solar array design and development p 74 A89-15380  A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space Station power systems p 75 A89-15381  Stability considerations for the resonant power processor interfaces in the Space Station application p 75 A89-15386  Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems [IAF PAPER 88-221] p 135 A89-17730  Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel [IAF PAPER 88-271] p 78 A89-17752	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the marined space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space p 66 A89-15211 An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. p.80. A89-29112 Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p.80. A89-29112 Space research and technology base overview p.4. N89-11765 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 INASA-CR-172086] p.84. N89-13829 SOLAR FLARES High-energy facility development plan p.144. A89-28125 SOLAR GENERATORS Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on Space Flyer Unit A new Space Station power system p.136. A89-20016 Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr.
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft p 71 A89-15309 Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15332 Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15338 Space Station photovoltaic power module design p 74 A89-15376 Space Station solar array design and development p 74 A89-15380 A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space Station power systems p 75 A89-15381 Stability considerations for the resonant power processor interfaces in the Space Station application p 75 A89-15386 Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems [IAF PAPER 88-221] p 135 A89-17730 Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space p 66 A89-15211 An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988  Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p 80 A89-29112  Space research and technology base overview p 4 N89-11765  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  SOLAR FLARES  High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  SOLAR GENERATORS  Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on Space Flyer Unit p 77 A89-15418  A new Space Station power system p 136 A89-20016  Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 p 80 A89-29111
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft p 71 A89-15302 Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15388 Space Station photovoltaic power module design p 74 A89-15376 Space Station solar array design and development p 74 A89-15380 A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space Station power systems p 75 A89-15381 Stability considerations for the resonant power processor interfaces in the Space Station application p 75 A89-15366 Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems p 135 A89-17730 Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel [IAF PAPER 88-221] p 78 A89-17752 Investigation of the effects of a jet and thermal radiation	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space p 66 A89-15211 An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245 Space Station power system requirements	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. A89-29112  Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation pt. 80 A89-29112  Space research and technology base overview pt. A89-29112  Space research and technology base overview pt. A89-29112  Space research and technology base overview pt. A89-1765  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] pt. A89-13629  SOLAR FLARES  High-energy facility development plan pt. A89-28125  SOLAR GENERATORS  Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on Space Flyer Unit pt. A new Space Station power system pt. A89-20016  Solar engineering 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. A89-29111  Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft p 71 A89-15302  Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15338  Space Station photovoltaic power module design p 74 A89-15376  Space Station solar array design and development p 74 A89-15380  A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space Station power systems p 75 A89-15381  Stability considerations for the resonant power processor interfaces in the Space Station application p 75 A89-15386  Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems p 135 A89-17730  Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel [IAF PAPER 88-221] p 78 A89-17752 Investigation of the effects of a jet and thermal radiation from an electrorocket engine on a spacecraft solar array p 174 A89-18449  Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space p 66 A89-15211 An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245 Space Station power system requirements	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988  Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p 80 A89-29112  Space research and technology base overview p 4 N89-11765  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  SOLAR FLARES  High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  SOLAR GENERATORS  Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on Space Flyer Unit p 77 A89-15418  A new Space Station power system p 136 A89-20016  Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 p 80 A89-29111
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft p 71 A89-15322 Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15338 Space Station photovoltaic power module design p 74 A89-15376 Space Station solar array design and development p 74 A89-15380 A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space Station power systems p 75 A89-15381 Stability considerations for the resonant power processor interfaces in the Space Station application p 75 A89-1730  Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems [IAF PAPER 88-221] p 135 A89-17730 Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel [IAF PAPER 88-271] p 178 A89-17730 Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel [IAF PAPER 88-271] p 178 A89-17752 Investigation of the effects of a jet and thermal radiation from an electrorocket engine on a spacecraft solar array p 174 A89-18449 Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators  [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821  Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station  [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933  Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study  [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations  [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502  Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209  Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space p 66 A89-15211  An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245  Space Station power system requirements p 68 A89-15295  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15300	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 p. 80 A89-29112  Solar Beneration p. 80 A89-29112  Space research and technology base overview p. 4 N89-11765  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  INASA-CR-172086 p. 84 N89-13829  SOLAR FLARES  High-energy facility development plan p. 144 A89-28125  SOLAR GENERATORS  Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on Space Flyer Unit p. 77 A89-15418  A new Space Station power system p. 136 A89-2016  Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 p. 80 A89-29111  Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p. 80 A89-29113
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space p 66 A89-15211 An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245 Space Station power system requirements p 68 A89-15295 Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15300 Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. p. 80 A 89-29112  Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p. 80 A 89-29112  Space research and technology base overview p. 4 N89-11765  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p. 84 N89-13829  SOLAR FLARES  High-energy facility development plan p. 144 A 89-28125  SOLAR GENERATORS  Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on Space Flyer Unit p. 77 A 89-15418  A new Space Station power system p. 136 A 89-20016  Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988  Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p. 80 A 89-29113  SOLAR INSTRUMENTS  High-energy facility development plan p. 144 A 89-28125
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space p 66 A89-15211 An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245 Space Station power system requirements p 68 A89-15255 Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15300 Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications p 69 A89-15301	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988  Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p 80 A89-29112  Space research and technology base overview p 4 N89-11765  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  INASA-CR-172086 p p 84 N89-13629  SOLAR FLARES  High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  SOLAR GENERATORS  Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on Space Flyer Unit p 77 A89-15418  A new Space Station power system p 136 A89-20016  Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988  Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29111  Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  SOLAR INSTRUMENTS  High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators  [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821  Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station  [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933  Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study  [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations  [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502  Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209  Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space p 66 A89-15211  An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245  Space Station power system requirements p 68 A89-15295  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15300  Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications  Autonomous electrical power subsystem — for	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988  Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p 80 A89-29112  Space research and technology base overview p 4 N89-11765  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13629  SOLAR FLARES  High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  SOLAR GENERATORS  Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on Space Flyer Unit p 77 A89-15418  A new Space Station power system  Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 p 80 A89-29111  Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  SOLAR INSTRUMENTS  High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  SOLAR PHYSICS  Introduction to the space environment Book
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space p 66 A89-15211 An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245 Space Station power system requirements p 68 A89-15245 Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15300 Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications p 69 A89-15301 Autonomous electrical power subsystem for 59acecraft p 71 A89-15332	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Instruments  High-energy facility development plan pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Instruments  High-energy facility development plan pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, 2017  Solar Instruments  High-energy facility development plan pt. 489-28125  Solar Physics  Introduction to the space environment Book pt. 160 A89-22775
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft p 71 A89-15302  Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15338  Space Station photovoltaic power module design p 74 A89-15376  Space Station solar array design and development p 74 A89-15380  A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space Station power systems p 75 A89-15381  Stability considerations for the resonant power processor interfaces in the Space Station application p 75 A89-15386  Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems [IAF PAPER 88-221] p 135 A89-17730  Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel [IAF PAPER 88-271] p 78 A89-17752  Investigation of the effects of a jet and thermal radiation from an electrorocket engine on a spacecraft solar array p 174 A89-18449  Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296  Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators  [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821  Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station  [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933  Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study  [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations  [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502  Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209  Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space p 66 A89-15211  An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245  Space Station power system requirements p 68 A89-15295  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15300  Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications  Autonomous electrical power subsystem — for	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988  Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p 80 A89-29112  Space research and technology base overview p 4 N89-11765  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13629  SOLAR FLARES  High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  SOLAR GENERATORS  Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on Space Flyer Unit p 77 A89-15418  A new Space Station power system p 136 A89-20016  Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29111  Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  SOLAR INSTRUMENTS High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  SOLAR PHYSICS Introduction to the space environment Book p 160 A89-22775
environments Autonomous electrical power subsystem	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators  [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821  Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station  [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933  Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224  SOLAR DYNAMIC POWER SYSTEMS  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations  [DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502  Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and experimental studies p 65 A89-15199  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209  Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space p 66 A89-15211  An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245  Space Station power system requirements  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15300  Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications p 69 A89-15301  Autonomous electrical power subsystem for spacecraft p 7 A89-15322  Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station	Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Instruments  High-energy facility development plan pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Instruments  High-energy facility development plan pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr. 10-14, 1988 pt. 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, 2016  Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, 2017  Solar Instruments  High-energy facility development plan pt. 489-28125  Solar Physics  Introduction to the space environment Book pt. 160 A89-22775

A new Space Station power system	Advanced Technology Space Station studies at Langley Research Center	Object oriented studies into artificial space debris p 166 N89-15572
p 136 A89-20016 SOLAR RADIATION	(AAS PAPER 87-525) p 133 A89-12696	Orbital space debris
A knowledge-based load forecasting and management	China advances in space p 172 A89-17275 Law aboard the Space Station p 190 A89-19390	[GPO-88-188] p 193 NB9-17614  SPACE ENVIRONMENT SIMULATION
technique for Space Station power systems p 115 A89-15383	Space robot for Japan's orbit	Flight loading and its experimental simulation for future
A CAD method for the determination of free molecule	[AIAA PAPER 88-5003] p 100 A89-20653	spacecraft systems [DGLR PAPER 87-125] p 170 A89-10532
aerodynamic and solar radiation forces and moments	Soviet Union to broaden commercial space activities p 175 A89-21400	Dynamic simulation, an indispensable tool in the
[AIAA PAPER 89-0455] p 160 A89-25372 The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program	The OUTPOST concept - A market driven commercial	construction and operation of future orbital systems [DGLR PAPER 87-127] p 170 A89-10534
p 163 N89-12589	platform in orbit   AIAA PAPER 89-0729   p 3 A89-25552	[DGLR PAPER 87-127] p 170 A89-10534 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for
The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal	Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei,	compatibility in space
structural model p 38 N89-12613 SOLAR REFLECTORS	Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers p 190 A89-26376	[SAE PAPER 871716] p 156 A89-10595 Langley Research Center resources and needs for
Experimental evaluation of a solar thermophotovoltaic	Economics and rationale for material processing using	manned space operations simulation
energy conversion module p 68 A89-15296	free-flying platforms p 3 A89-26386 Economics and technology in U.S. space policy	[SAE PAPER 871724] p 96 A89-10596 Space simulation using computer generated imagery
Active accuracy adjustment of reflectors through the change of element boundary	Book p 191 A89-29150	[SAE PAPER 871907] p 8 A89-10597
[AIAA PAPER 89-1332] p 89 A89-30809	Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space	High-voltage solar cell modules in simulated tow-earth-orbit plasma p 65 A89-11122
SOLAR SAILS Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital	operations [DE88-015119] p.81 N89-10106	The behavior of outgassed materials in thermal
correction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163	Growth requirements for multidiscipline research and	vacuums p 157 A89-11197 High voltage breakdown in the space environment
SOLAR SIMULATORS	development on the evolutionary space station [NASA-TM-101497] p 137 N89-11780	p 76 A89-15405
Fifteenth Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space Through Testing	A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments	A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space Station maintenance and logistics operations
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582	under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040	[AIAA PAPER 88-4753] p 150 A89-18328
SOLAR SYSTEM The civil space program: An investment in America -	Model of a geostationary regional transportation	Preliminary experiments of atomic oxygen generation
An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-121/5	company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout	for space environmental testing p 160 A89-23976 BIOSPHERE II - Design of a closed, manned terrestrial
Pathfinder: Humans in space p 185 N89-11764 Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station	Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary	ecosystem
p 5 N89-15002	transportation company (GRET)	[SAE PAPER 881096] p 184 A89-27890 Fluence equivalency of monoenergetic and
Experimental constraints on the origin of chondrules	[ILR-MITT-208] p 148 N89-19330  SPACE COMMUNICATION	nonmonoenergetic irradiation of thermal control coatings
SOLAR THERMAL ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS	Communication and data processing	p 111 A89-30045 Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic
Experimental evaluation of a solar thermophotovoltaic	[DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490 Space Station-based deep-space optical communication	testing of flexible spacecraft structures
energy conversion module p 68 A89-15296 SOLAR WIND	experiments p 88 A89-15796	[AIAA PAPER 89-1194] p 23 A89-30684
Introduction to the space environment Book	Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications	A hypervelocity launcher for simulated large fragment space debris impacts at 10 km/s
p 160 A89-22775 An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates	[AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140	[AIAA PAPER 89-1345] p 161 A89-30820
[AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440	Data interfaces to the Space Station information system p 117 A89-20109	Fifteenth Space Simulation Conference: Support the Highway to Space Through Testing
Electric fields in earth orbital space	Space robotics in Japan	[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582
SOLID MECHANICS	[AIAA PAPER 88-5005] p 100 A89-20655 Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station	The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite
Program of research in structures and dynamics	communications design p 180 A89-26775	materials
CONDES	ISAAC: Inflatable Satellite of an Antenna Array for	[NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385 SPACE ERECTABLE STRUCTURES
Oscillations of a satellite-probe tethered with an	Communications, volume 6 [NASA-CR-184704] p 90 N89-18412	A study on ground testing method for large deployment
inextensible cable in an inhomogeneous atmosphere p 171 A89-12738	SPACE DEBRIS	antenna p 12 A89-10541 Large space structures - Structural concepts and
SORET COEFFICIENT	Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106	materials
Kinetic of the Soret effect and its measurement under microgravity conditions p 191 A89-26390	Man-made space debris - Data needed for rational	[SAE PAPER 872429] p 13 A89-10648
SOUNDING ROCKETS	decision p 157 A89-12107 Space pollution p 157 A89-12108	Analysis and test of a space truss foldable hinge p 15 A89-11692
The measured and predicted micro-g EURECA environment	Prevention of orbital debris p 157 A89-12109	Inflatable, space-rigidized antenna reflectors - Flight
[IAF PAPER 88-341] p 174 A89-17778	Environmental pollution of outer space, in particular of the geostationary orbit p 157 A89-12110	experiment definition {IAF PAPER 88-049} p 88 A89-17651
SOVIET SPACECRAFT The Soviet manned space program Book	Current U.S. initiatives to control space debris	Experimental system for microwave power transmission
p 175 A89-22265	p 157 A89-12111 Space surveillance - The SMART catalog	from space to earth [IAF PAPER 88-218] p 78 A89-17729
Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851 SPACE ADAPTATION SYNDROME	(AAS PAPER 87-450) p 158 A89-12659	Concept of inflatable elements supported by truss
Spacelah 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23:	Modelling untrackable orbital debris associated with a	structure for reflector application [IAF PAPER 88-274] p 18 A89-17754
Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for	tracked space debris cloud (AAS PAPER 87-472) p 158 A89-12670	The techniques of manned on-orbit assembly
space adaptation syndrome [NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-15517	The effects of eccentricity on the evolution of an orbiting	p 152 A89-26382 On the Orbiter based construction of the Space Station
SPACE BASED BADAR	debris cloud [AAS PAPER 87-473] p 158 A89-12671	and associated dynamics p 152 A89-26383
Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power system p 71 A89-15327	The orbital debris issue - A status report	Prototype space erectable radiator system ground test article development
Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne	[IAF PAPER 88-519] p 158 A89-17846 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made	[SAE PAPER 881066] p 36 A89-27863
CDACE BASES	debris	Space deployable membrane concentrators for solar
High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from	[IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris	dynamic power systems p 80 A89-29115 Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive
space power systems p 35 A89-15207 Gateway: An earth orbiting transportation node	removal	structure
[NASA-CR-184751] p 139 N89-17612	[IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860 Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites	[AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768 Vibration characteristics and shape control of adaptive
SPACE CAPSULES  Rationale and requirements for the Multi-Role Capsule	and space debris	planar truss structures
p 177 A89-29404	[MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] p 176 A89-22891 Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448	[AIAA PAPER 89-1288] p 25 A89-30770 Space station erectable manipulator placement
Multi-Role Capsule system description p 4 A89-29405	Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding on the Orbital	system
Multi-Role Capsule operations p 153 A89-29406	Maneuvering Vehicle	[NASA-CASE-MSC-21096-1] p 105 N89-12621 SPACE EXPLORATION
The re-entry environment of the Multi-Role Capsule p 137 A89-29407	[AIAA PAPER 89-0495] p 20 AB9-25404 A hypervelocity launcher for simulated large fragment	Problems in space exploration Russian book
SPACE COLONIES	space debris impacts at 10 km/s	p 171 A89-10719
Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups	[AIAA PAPER 89-1345] p 161 A89-30820 Characterizing the damage potential of ricochet debris	Space research and policy in the upcoming decades p 171 A89-13700
[AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473 Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars	due to an oblique hypervelocity impact	Applications of high temperature chemistry to space
p 1/9 N89-1911/	[AIAA PAPER 89-1410] p 162 A89-30882 Design of a secondary debris containment shield for	research p 158 A89-13936 A transportation system for routine visits to Mars
SPACE COMMERCIALIZATION  Legal aspects of international competition in provision	large space structures	[AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195
of launch services 0 171 A89-12113	[AIAA PAPER 89-1412] p 27 A89-30884 Simulation of the effects of the orbital debris environment	An analysis of possible advanced space strategies featuring the role of space resource utilization
International legal aspects of commercialization of private enterprise space activities p 171 A89-12118	on spacecraft p 163 N89-12607	[IAF PAPER 88-587] p 135 A89-17861
busare eurerbuse shace activities business		

SPACE FLIGHT SUBJECT INDEX

		CODDECT MADEX
Space robot for Japan's orbit	SPACE LAW	Space logistics - Switzerland accepts the challenge
[AIAA PAPER 88-5003] p 100 A89-20653 Air Force space automation and robotics - An artificial	Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space, 30th, Brighton,	p 153 A89-28272
intelligence assessment	England, Oct. 10-17, 1987, Proceedings	Superfluid Helium Tanker (SFHT) study
[AIAA PAPER 88-5006] p 101 A89-20656	p 187 A89-12102 Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through	[NASA-CR-172116] p 180 N89-18518 SPACE MAINTENANCE
Pathfinder: Humans in space p 185 N89-11764	international cooperation p 187 A89-12104	The role of LSAR in long term space operations and
Issues and opportunities in space photovoltaics	Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space	space maintenance support Logistic Support Analysis
[NASA-TM-101425] p 84 N89-15171	regarding debris p 187 A89-12106	Record
Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned	Man-made space debris - Data needed for rational	[AIAA PAPER 88-4718] p 129 A89-18300
planetary missions and to provide a testbed for	decision p 157 A89-12107 Space pollution p 157 A89-12108	Artificial intelligence application to space logistics
technological development	Space pollution p 157 A89-12108 Prevention of orbital debris p 157 A89-12109	[AIAA PAPER 88-4754] p 99 A89-18329
[NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933	Current U.S. initiatives to control space debris	Real-time simulation of the Space Station mobile service center p 99 A89-19566
Design of a fast crew transfer vehicle to Mars	p 157 A89-12111	Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and
[NASA-CR-184713] p 139 N89-15968 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical	Legal aspects of international competition in provision	equipment
report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results	of launch services p 171 A89-12113	[SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216
[NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707	International legal aspects of commercialization of private enterprise space activities p 171 A89-12118	Using Ada to implement the operations management
Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and	private enterprise space activities p 171 A89-12118  The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and	system in a community of experts p 125 N89-16353 SPACE MANUFACTURING
program plan	the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in	Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space
[NASA-TM-100999] p 108 NB9-18045 Living and working in space p 186 NB9-18379	outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS	travel p 188 A89-17274
Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379 The dream of a nation p 194 N89-18386	p 65 A89-12128	In-space technology experiments program: InSTEP
The space station p 194 N89-18389	The orbital debris issue - A status report [IAF PAPER 88-519] p 158 A89-17846	P 4 N89-11766
SPACE FLIGHT	Law aboard the Space Station p 190 A89-19390	The versatility of a truss mounted mobile transporter for in-space construction
Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal	U.S. space policy. II p 190 A89-21402	[NASA-TM-101514] p 106 N89-13487
Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports	A sustainable rationale for manned space flight	SPACE MISSIONS
p 169 A89-10484 Space-flight perspectives - Guiding principles for	p 191 A89-31554	The safety plan for Spacelab mission D-2
technological research and development	Towards a ban on nuclear power in earth orbit	[DGLR PAPER 87-139] p 169 A89-10499
[DGLR PAPER 87-071] p 1 A89-10486	p 191 A89-31556 Agreement on the International Space Station and the	From Kitty Hawk to the year 2000 [SAE PAPER 872395] p 187 A89-10628
Planning Framework for High Technology and Space	Columbus program. Documentation	The Ni-H2 battery system - A space flight application
Flight - Propulsion systems	[REPT-27/88] p 178 N89-12502	summary p 67 A89-15285
[DGLR PAPER 87-073] p 132 A89-10487 Energy supply for space flight	SPACE LOGISTICS	High temperature superconducting magnetic energy
[DGLR PAPER 87-074] p 132 A89-10488	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space	storage for future NASA missions p 68 A89-15288
Structures, materials, and construction techniques for	Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720	Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space
future transport and orbital systems	Logistics support of the Japanese Experiment Module	travel p 188 A89-17274  Main results of the 'Mir' complex operation
[DGLR PAPER 87-076] p 169 A89-10489	by the H-II rocket	[IAF PAPER 88-084] p 173 A89-17668
Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490	[IAF PAPER 88-199] p 173 A89-17721	Major development trends of orbital space stations
[DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490 Automation and robotics in space	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit	(IAF PAPER 88-595) p 188 A89-17864
[DGLR PAPER 87-096] p 95 A89-10492	[IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722	Roger B. Chaffee Space Operations Logistics
Systems and operational technology	AlAA/SOLE Space Logistics Symposium, 2nd, Costa Mesa, CA, Oct. 3-5, 1988, Proceedings	Engineering Research Center [AIAA PAPER 68-4751] p 150 A89-18326
[DGLR PAPER 87-097] p 169 A89-10493	p 129 A89-18289	NASA research and development for space
Earth transportation node requirements and design	Some necessary conditions for space logistics models	telerobotics p 101 Agg_21177
[IAF PAPER 88-182] p 129 A89-17709 Introduction to space: The science of spaceflight	[AIAA PAPER 88-4708] p 129 A89-18293	Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups
Book p 190 A89-19850	The impact of very high speed integrated circuit	[AIAA PAPER 89-0592] n 41 A89-25473
The Gagarin Scientific Lectures on Astronautics and	technology on Space Station logistics [AlAA PAPER 88-4714] p 129 A89-18298	Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station
Aviation 1987 Russian book p 154 A89-32126	The role of LSAR in long term space operations and	era p 118 A89-31020 Mir mission report p 177 A89-31759
The determination of the spacecraft contamination	space maintenance support Logistic Support Analysis	Optical data storage in space missions  A89-31759
environment [AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937	Record	[NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397
[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937 Physical conditions for space flight experiments	[AIAA PAPER 88-4718] p 129 A89-18300	Considerations in development of expert systems for
p 168 N89-19106	The organized Space Station [AIAA PAPER 88-4733] p 189 A89-18310	real-time space applications p 107 N89-15610
Flight model discharge system	[AIAA PAPER 88-4733] p 189 A89-18310 Future civil space program logistics	Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results
[AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354	[AIAA PAPER 88-4735] p 149 A89-18312	[NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707
SPACE FLIGHT FEEDING Dining in the stars p 181 A89-14856	Logistics aspects associated with the Hermes	SPACE NAVIGATION
Dining in the stars p 181 A89-14856 Using flight hardware to test the Space Station water	Spaceplane turnaround and cargo preparation	Autonomous geostationary stationkeeping system
reclamation and management subsystem in zero-g	[AIAA PAPER 88-4736] p 174 A89-18313 Columbus logistics program	Optimization and validation
SAE PAPER 881018  p 42 A89-27820	[AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314	[IAF PAPER 88-327] p 142 A89-17771 Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis
SPACE FLIGHT STRESS	Space Station resupply using expendable launch	to advanced aerospace vehicles Guidance, Navigation
Physiological adaptation - Crew health in space	venicies	and Control
[SAE PAPER 871872] p 181 A89-10587 Design options and analysis of variable gravity systems	(AIAA PAPER 88-4738) p 149 A89-18315	[AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371
in space	Evaluation of the benefits and feasibility of on-orbit repair by comparison with operations in an analogous	SPACE PERCEPTION
(AIAA PAPER 89-0100) p 143 A89-25088	environment - How is the Freedom Space Station like an	Differential color brightness as a body orientation cue
SPACE HABITATS	oceanographic expedition?	SPACE PLASMAS
Spacehab - A multipurpose facility for life sciences	[AIAA PAPER 88-4743] p 189 A89-18319	Beam-plasma interactions in space experiments - A
(SAE PAPER 881028) p 144 A89-27830 Pathfinder: Humans in space p 185 N89-11764	U.S. Space Station ready spares inventory as determined	simulation study p 142 A89-21769
Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379	from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is enough?	Large structure current collection in plasma
SPACE INDUSTRIALIZATION	[AIAA PAPER 88-4744] p 129 A89-18320	environments [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405
Industrial space activities in the Netherlands	Space Station maintenance concept study	Plasma contacting - An enabling technology
p 175 A89-21790	[AIAA PAPER 88-4745] p 150 A89-18321	[AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537
Space commerce: An industry assessment	On-orbit maintenance - A perspective	ac system-plasma interactions between space station
[PB88-214069] p 192 N89-10677	[AIAA PAPER 88-4746] p 150 A89-18322	power supplies and surrounding environments
SPACE LABORATORIES	Roger B. Chaffee Space Operations Logistics Engineering Research Center	p 79 A89-25738
Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)	[AIAA PAPER 88-4751] p 150 A89-18326	Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma
[IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664	Application of queuing theory to on-orbit logistics	observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878
Automation and robotics onboard European space	[AIAA PAPER 88-4752] p 150 A89-18327	Induced emission of radiation from a large
laboratory modules	A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space	space-station-like structure in the ionosphere
(IAF PAPER 88-488) p 99 A89-17837	Station maintenance and logistics operations [AIAA PAPER 88-4753] p 150 A89-18328	p 162 A89-31915 PV modules for ground testing
Utilization of the U.S. Laboratory onboard Space	[AIAA PAPER 88-4753] p 150 A89-18328 Artificial intelligence application to space logistics	[NASA-CR-179476] p 82 N89-11315
Station	(AIAA PAPER 88-4754) p 99 A89-18329	A charge control system for spacecraft protection
[AIAA PAPER 89-0507] p 143 A89-25408	CALS and the Space Station - The need for	[AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158
Operational considerations for the Space Station Life Science Glovebox	computer-aided acquisition and logistics support	Plasma interactions monitoring system
[SAE PAPER 881123] p 131 A89-27914	Computer Aided Acquisition and Logistics [AIAA PAPER 88-4756] p.116 A89-18331	p 167 N89-15794
Introduction to possible means of experiment operations	Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a	SPACE PLATFORMS
on the Space Station	Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle	Operational environmental instrumentation proposed by
[NLR-TR-88009-U] p 155 N89-15140	[AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503	NOAA and the international community for the NASA and ESA polar orbiting platforms p 140 A89-10964
		р тно мов-10964

**SPACE STATION PAYLOADS** 

Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS	Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space	SPACE SHUTTLE ORBITERS U.S. Space Station ready spares inventory as determined
Mobile Remote Manipulator System p 96 A89-11688  Conceptual design of platforms in 1990's	operations [DE88-015119] p 81 N89-10106	from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is
[IAF PAPER 88-0004] p 2 A89-17627	Space Nuclear Safety Program [DE88-015048] p 82 N89-11505	enough? [AIAA PAPER 88-4744] p 129 A89-18320
Technology requirements for an orbiting fuel depot - A necessary element of a space infrastructure	Analysis of SP-100 critical experiments	Application of queuing theory to on-orbit logistics
[IAF PAPER 88-035] p 180 A89-17641	[DE88-014429] p 82 N89-11508 Space power technologies p 178 N89-11770	[AIAA PAPER 88-4752] p 150 A89-18327 Preliminary control/structure interaction study of
Hermes payload accommodation aspects and transfer operations to Columbus MTFF Man-Tended Free	Safety aspects of Nuclear Power Sources (NPS) for	coupled Space Station Freedom/Assembly Work
Flyer	electricity generation in space [FUE-87062] p 83 N89-12385	Platform/orbiter [AIAA PAPER 89-0543] p 56 A89-25436
[IAF PAPER 88-202] p 174 A89-17724 Space robot for Japan's orbit	Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system	Active vibration suppression for the mast flight system
[AIAA PAPER 88-5003] p 100 A89-20653	[DE88-013085] p 83 N89-12399  A multimegawatt space power source radiator design	p 56 A89-26869 Spacehab - A multipurpose facility for life sciences
Space robotics in Japan [AIAA PAPER 88-5005] p 100 A89-20655	[DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662	[SAE PAPER 881028] p 144 A89-27830
Model for radiation contamination by outgassing from	Rotating solid radiative coolant system for space nuclear reactors	Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777  SPACE SHUTTLE PAYLOADS
space platforms p 160 A89-24245	[DE88-016312] p 39 N89-14069	Dynamics of the orbiter based WISP experiment Waves In Space Plasmas
Eos mission design utilizing the Space Station platforms	Refractory metal alloys and composites for space nuclear power systems	[AIAA PAPER 89-0540] p 89 A89-25433
[AIAA PAPER 89-0252] p 3 A89-25212	[NASA-TM-101364] p 113 N89-16986	Launch site payload test configurations for Space Shuttle scientific payloads
Preliminary control/structure interaction study of coupled Space Station Freedom/Assembly Work	Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report.	(AIAA PAPER 89-0581) p 152 A89-25466
Platform/orbiter [AIAA PAPER 89-0543] p 56 A89-25436	Volume 1: Objectives, summary results and introduction	Spacehab - A multipurpose facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881028] p 144 A89-27830
The OUTPOST concept - A market driven commercial	[NASA-CR-179614-VOL-1] p 86 N89-17941 Important technology considerations for space nuclear	In-space technology experiments program: InSTEP p 4 N89-11766
platform in orbit IAIAA PAPER 89-07291 p.3 A89-25552	power systems	Space station commonality analysis
[AIAA PAPER 89-0729] p 3 A89-25552 Economics and rationale for material processing using	[DE89-004005] p 86 N89-18177 Environmental assessment of SP-100 ground	[NASA-CR-179422] p 138 N89-14251 Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to
free-flying platforms p 3 A89-26386	engineering system test site: Hanford Site, Richland,	a Space Station p 164 N89-15010
Nonlinear dynamics and control issues for flexible space platforms p 57 A89-28646	Washington (DE89-004400) p 86 N89-18178	Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation
Control of the induced microgravity environment of the	Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems	[NASA-CR-184576] p 147 NB9-15371
Man Tended Free Flyer (MTFF) p 146 N89-12606 Control of the flexible modes of an advanced technology	(MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report.  Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs.	A knowledge-based decision support system for payload scheduling p 120 N89-15578
geostationary platform p 146 NB9-14902	recommendations	SPACE SHUTTLE UPPER STAGES
Lunar orbiting prospector [NASA-CR-184755] p 140 N89-18510	[NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967 SPACE PROCESSING	Advanced thermionic nuclear electric propulsion for Leo to Geo transfer in 14 days p 66 A89-15220
PACE POWER REACTORS	Space-grown protein crystals will aid in drug research	SPACE SHUTTLES
High-temperature silicon-on-insulator electronics for space nuclear power systems - Requirements and	p 190 A89-21398 Overview of Japanese microgravity activities	Attitude control system testing on SCOLE p 51 A89-11668
feasibility p 132 A89-11354	p 176 A89-24672	Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight applications p 69 A89-15299
Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant p 133 A89-12570	Concepts for crystallization of organic material under microgravity p 143 A89-24674	Space Station - The Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle
On the exploitation of geometrical symmetry in structural	Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum	p 91 A89-16543 Maintenance and repair on Spacelab
computations of space power stations p 16 A89-12573	Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials [AIAA PAPER 89-0231] p 3 A89-25198	[AIAA PAPER 88-4739] p 150 A89-18316
The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile,	Contamination concerns in the modular containerless	An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678
subterranean and undersea power applications	processing facility [AIAA PAPER 89-0403] p 160 A89-25338	Shuttle C loads up p 190 A89-23254 Employing space tethers p 143 A89-23255
p 66 A89-15213 Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature	Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei,	The evolution of External Tank applications
nuclear space power p 134 A89-15222	Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers p 190 A89-26376	[AIAA PAPER 89-0727] p 3 A89-25551 Space Station thermal control during on-orbit
Proposed principles on the use of nuclear power sources in space p 188 A89-15294	Economics and rationale for material processing using	assembly
Space nuclear power studies in France - Overview of	free-flying platforms p 3 A89-26386 Kinetic of the Soret effect and its measurement under	[SAE PAPER 881070] p 36 A89-27866 ESCA study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in
Adaptability of Brayton cycle conversion systems to fast,	microgravity conditions p 191 A89-26390	low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency
epithermal and thermal spectrum space nuclear reactors p 70 A89-15319	Process material management in the Space Station environment	oxygen plasma p 111 A89-29298 The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100
Cermet-fueled reactors for mulitimegawatt space power	[SAE PAPER 880996] p 130 A89-27805	Forecasting crew anthropometry for Shuttle and Space
applications p 70 A89-15320 A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program	Ground-based simulation of telepresence for materials science experiments remote viewing and control of	Station p 184 A89-31607 The determination of the spacecraft contamination
with current requirements p 70 A89-15322	processes aboard Space Station	environment [AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937
Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323	[AIAA PAPER 89-0597] p 102 A89-28439 Prospects for a contamination-free ultravacuum facility	Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777
SNAP reactor reflector control systems development	in low-earth orbit p 144 A89-28950	IRIS thermal balance test within ESTEC LSS p 38 N89-12603
p 70 A89-15324 Synergistic uses of NERVA derivative technology for	Mir mission report p 177 A89-31759 SPACE PROGRAMS	Three degree-of-freedom force feedback control for
space power Nuclear Engine Rocket Vehicle	The civil space program: An investment in America -	robotic mating of umbilical lines p 106 N89-14156 Study of in-orbit servicing of Columbus elements by ALV,
Space nuclear power studies in France - A new concept	An AlAA position paper p 187 A89-12175 Space systems and their running costs	executive summary [ESA-CR(P)-2675] p 178 N89-18503
of particle bed reactor p 71 A89-15326 Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power	[IAF PAPER 88-571] p 188 A89-17858	[ESA-CR(P)-2675] p 178 N89-18503 The space shuttle verses expendable launch vehicles
system p 71 A89-15327	Aerospace '88 p 190 A89-21796	lessons for the future [AD-A202014] p 194 N89-18508
SP-100 space reactor power system scalability p 71 A89-15328	Previous experience in manned space flight - A survey of human factors lessons learned p 191 A89-31610	Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path
SP-100 nuclear subsystem design p 71 A89-15329	Physical conditions for space flight experiments	[NASA-TM-100345] p 113 N89-18608 Measurements of shuttle glow on mission STS 41-G
Ground testing of an SP-100 prototypic reactor p 134 A89-15330	p 168 N89-19106 SPACE RENDEZVOUS	[AD-A201769] p 168 N89-19327
Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100 p.71 A89-15331	Expert system isssues in automated, autonomous space	SPACE SIMULATORS Fifteenth Space Simulation Conference: Support the
Extended SP-100 reactor power systems capability	vehicle rendezvous p 114 A89-11714  An evaluation of interactive displays for trajectory	Highway to Space Through Testing [NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582
p 134 A89-15392 An analysis of the effects of external heating on the	planning and proximity operations	IRIS thermal balance test within ESTEC LSS
SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393	[AIAA PAPER 88-3963] p 149 A89-18130 SPACE SHUTTLE MISSION 41-G	p 38 N89-12603 SPACE STATION PAYLOADS
ATHENA simulation examining the survivability of a space reactor after a loss of coolant accident	Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle	Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines
p 76 A89-15395	missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1] p 163 N89-14331	- Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497
Power transmission studies for tethered SP-100 p 76 A89-15403	Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle	Dynamics during slewing and translational maneuvers
Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle p 136 A89-19923	missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2] p 163 N89-14332	of the Space Station based MRMS [AAS PAPER 87-481] p 98 A89-12677
Towards a ban on nuclear power in earth orbit	Measurements of shuttle glow on mission STS 41-G	Space Station-based deep-space optical communication
p 191 A89-31556	[AD-A201769] p 168 N89-19327	experiments p 88 A89-15796

Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design	Cautionary tales for reduced-gravity particle rese
and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Main results of the 'Mir' complex operation	p 6 N89-
[IAF PAPER 88-084] p 173 A89-17668	Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comm geological materials p 165 N89-
Mobile servicing system flight operations and support	Nucleation and particle coagulation experime
[IAF PAPER 88-086] p 98 A89-17670 Columbus data management	microgravity p.6 N89- Low-gravity facilities for Space Station plane
[IAF PAPER 88-091] p 173 A89-17672	experiments p 6 N89-
Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D	Debris-cloud collisions: Accretion studies in the
[IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673	Station p 165 N89- Impacts of free-floating objects: Unique Space S
Hermes payload accommodation aspects and transfer	experiments p 165 N89-
operations to Columbus MTFF Man-Tended Free Flyer	Aeolian processes aboard a Space Station: Sa
[IAF PAPER 88-202] p 174 A89-17724	and particle trajectory analysis p 165 N89- A system for conducting igneous petrology experi
An evaluation of interactive displays for trajectory	under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity
planning and proximity operations (AIAA PAPER 88-3963) p 149 A89-18130	p 165 N89-
Technological activities of ESA in view of the robotic	New techniques for the detection and captumicrometeoroids p 166 N89-
and automatic application in space	Experimental constraints on heating and cooling
[AIAA PAPER 88-5010] p 175 A89-20659 Control moment gyroscope configurations for the Space	of refractory inclusions in the early solar system
Station	p 39 N89- Experimental constraints on the origin of chondru
[AAS PAPER 88-040] p 54 A89-20845	p 138 N89-
CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study Critical Evaluation Task	Containerless high-pressure petrology experime the microgravity environment of the Space Station
Force	p 6 NB9-1
(AAS PAPER 88-041) p 190 A89-20846 Eos mission design utilizing the Space Station	Mapping experiment with space station
platforms	p 147 N89-1 Simulation of the space station information syste
AIAA PAPER 89-0252] p 3 A89-25212	Ada p 125 N89-1
Utilization of the U.S. Laboratory onboard Space Station	The TAVERNS emulator: An Ada simulation of the s
[AIAA PAPER 89-0507] p 143 A89-25408	station data communications network and soft development environment p 126 N89-1
Space Station utilization for the Astrometric Telescope	Space station Ada runtime support for nested a
Facility   AIAA PAPER 89-0510	transactions p 126 N89-1 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-1
U.S. Laboratory Module - Its capabilities and	Space station payload operations scheduling
accommodations to support user payloads p 130 A89-26378	ESP2 p 156 N89-1
The modular combustion facility for the Space Station	SPACE STATION POLAR PLATFORMS U.S. Space Station platform - Configuration techn
aboratory - A requirements and capabilities study	for customer servicing p 140 A89-1
AIAA PAPER 89-0505 p 131 A89-28421 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom	Cost modelling for space programmes - The Colu- polar platform p 187 A89-1
AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422	Polar platform p 187 A89-1 Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform
Ground-based simulation of telepresence for materials science experiments remote viewing and control of	[AIAA PAPER 88-3497] p 98 A89-1
processes aboard Space Station	The Columbus programme - Status and persper [IAF PAPER 88-054] p 172 A89-1
AIAA PAPER 89-0597   p 102 A89-28439	Results of preparing Columbus utilization during p
Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure	B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-1
AIAA PAPER 89-1286) p 103 A89-30768	Balcony - A European Space Station ext
Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station p 118 A89-31020	structure [IAF PAPER 88-099] p 173 A89-1
Modern simulations for possible use in Space Station	The Earth Observing System from space u
p 90 A89-31030  Mandate for automation and robotics in the Space	platforms in conjuction with Space Station
Program p 103 A89-31078	[IAF PAPER 88-114] p 142 A89-1 Columbus logistics program
Maintaining consistency between planning hierarchies:	[AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-1
echniques and applications p 154 N89-10084 Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes	Data interfaces to the Space Station inform system p 117 A89-2
supplement 6)	system p 117 A89-2i Quiet structures for precision pointing for S
NASA-SP-7056(06)   p.5 N89-13459 Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the	Station Polar Platforms
Space Station	[AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-26 Eos mission design utilizing the Space St.
NASA-CP-2494] p 193 N89-14998	platforms
Planetary impact experimentation p 5 N89-14999 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000	[AIAA PAPER 89-0252] p 3 A89-2!
Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001	On-orbit servicing and cost effectiveness of Colum Polar Platform concepts p 178 N89-12
Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station	The Columbus polar platform ground segment
p 5 N89-15002 Report on OTHER proposals for SSPEX	SPACE STATION POWER SUPPLIES  p 179 N89-18
p 193 N89-15003	Phase I Space Station power system development
Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to Space Station p 164 N89-15010	p 65 A89-14
The orbit properties of colliding co-orbiting bodies	Concurrent development of fault management hards and software in the SSM/PMAD Space Sta
p 164 N89-15013	Module/Power Management And Distribution
Volatilization-devolatilization reactions p 112 N89-15014	p 114 A89-15
Small linear wind tunnel saltation experiments: Some	Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station p 71 A89-15
xperiences p 164 N89-15015	The Solar Dynamic radiator with a histo
Exobiology experiment concepts for Space Station p 185 N89-15017	perspective p 72 A89-15 Automated power management within a Space Sta
Experimental studies of crystal-melt differentiation in	module p 72 A89-15
lanetary basalt compositions p 146 N89-15018	A diagnostic expert system for space-based elect
Kinetics of mineral condensation in the solar nebula	power networks p 115 A89-15 Cooperating expert systems for Space Statio
p 146 N89-15019 Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity	Power/thermal subsystem testbeds p 115 A89-15
p 6 N89-15020	A user-friendly power system terminal/superv
Design and calibration of the carousel wind tunnel	program p 73 A89-15 Space Station photovoltaic power module design
p 164 N89-15021 A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station	p 74 A89-15
p 6 N89-15024	Space Station nickel-hydrogen cell design development

```
arch
                                                                 Space Station solar array design and development
                                                  15026
                                                                  A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space
                                                  inuted
                                                               Station power systems p 75 A89-15381
A knowledge-based load forecasting and management
                                                  15027
                                                  nts in
                                                               technique for Space Station power systems
                                                  15030
                                                                                                  p 115 A89-15383
                                                  tology
                                                                 Integrated control of the Space Station electrical power
                                                  15032
                                                                 ystem p 75 A89-15385
Stability considerations for the resonant power
                                                  Space
                                                  15033
                                                               processor interfaces in the Space Station application
                                                  Station
                                                  15034
                                                                                                   p 75 A89-15386
                                                                 Power components for the Space Station 20-kHz power
                                                  Itation
                                                  15039
                                                               distribution system
                                                                                                   p 75 A89-15387
                                                                 Effects of load on the performance of the Mapham
                                                  ments
                                                               resonant inverter --- for Space Station electric power
                                                  15040
                                                                                                   p 76 A89-15390
                                                  ure of
15041
                                                                 Space Station energy storage system development
                                                                                                   p 78 A89-17625
                                                  rates
                                                                Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long
                                                               term space missions
[IAF PAPER 88-034]
                                                  15042
                                                                A new Space Station power system
                                                  5043
                                                                 Space Station power management and distribution
                                                  nts in
                                                               system development
                                                                 Status of the Space Station power system
                                                  15045
                                                                                                   p 79 A89-23281
                                                                ac system-plasma interactions --- between space station
                                                  15046
                                                              power supplies and surrounding environments
                                                  16355
                                                                                                   p 79 A89-25738
                                                                 A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station
                                                  space
                                                              extravehicular activity
(SAE PAPER 881105)
                                                  16366
                                                                                                   p 79 A89-27897
                                                                Dynamic power conversion cycle component
                                                  tomic
                                                  16375
                                                              demonstrations
                                                              [SAE PAPER 881108]
                                                  19818
                                                                                                   p 79 A89-27899
                                                                Space Station solar concentrator development
                                                  9819
                                                                                                  p 81 A89-29119
                                                                Space station electrical power system availability
                                                              study
[NASA-CR-182198]
                                                  ology
                                                  1823
                                                                                                   p 83 N89-11802
                                                                Study of the generator/motor operation of induction
                                                  mbus
                                                              machines in a high frequency link space power system [NASA-CR-179600] p 137 N89-11809
                                                  3418
                                                  6521
                                                                Space station WP-04 power system preliminary analysis
                                                              and design document, volume 3
                                                  ctive
                                                              [NASA-CR-179587-VOL-3]
                                                  7654
                                                                                                  D 84 N89-15164
                                                  hase
                                                                A prototype fault diagnosis system for NASA space
                                                              station power management and control
                                                  7673
                                                              [AD-A202032]
                                                                                                  p 86 N89-18520
                                                                Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes
                                                  ernal
                                                              [NASA-SP-7056(07)]
                                                  7676
                                                                Automation of the space station core module power
                                                  ising
                                                              management and distribution system p 86 N89-19822
Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles
                                                  7682
                                                                                                 p 87 N89-19825
                                                  8314
                                                            SPACE STATION PROPULSION
                                                              Selection of combined water electrolysis and resistojet propulsion for Space Station Freedom
                                                  ation
                                                  0109
                                                             [IAF PAPER 88-067]
                                                                                                  p 91 A89-17661
                                                  pace
                                                                All resistojet control of the NASA dual keel Space
                                                  0850
                                                                                                 p 92 A89-24495
                                                               Space station auxiliary thrust chamber technology
                                                  ation
                                                             [NASA-CR-179650]
                                                                                                  p 93 N89-11803
                                                  5212
                                                                Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes
                                                             (supplement 6)
                                                  nbus
                                                  2983
                                                             [NASA-SP-7056(06)]
                                                                                                   p 5 N89-13459
                                                               Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes
                                                             (supplement 7)
                                                  8756
                                                             [NASA-SP-7056(07)]
                                                                                                   p 7 N89-18522
                                                           SPACE STATION STRUCTURES
                                                               Fault tolerant intelligent controller for Space Station
                                                  4967
                                                             subsystems
                                                                                                p 114 A89-15337
                                                  ation
                                                               Pole-zero modeling of flexible space structures
                                                                                                  p 53 A89-16160
                                                  5336
                                                               Space Station Freedom - Technical and management
                                                             [IAF PAPER 88-053]
                                                  5338
                                                                                                 p 188 A89-17653
                                                  rical
                                                               Identification of modal parameters in large space
                                                  5340
                                                             structures
                                                             [IAF PAPER 88-066]
                                                                                                  p 18 A89-17660
                                                  5348
                                                               Balcony - A European Space Station external
                                                  rical
                                                             structure
                                                             [IAF PAPER 88-099]
                                                  349
                                                                                                 p 173 A89-17676
                                                  n
                                                               Vibration control of truss structures using active
                                                             [IAF PAPER 88-290]
                                                  353
                                                              Real-time simulation of the Space Station mobile service
                                                 5376
                                                                                                 p 99 A89-19566
                                                               The Flight Telerobotic Servicer Project and systems
                                                 and
development
                                    p 74 A89-15377
                                                                                                 p 99 A89-20112
  Space Station battery system design and development
                                                              Ground operation of space-based telerobots will
                                    p 74 A89-15378
                                                             enhance productivity
                                                                                                 p 100 A89-20113
```

Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud

p 165 N89-15025

A CAD method for the determination of free molecule aerodynamic and solar radiation forces and moments
[AIAA PAPER 89-0455] p 160 A89-25372
U.S. Laboratory Module - Its capabilities and
accommodations to support user payloads p 130 A89-26378
·
Space Station cupola definition
(O/LE   /   E/   OS     E
Patching up the Space Station p 154 A89-29654
Dynamic analysis of the Space Station truss structure
based on a continuum representation
[AIAA PAPER 89-1280] p 24 A89-30763
Induced emission of radiation from a large
space-station-like structure in the ionosphere
p 162 A89-31915
Space station Platform Management System (PMS)
replanning using resource envelopes
p 192 N89-10071
Advanced planar array development for space station
[NASA-CR-179372] p 82 N89-10407
Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes
(supplement 6)
[NASA-SP-7056(06)] p 5 N89-13459
Results of EVA/mobile transporter space station truss
assembly tests
[NASA-TM-100661] p 155 N89-13483
Space station WP-04 power system preliminary analysis
and design document, volume 3
[NASA-CR-179587-VOL-3] p 84 N89-15164
Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems
study. Space station program fluid management systems
databook (NASA-CR-183583   p.95 N89-17613
Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes
(supplement 7) (NASA-SP-7056(07)) p 7 N89-18522
[14.16.1.6. 1.6
SPACE STATIONS
Space Station emergency egress and EVA lighting
considerations and candidate Koch hardware p 181 A89-10454
Space-flight perspectives - Guiding principles for technological research and development
[DGLR PAPER 87-071] p 1 A89-10486
European development possibilities in the direction of
a manned space station
[DGLR PAPER 87-140] p 170 A89-10500
Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply
systems for future space stations
systems for future space stations
IDGLB PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502
[DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system
[DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations
[OGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503
[OGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for
[DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H202-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503   Simulation facilities compatibility in design for   Compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space [SAE PAPER 871716] p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization [SAE PAPER 872462] p 132 A89-10673
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H202-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment
DGLR PAPER 87-114   p 170
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H202-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H202-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting Cambridge MA Nov. 2-4, 1987
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11803
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in pace [SAE PAPER 871716] p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system p 114 A89-11808
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 95 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-861  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation p 114 A89-11809
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation   p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 95 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-861  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station p 132 A89-11810
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space [SAE PAPER 871716] p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11803 Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system p 114 A89-11808 Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation p 114 A89-11809 System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station p 132 A89-11810 Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1997   SPIE-851  Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H202-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 95 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-861  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station p 132 A89-11810   Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications p 8 A89-11811   Sensor integration by system and operator
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space [SAE PAPER 871716] p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station p 132 A89-11810   Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications p 8 A89-11811   Sensor integration by system and operator p 128 A89-11812
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation   p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station   p 132 A89-11810   Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications   p 8 A89-11811   Sensor integration by system and operator   p 128 A89-11812   Telerobot experiment concepts in space
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station p 132 A89-11810   Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications p 8 A89-11811   Sensor integration by system and operator p 128 A89-11812   Telerobot experiment concepts in space p 96 A89-11816
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 95 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-861  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11809   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station p 132 A89-11810   Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications   p 8 A89-11811   Sensor integration by system and operator   p 128 A89-11812   Telerobot experiment concepts in space   p 96 A89-11816   Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space   p 96 A89-11816   Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space   p 96 A89-11816   Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space   p 128 A89-11816   Planning assembly disassembly operations for space   p 128 A89-11816   Planning assembly disassembly operations for space   p 128 A89-11816   Planning assembly disassembly operations for space   p 128 A89-11816   Planning assembly disassembly operations f
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation   p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station   p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station   p 124 A89-11810   Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications   p 8 A89-11811   Sensor integration by system and operator   p 128 A89-11812   Telerobot experiment concepts in space   p 96 A89-11816   Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics   p 97 A89-11818
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment
[DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space [SAE PAPER 871716] p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization [P 156 A89-10595] Space Station utilization p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987 [SPIE-851] p 96 A89-11603 Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system p 114 A89-11808 Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation p 114 A89-11809 System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station p 132 A89-11810 Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications p 8 A89-11811 Sensor integration by system and operator p 128 A89-11812 Telerobot experiment concepts in space p 96 A89-11816 Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818 Automation and robotics and related technology issues for Space Station customer servicing p 97 A89-11825 for Space Station customer servicing p 97 A89-11826 for Space Station customer servicing p 97 A89-11826 for Space Station customer servicing p 97 A89-11825
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11603   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation   p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station   p 132 A89-11810   Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications   p 8 A89-11811   Sensor integration by system and operator   p 128 A89-11812   Telerobot experiment concepts in space   p 96 A89-11816   Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics   p 97 A89-11818   Automation and robotics and related technology issues for Space Station customer servicing   p 97 A89-11825   Space Station tlight telerobotic servicer functional
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 14 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation   p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station   p 12 A89-11810   Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications   p 8 A89-11810   Sensor integration by system and operator   p 128 A89-11812   Telerobot experiment concepts in space   p 96 A89-11816   Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics   p 97 A89-11818   Automation and robotics and related technology issues for Space Station flight telerobotic servicer functional requirements development   p 97 A89-11826   On the exploitation of geometrical symmetry in structural computations of space power stations
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station   p 132 A89-11810   Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications p 8 A89-11811   Sensor integration by system and operator p 128 A89-11812   Telerobot experiment concepts in space   p 96 A89-11816   Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11816   A89-11816   Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818   Space Station customer servicing p 97 A89-11818   Space Station flight telerobotic servicer functional requirements development p 97 A89-11826   On the exploitation of geometrical symmetry in structural computations of space power stations p 16 A89-12573
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502   H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503   Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595   Space Station utilization   P 156 A89-10595   Space Station utilization   P 156 A89-10673   Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment   P 156 A89-10673   P 156 A89-11803   P 156 A89-11813   P 156 A89-11823   P 156 A89-12573   P 156 A89
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station p 132 A89-11810   Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications p 8 A89-11811   Sensor integration by system and operator p 128 A89-11812   Telerobot experiment concepts in space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818   Automation and robotics and related technology issues for Space Station customer servicing p 97 A89-11818   Automation and robotics and related technology issues for Space Station customer servicing p 97 A89-11818   Automation and robotics and related technology issues for Space Station flight telerobotic servicer functional requirements development p 97 A89-11826   On the exploitation of geometrical symmetry in structural computations of space power stations   p 16 A89-12573   Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502   H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503   Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595   Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673   Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 874262  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11603   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station 2 A89-11810   Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications p 8 A89-11811   Sensor integration by system and operator p 128 A89-11812   Telerobot experiment concepts in space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818   Automation and robotics and related technology issues for Space Station customer servicing p 97 A89-11818   Automation and robotics and related technology issues for Space Station customer servicing p 97 A89-11818   Automation and robotics and related technology issues for Space Station flight telerobotic servicer functional requirements development p 97 A89-11826   Space Station flight telerobotic servicer functional requirements development p 97 A89-11826   On the exploitation of geometrical symmetry in structural computations of space power stations p 16 A89-12573   Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft (AAS PAPER 87-456) p 53 A89-12662   Advanced Technology Space Station studies at Langley Research Center
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment   p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation   p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station   p 132 A89-11810   Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications   p 8 A89-11811   Sensor integration by system and operator   p 128 A89-11812   Telerobot experiment concepts in space   p 96 A89-11816   Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics   p 97 A89-11816   Automation and robotics and related technology issues for Space Station customer servicing   p 97 A89-11816   Continuous   p 97 A89-11816   P 97 A89-11826   P 97 A89-12662
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502   H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503   Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595   Space Station utilization   P 156 A89-10595   Space Station utilization   P 156 A89-10673   Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment   P 156 A89-10673   P 156 A89-11680   P 156 A89-11680   P 156 A89-11680   P 156 A89-11803   P 156 A89-11815   P 156 A89-11825   P 156 A89-11825   P 156 A89-11825   P 157 A89-11826   P 157 A89-12673   P 157 A89
DGLR PAPER 87-114  p 170 A89-10502 H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations   DGLR PAPER 87-115  p 170 A89-10503 Simulation facilities compatibility in design for compatibility in space   SAE PAPER 871716  p 156 A89-10595 Space Station utilization   SAE PAPER 872462  p 132 A89-10673 Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment   p 96 A89-11682 Space Station automation   III; Proceedings of the Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987   SPIE-851  p 96 A89-11803   Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system   p 114 A89-11808   Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis of telemetry data for Space Station automation   p 114 A89-11809   System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station   p 132 A89-11810   Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities in Space Station applications   p 8 A89-11811   Sensor integration by system and operator   p 128 A89-11812   Telerobot experiment concepts in space   p 96 A89-11816   Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics   p 97 A89-11816   Automation and robotics and related technology issues for Space Station customer servicing   p 97 A89-11816   Continuous   p 97 A89-11816   P 97 A89-11826   P 97 A89-12662

Space Station power system requirements
p 68 A89-15295 An integrated and modular digital modeling approach
for the Space Station electrical power system
development p 68 A89-15298 Simulation test beds for the Space Station electrical
power system p 73 A89-15352
The impact of the utility power system concept on spacecraft activity scheduling p 75 A89-15384
Multi-hundred kilowatt roll ring assembly evaluation
results for Space Station power transmission p 75 A89-15388
ac bidirectional motor controller p 75 A89-15389 Ray tracing optical analysis of offset solar collector for
Space Station solar dynamic system p 77 A89-15416
Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702
GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas
p 77 A89-15827 Tethered versus attached cryogenic propellant storage
at Space Station p 142 A89-16504
Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations p 134 A89-16506
Space Station assembly sequence planning - An
engineering and operational challenge [AIAA PAPER 88-3500] p 148 A89-16522
Space Station - Designing for operations and support p 2 A89-16541
Space Station - Toward Station operability
p 149 A89-16542 Space Station - The Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle
p 91 A89-16543
Space Station - Getting more out of EVA p 149 A89-16544
EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station
system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628
Program status and plan of JEM
[IAF PAPER 88-055] p 172 A89-17655 Canada's Mobile Servicing System for Space Station
[IAF PAPER 88-057] p 98 A89-17656 Space Station design integration
[IAF PAPER 88-063] p 2 A89-17658
U.S. Space Station Freedom - Orbital assembly and early mission opportunities
[IAF PAPER 88-065] p 18 A89-17659
International interface design for Space Station Freedom - Challenges and solutions
[IAF PAPER 88-085] p 2 A89-17669
The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674
Zero-gravity massmeter for astronauts and Space
Station experiments [IAF PAPER 88-100] p 128 A89-17677
Three-dimensional observation by means of tethered
antennae for earth observation from space [IAF PAPER 88-118] p 142 A89-17684
Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space
Station [IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720
Logistics support of the Japanese Experiment Module
by the H-II rocket [IAF PAPER 88-199] p 173 A89-17721
Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit
[IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 The Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle - A new capability
[IAF PAPER 88-203] p 91 A89-17725
Space Station Freedom - A resource for aerospace education
[IAF PAPER 88-467] p 188 A89-17831
A Space Station crew rescue and equipment retrieval system
[IAF PAPER 88-516] p 135 A89-17845
Space Station Freedom operations costs [IAF PAPER 88-572] p 149 A89-17859
An analysis of possible advanced space strategies
featuring the role of space resource utilization [IAF PAPER 88-587] p 135 A89-17861
Reducing the risks of using Ada onboard the Space
Station [AIAA PAPER 88-3977] p 116 A89-18139
Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station
communications [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140
The Space Station Data Management System - Avionics
that integrate [AIAA PAPER 88-3972] p 116 A89-1816
Development of a Space Station Operations
Management System
The role of standards in integrating the space based
and ground based data systems of the Space Station
Information System [AIAA PAPER 88-3974] p 116 A89-1816

```
An innovative approach to supplying an environment
for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed
avionics systems
[AIAA PAPER 88-3978]
                                      p 88 A89-18170
  Space Station Data Management System architecture
[AIAA PAPER 88-3979]
                                    p 116 A89-18171
  The impact of very high speed integrated circuit
technology on Space Station logistics
                                    p 129 A89-18298
[AIAA PAPER 88-4714]
  The role of LSAR in long term space operations and
space maintenance support --- Logistic Support Analysis
I AIAA PAPER 88-47181
                                     p 129 A89-18300
  OPSMODEL, an or-orbit operations simulation modeling
tool for Space Station
                                      p 149 A89-18309
[AIAA PAPER 88-4732]
The organized Space Station [AIAA PAPER 88-4733]
                                     p 189 A89-18310
  Space Station resupply using expendable launch
[AIAA PAPER 88-4738]
                                     p 149 A89-18315
  Space Station core resupply and return requirements
estimation
[AIAA PAPER 88-4741]
                                     p 129 A89-18317
  Workshop in the sky --- maintenance operations in
space
[AIAA PAPER 88-4742]
                                      p 189 A89-18318
  Evaluation of the benefits and feasibility of on-orbit repair
by comparison with operations in an analogous
environment - How is the Freedom Space Station like an
oceanographic expedition?
                                     p 189 A89-18319
[AIAA PAPER 88-4743]
  U.S. Space Station ready spares inventory as determined
from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is
enough?
[AIAA PAPER 88-4744]
                                     p 129 A89-18320
  Space Station maintenance concept study
[AIAA PAPER 88-4745]
                                      p 150 A89-18321
  On-orbit maintenance - A perspective
                                     p 150 A89-18322
[AIAA PAPER 88-4746]
The support constraints for orbital systems - How to measure the R&M effects
[AIAA PAPER 88-4748]
                                      p 150 A89-18323
   Space Station maintainability design requirements for
life cycle costs (commonality and standardization)
                                     p 130 A89-18324
[AIAA PAPER 88-4749]
   A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space
 Station maintenance and logistics operations
  AIAA PAPER 88-4753 | p 150 A89-18328
CALS and the Space Station - The need for
[AIAA PAPER 88-4753]
 computer-aided acquisition and logistics support ---
 Computer Aided Acquisition and Logistics
[AIAA PAPER 88-4756] p 11
                                     p 116 A89-18331
   The decision to build the Space Station - Too weak a
                                 p 189 A89-19388
p 190 A89-19390
 commitment?
   Law aboard the Space Station
   An environment for the integration and test of the Space
 Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678
Typical application of CAD/CAE in space station
 preliminary design p 174 A89-19943
Maintenance of microgravity environment on the Space
 Station - On the microgravity environment analysis and vibration isolation p 159 A89-19945
   Development of equipment exchange unit for Japanese
 experiment module of Space Station
                                      p 151 A89-19946
   Preliminary technology development tests of thermal
 control system for Japanese Experiment Module (JEM)
                                      p 175 A89-19947
   Telescience in the Space Station era
                                       p 99 AB9-20110
   Use of CAD systems in design of Space Station and
                                      p 100 A89-20602
   The Flight Telerobotic Servicer Program
 [AIAA PAPER 88-5001]
                                      p 100 A89-20651
   The Special Purpose Dexterous Manipulator (SPDM) -
 A Canadian focus for automation and robotics on the Space
                                      p 100 A89-20654
 [AIAA PAPER 88-5004]
   Momentum management strategy during Space Station
 [AAS PAPER 88-042]
                                        p 19 A89-20847
   Overview of Space Station attitude control system with
  active momentum management
 [AAS PAPER 88-044]
                                        p 55 A89-20848
   Hierarchical control of intelligent machines applied to
  Space Station telerobots
   pace Station telerobots p 9 A89-21178
Telerobotics - Problems and research needs
   P 101 A89-21179
U.S. space policy. II p 190 A89-21402
Integrated resource scheduling in a distributed
  scheduling environment --- for space stations
                                      p 117 A89-21808
    Intelligent, autonomous systems in space
                                       p 101 A89-22172
```

Fault tolerant data network for use in space	Dehumidification via membrane separation for	
p 117 A89-23079	Denumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications	An assessment of the structural dynamic effects on the
The essential step p 190 A89-23252	[SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837	microgravity environment of a reference Space Station   AIAA PAPER 89-1341   p.131 A89-30816
Astronaut radiation - Will it become a problem?	Advancements in water vapor electrolysis technology	An automated, integrated approach to Space Station
p 181 A89-23265 Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851	for Space Station ECLSS	structural modeling
Space safety and rescue 1986-1987 Book	[SAE PAPER 881041] p 44 A89-27841	[AIAA PAPER 89-1342] p 9 A89-30817
p 181 A89-24844	Role of gnotobiotics in a Space Station [SAE PAPER 881048] p 183 A89-27848	Design of Space Station era mass storage systems
Risk assessment for safety	[SAE PAPER 881048] p 183 A89-27848 Bioisolation on the Space Station	P 118 A89-31033
[IAF PAPER 86-59B] p 182 A89-24845	[SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849	American and Japanese control-display stereotypes - Possible implications for design of Space Station
Space Station safety planning [IAF PAPER 86-59E] p 182 A89-24847	Local resource utilization and integration into advanced	systems p 184 A89-31606
The Space Station active thermal control technical	mission's LSS	Forecasting crew anthropometry for Shuttle and Space
challenge	(SAE PAPER 881053) p 183 A89-27851	Station n 184 A89 31607
[AIAA PAPER 89-0073] p 36 A89-25064	ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some	The helmet-mounted display as a tool to increase
Ariane 5 transfer vehicle (ATV) for logistics flights	alternate concepts	productivity during Space Station extravehicular activity p 154 A89-31608
towards ISS [AIAA PAPER 89-0091] p 176 A89-25080	[SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855	Guidelines for the use of programmable display
Enhancing aerospace systems autonomy through	Space Station EVA test bed overview [SAE PAPER 881060] p 130 A89-27857	pushbuttons on the Space Station's telerobot control
predictive monitoring	Electrochemically regenerable metabolic CO2 and	p 103 A89-31609
[AIAA PAPER 89-0107] p 143 A89-25094	moisture control system for an advanced EMU	Moving things about in space p 92 A89-31895 AUTOPLAN: A PC-based automated mission planning
Space Station Freedom as an earth observing	application	tool p 10 N89-10067
platform [AIAA PAPER 89-0251] p 143 A89-25211	[SAE PAPER 881061] p 44 A89-27858	The solar dynamic radiator with a historical
An integrated model of the Space Station Freedom	Development of an advanced solid amine humidity and	perspective
active thermal control system	CO2 control system for potential Space Station Extravehicular Activity application	[NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117
[AIAA PAPER 89-0319] p 36 A89-25271	[SAE PAPER 881062] p 45 A89-27859	Rechargeable metal hydrides for spacecraft application
Space station operations management	High pressure water electrolysis for space station EMU	[NASA-TM-4076] p 47 N89-10184
[AIAA PAPER 89-0393] p 151 A89-25330 A strategy for Space Station user integration	recharge	Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions
[AIAA PAPER 89-0394] p 130 A89-25331	[SAE PAPER 881064] p 45 A89-27861	[NASA-CH-183187] p 145 NRg-10264
Garage in the sky - A service center for Space Station	Development of an automated checkout, service and maintenance system for a Space Station EVAS	Space science/space station attached payload pointing
[AIAA PAPER 89-0397] p 136 A89-25332	(SAE PAPER 881065) p 153 A89-27862	accommodation study: Technology assessment white paper
Opportunities for space station assembly operations	Long-life/durable radiator coatings for Space Station	[NASA-CR-182735] p 145 N89-10931
during crew absence [AIAA PAPER 89-0398] p 151 A89-25333	[SAE PAPER 881067] p 36 A89-27864	Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage
Automating Space Station operations planning	Space Station thermal test bed status and plans [SAE PAPER 881068] p.36 A89-27865	in the manned space station
[AIAA PAPER 89-0399] p 152 A89-25334	Space Station thermal control during on-orbit	[DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933
The effect of initial velocity on manually controlled	assembly	Information sciences and human factors overview
remote docking of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (OMV) to a space station	[SAE PAPER 881070] p 36 A89-27866	p 185 N89-11772 Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773
[AIAA PAPER 89-0400] p 92 A89-25335	Life sciences space biology project planning	Motorials and at
Contamination concerns in the modular containerless	[SAE PAPER 881075] p 183 A89-27871 New advances in non-dispersive IR technology for CO2	Growth requirements for multidiscipline research and
processing facility	detection	development on the evolutionary space station
[AIAA PAPER 89-0403] p 160 A89-25338	[SAE PAPER 881080] p 183 A89-27876	[NASA-TM-101497] p 137 N89-11780
Preliminary control/structure interaction study of coupled Space Station Freedom/Assembly Work	Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring	A teacher's companion to the space station: A
Platform/orbiter	assembly [SAE PAPER 881082] p 45 A89-27878	multi-disciplinary resource p 192 N89-12575
[AIAA PAPER 89-0543] p 56 A89-25436	[SAE PAPER 881082] p 45 A89-27878 FLOSIN - A fluid loop analyzer for SINDA Systems	Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems study
Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a	Improved Numerical Differencing Analyzer	[NASA-CR-179393] p 93 N89-12581
Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503	[SAE PAPER 881085] p 37 A89-27881	Fifteenth Space Simulation Conference: Support the
[AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 On the Orbiter based construction of the Space Station	Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems	Highway to Space Through Testing
and associated dynamics p 152 A89-26383	[SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27883 A simulation system for Space Station extravehicular	[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582
A prototype gas exchange monitor for exercise stress	activity	Atomic oxygen studies on polymers
testing aboard NASA Space Station p 182 A89-26650 Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station	[SAE PAPER 881104] p 9 A89-27896	p 163 N89-12591
Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775	Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental	Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing
The ISA expert system - A prototype system for failure	results [SAE PAPER 881109] p. 37 A89, 27900	p 154 N89-12596 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for
diagnosis on the Space Station p 102 A89-27605	Air revitalization system study for Japanese space	preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft
Static feed water electrolysis system for Space Station	station	p 38 N89-12617
oxygen and hydrogen generation [SAE PAPER 880994] p 41 A89-27803	[SAE PAPER 881112] p 46 A89-27903	Space station erectable manipulator placement
[SAE PAPER 880994] p 41 A89-27803 Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for	Air revitalization system for Japanese experiment	system
Space Station application	module [SAE PAPER 881113] p. 47 A89-27904	[NASA-CASE-MSC-21096-1] p 105 N89-12621
[SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804	Study of trace contaminant control system for Space	Advancing automation and robotics technology for the space station and for the US economy
Space medicine	Station	[NASA-TM-100989] p 106 N89-13198
[SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813 Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support	[SAE PAPER 881117] p 47 A89-27908	LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation
subsystems	A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat [SAE PAPER 881119] p.3 A89-27910	program user and technical documentation
[SAÉ PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817	Resource nodes outfitting for Space Station	[NASA-CR-172091] p.5 N89-13443
Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase	[SAE PAPER 881120] p 131 A89-27911	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system analysis study. Volume 2: OTV concept definition and
change technology	Telescience concept for habitat monitoring and control	evaluation. Book 3: Subsystem trade studies
[SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818 A Sterile Water for Injection System (SIMIS) for use in	[SAE PAPER 881121] p 117 A89-27912	[NASA-CR-183544] p 94 N89-13458
A Sterile Water for Injection System (SWIS) for use in the production of resuscitative fluids aboard the Space	Operational considerations for the Space Station Life Science Glovebox	Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes
Station	[SAE PAPER 881123] p 131 A89-27914	(supplement 6)
[SAE PAPER 881016] p 42 A89-27819	Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and	[NASA-SP-7056(06)] p 5 N89-13459
Using flight hardware to test the Space Station water	equipment	System design analyses of a rotating
reclamation and management subsystem in zero-g	[SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216	advanced-technology space station for the year 2025 [NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482
[SAE PAPER 881018] p 42 A89-27820	Space Station Freedom operations planning [SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231	Power considerations for an early manned Mars mission
Criteria definition and performance testing of a Space Station experiment water management system	(SAE PAPER 881493) p 153 A89-28231 Aeneas - An escape vehicle for the International Space	utilizing the space station
[SAE PAPER 881019] p 42 A89-27821	Station p 92 A89-28273	[NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492
Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental	The impact of an IVA robot on the Space Station	Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System
control and life support system	microgravity environment	Concept development
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833	[AIAA PAPER 89-0596] p 102 A89-28438 Photovoltaic power modules for NASA's manned Space	[NASA-CH-179618] p 38 N89-13731 Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly
Recovery of Space Station hygiene water by membrane	Station p 81 A89-29122	[NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p 94 N89-13786
technology {SAE PAPER 881032} p 43 A89-27834	Multi-Role Capsule operations p 153 A89-29406	A space crane concept: Preliminary design and static
An efficient air evaporation urine processing system for	Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a Space	analysis
Space Station	Station split-blanket solar array	[NASA-TM-101498] p 30 N89-13815
[SAE PAPER 881034] p 43 A89-27835	[AIAA PAPER 89-1252] p 24 A89-30737 Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural	Model description document for a computer program
Nodes packaging option for Space Station application	dynamic model of a Space Station	for the emulation/simulation of a space station
[SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836	[AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815	environmental control and life support system (ESCM) [NASA-CR-181737] p 48 N89-13893
		1 P 40 1409-13893
Λ_ <i>Λ</i> Ω		

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

UBJECT INDEX		
Utility of emulation and simulation or of space station environmental control	ompute	er modeling life support
systems [NASA-CR-181739]		N89-13894
Appendices to the model description	n docu	ment for a
computer program for the emulation/sin	nulation	nora space
station environmental control and lif	p 10	N89-13895
[NASA-CR-181738] Appendices to the user's manual for a		
for the emulation/simulation of a environmental control and life support	a spa	ce station
[NASA-CR-181736]	p 10	N89-13896
Hear's manual for a computer	progra	m for the
emulation/simulation of a space station	on En	vironmental
Control and Life Support System (ESC [NASA-CR-181735]	p 11	N89-13897
Power systems facility [NASA-TM-101447]	p 84	N89-14247
Space station commonality analysis	138	N89-14251
[NASA-CR-179422] Forme test/analysis issues for the state of the state		ace station
structural characterization experiment		
	p 30	N89-14901
An overview of the program to	place	advanced
automation and robotics on the Space	: Statio p 106	N89-15004
A planetary ultra hypervelocity impa	act me	
chack wave science facility	p 104	1409-12002
Introduction to possible means of exp	erimer	nt operations
on the Space Station		N89-15140
	p 155 analysi	
Space station long-term lubrication (NASA-CR-178882)	p 138	N89-15149
Space station integrated propulsion	and f	luid systems
study		
[NASA-CR-183509]	p 94	N89-15154
Modeling and control of large flexib	p 31	N89-15161
Electrodynamic tether system stud	dv: Ex	tended study
(NASA-CR-172115)	p 14/	1469-12105
Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole	e/occu	ilter facility
accommodation	p 147	N89-15371
[NASA-CR-184576] Free-vibration characteristics and co	orrelati	on of a space
station split-blanket solar array		
(NASA-TM-101452)	p 31	N89-15438
Environmental control medical supp	on tea	n89-15505
[NASA-CR-184619] Implications of privacy needs	and	interpersonal
distancing mechanisms for space sta	tion de	esign
[NASA-CR-177500]	p 49	M88-1225
The quantitative modelling o	t nui	man spatial
habitability [NASA-CR-177501]	p 49	N89-15530
The human factors of color in envi	ronme	ntal design: A
critical review		
(NASA-CR-177498)	p 49	N89-15532 ised oxygen
Alkaline static feed electrolyz	er ua	iseu oxygen
generation system [NASA-CR-172093]	p 49	N89-15535
Design of a simulation environ	ment	for laboratory
management by robot organizations		
Plain-a-hox: Intelligent onboard		7 NB9-15591 sistance for
PI-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard spaceborne experiments in vestibula		
	D 120	06661-6884 (
A dynamic case-based planning sys	tem fo	r space station
application	P	1 1498-13004
Applications of artificial intelligent General purpose intelligent sensor in	ce io :	space station. e
INASA-CR-1845721	p iv	7 N89-15649
Space Station Induced Monitoring		
INASA-CP-30211	p 19	3 N89-15790

Summary of requirements in NASA work package No

The Space Station neutral gas environment and the

Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment

Space Station surface deposition monitoring
p 167 N89-15799

Environmental monitoring for Space Station WP01

GSFC contamination monitors for Space Station

Plasma interactions monitoring system

concomitant requirements for monitoring

vehicle induced environment emissions

30426 recommended updates

p 193 N89-15791

p 166 N89-15792

p 166 N89-15793

p 167 N89-15794

n 167 N89-15796

```
Disposition of recommended modifications of JSC
                                                                                         p 49 N89-15801
                                                      30426
                                                        Arcing and discharges in high-voltage subsystems of
                                                                                         p 85 N89-15802
                                                        A comparison of two trusses for the space station
                                                                                          p 32 N89-15970
                                                      INASA-TM-40931
                                                        Transportation node space station conceptual design
                                                      [NASA-CR-172090]
                                                        The dynamics and control of large flexible space
                                                      structures, part 11
                                                                                          p 62 N89-15975
                                                      [NASA-CR-184770]
                                                        First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming
                                                      Language Applications for the NASA Space Station,
                                                                                        p 121 N89-16279
                                                      [NASA-TM-101201]
                                                         The impact of common APSE interface set specifications
                                                       on space station information systems
                                                                                         p 123 N89-16314
                                                        First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming
                                                      Language Applications for the NASA Space Station,
                                                       volume 2
                                                                                         p 124 N89-16326
                                                       NASA-TM-1012021
                                                         Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer
                                                       systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space
                                                                                         p 124 N89-16337
                                                         Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command,
                                                       control and communications environment
                                                                                         p 124 N89-16341
                                                         Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into p 124 N89-16346
                                                       practice
                                                         Intelligent user interface concept for space station
                                                                                         p 124 N89-16349
                                                         An Ada inference engine for expert systems
                                                                                          p 125 N89-16350
                                                         An approach to knowledge structuring for advanced
                                                       phases of the Technical and Management Information
                                                                                          p 125 N89-16351
                                                       System (TMIS)
                                                                                          p 126 N89-16372
                                                          A study of MAPSE extensions
                                                         Artificial intelligence and the space station software
                                                                                          p 126 N89-16374
                                                        support environment
                                                          Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity
                                                        Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator
                                                                                          p 155 N89-16896
                                                       [NASA-CR-177510]
                                                         The space station integrated refuse management
                                                                                            p 7 N89-17403
                                                        (NASA-CR-184722)
                                                          Space station functional relationships analysis
                                                        (NASA-CR-177497)
                                                          Interactive orbital proximity operations planning
                                                        system
                                                                                          p 155 N89-18039
                                                        [NASA-TP-2839]
                                                          National Aeronautics and Space Administration
                                                                                          p 194 N89-18261
                                                                                          p 186 N89-18379
                                                          Living and working in space
                                                                                           p 194 N89-18386
                                                          The dream of a nation
                                                                                           p 194 N89-18389
                                                          The space station
                                                          Moonport: Transportation node in lunar orbit
                                                                                          p 140 N89-18507
                                                        [NASA-CR-184733]
                                                          The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design
                                                        project
[NASA-CR-184757]
                                                                                          p 168 N89-18515
                                                          Berthing mechanism final test report and program
                                                                                            p 95 N89-18517
                                                         [NASA-CR-183554]
                                                           Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes
                                                         (supplement 7)
                                                                                             p 7 N89-18522
                                                         NASA-SP-7056(07)
                                                           A model for the geostationary orbital infrastructure,
                                                         system analysis
                                                                                           p 140 N89-19323
                                                         [ILR-MITT-205]
                                                         Model of a geostationary regional transportation company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout
                                                                                          p 148 N89-19329
                                                         [ILR-MITT-207]
                                                           Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary
                                                          transportation company (GRET)
                                                                                           p 148 N89-19330
                                                         (II R-MITT-208)
                                                           Effects of reduced order modeling on the control of a
                                                         large space structure
                                                                                            p 64 N89-19355
                                                         [AD-A201674]
                                                           The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818
                                                           Space station payload operations scheduling with
                                                                                           p 156 N89-19819
                                p 167 N89-15795
                                                           A methodology for automation and robotics evaluation
A compact imaging spectrometer for studies of space
                                                         applied to the space station telerobotic servicer
                                                                                           p 109 N89-19882
                                                           Development of an atmospheric monitoring plan for
                                                                                            p 8 N89-20065
                                                         space station
                                p 147 N89-15797
                                                           Evaluation of available analytical techniques for
Requirements for particulate monitoring system for
                                                         monitoring the quality of space station potable water
                                                                                            p 50 N89-20071
                                                            Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of
                                                          future work for the manipulator emulator testbed
Contamination control requirements document JSC
                                                                                           p 109 N89-20072
                                p 167 N89-15800
```

```
(NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education
 (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume
  2 --- Author
                                    p 194 N89-20073
 [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2]
   Feasibility of using high temperature superconducting
  magnets and conventional magnetic loop antennas to
 attract or repel objects at the space station
                                    p 156 N89-20081
SPACE SUITS
   Space-cabin atmosphere and EVA
                                    p 171 A89-15114
                                    p 175 A89-21403
   FVA safety
   Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application
  to space-suit battery pack
                                     p 79 A89-25204
  I AIAA PAPER 89-02401
  The recovery and utilization of space suit range-of-motion data
  [SAE PAPER 881091]
                                     p 46 A89-27886
    Development of the NASA ZPS Mark III 57.2-kN/sq m
  (8.3 psi) space suit
                                      p 46 A89-27893
  [SAE PAPER 881101]
                      higher operating pressure
    Development of
    xtravehicular space-suit glove assemblies
                                      p 46 A89-27894
  [SAE PAPER 881102]
    The development of a test methodology for the
  evaluation of EVA gloves
                                      p 46 A89-27895
  ISAE PAPER 8811031
    European Space Suit System baseline
                                    p 177 A89-27906
  [SAE PAPER 881115]
    Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space
  [SAE PAPER 881125]
                                      p 47 A89-27916
    Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F
                                    p 185 N89-10522
  INASA-EP-223]
                                     p 192 N89-11775
    Humans in space
    Hazards protection for space suits and spacecraft
                                      p 47 N89-12206
   (NASA-CASE-MSC-21366-1)
    Don/doff support stand for use with rear entry space
   suits
                                      p 48 N89-13889
  [NASA-CASE-MSC-21364-1]
                                     p 186 N89-18405
     Human factors: Space
    EVA system requirements and design concepts study,
   phase 2
                                     p 179 N89-19128
   BAE-TP-90351
 SPACE SURVEILLANCE
    Space surveillance - The SMART catalog
                                     p 158 A89-12659
   [AAS PAPER 87-450]
 SPACE TOOLS
     Task planning for robotic manipulation in space polications p 101 A89-21187
   applications
     Report of Research Forum on Space Robotics and
   Automation: Executive summary --- Book
                                      p 177 A89-29110
                                      p 192 N89-11775
 SPACE TRANSPORTATION
     Planning Framework for High Technology and Space
   Flight - Propulsion systems
                                      p 132 A89-10487
   IDGLR PAPER 87-0731
     Near term space transportation systems for earth orbit
    and planetary applications
                                      p 132 A89-10638
   ISAE PAPER 8724141
      Problems in space exploration --- Russian book
                                     p 171 A89-10719
      Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA
    Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987. Parts 1 & 2 p 1 A89-12626
     Advanced transportation concept for round-trip space
    [AAS PAPER 87-404]
                                      p 133 A89-12627
      Transportation system requirements for lunar materials
    delivery to LEO
    [AAS PAPER 87-406]
                                       p 133 A89-12629
      A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system
AS PAPER 87-4361 p 141 A89-12651
    (AAS PAPER 87-4361
      Advanced Technology Space Station studies at Langley
    Research Center
     AAS PAPER 87-5251
                                       p 133 A89-12696
      Extended SP-100 reactor power systems capability
                                      p 134 A89-15392
      Advanced launch system (ALS) program status and
                                       p 188 A89-16520
    [ AIAA PAPER 88-3491 ]
    Earth transportation node requirements and design [IAF PAPER 88-182] p 129 A89-17709
      Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space
    Station
                                        p 91 A89-17720
    [IAF PAPER 88-198]
      Logistics support of the Japanese Experiment Module
     by the H-II rocket
     [IAF PAPER 88-199]
                                       p 173 A89-17721
      Orbital cryogenic depot for support of space transfer
     vehicle operations
                                       p 135 A89-17726
     [IAF PAPER 88-205]
```

## SPACE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation	The reusable reentry satellite - A mission and system	SPACEBORNE TELESCOPES
[AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317	description and operational concept	Active-member control of precision structures
Application of queuing theory to on-orbit logistics	Dynamics of the orbiter based WISP experiment	[AIAA PAPEH 89-1329] p.59 A89-30806
[AIAA PAPER 88-4752] p 150 A89-18327	Waves in Space Plasmas	SPACECRAFT ANTENNAS
Aerospace '88 p 190 A89-21796 Ride an elevator into space p 92 A89-24901	[AIAA PAPER 89-0540] 0.89 A89-25422	Attitude control system testing on SCOLE
Space logistics - Switzerland accepts the challenge	Kinetic of the Soret effect and its measurement under	Dynamics and control analysis of a satellite with a large
p 153 A89-28272	microgravity conditions p 191 A89-26390 Criteria definition and performance testing of a Space	nexible spinning antenna
Moving things about in space p 92 A89-31895	Station experiment water management system	[AAS PAPER 87-482] p 53 A89-12678
Gateway: An earth orbiting transportation node [NASA-CR-184751] p 139 N89-17612	[SAE PAPER 881019] p 42 A89-27821	Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739
CAMELOT 2	OMV - An orbital life support test bed [SAE PAPER 881030] p. 153 A89-27832	inflatable, space-rigidized antenna reflectors. Flight
[NASA-CR-184731] p 140 N89-18511	Bioisolation on the Space Station	experiment definition
SPACE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM A transportation system for routine visits to Mars	[SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849	[IAF PAPER 88-049] p 88 A89-17651 VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station
(AAS PAPER 86-174) p 134 A89-16195	Life sciences space biology project planning	- An attractive challenge in design/development and
The Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle - A new capability	(SAE PAPER 881075) p 183 A89-27871	quainication
[IAF PAPER 88-203] p 91 A89-17725	Design of a two-phase capillary pumped flight experiment	[IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652
US space transportation policy - History and issues for a new administration p.189 A89-19389	[SAE PAPER 881086] p. 37 A80 37903	Experimental and theoretical analysis on the effects of residual stresses in composite structures for space
a new administration p 189 A89-19389 Alternate transportation system	Telescience concept for habitat monitoring and control	applications
(SAE PAPER 881496) p 4 A89-28232	[SAE PAPER 881121] p 117 A69-27912 Operational considerations for the Space Station Life	[IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758
Practices in adequate structural design of space	Science Glovebox	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas
vehicles and space systems [AIAA PAPER 89-1344] p. 26 A89-30819	[SAE PAPER 881123] p. 131 A89-27914	Active accuracy adjustment of reflectors through the
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom	change of element boundary
p 194 NB9-18261	[AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 Ground-based simulation of telepresence for materials	[AIAA PAPER 89-1332] p. 89 A80 20000
Controls and guidance: Space p 63 N89-18402	science experiments remote viewing and control of	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna
Mission possibilities and hardware concepts microgravity p 179 N89-19105	processes aboard Space Station	structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p. 89 A89-30831
A model for the geostationary orbital infrastructure,	[AIAA PAPER 89-0597] p 102 A89-28439	Reaction torque minimization techniques for articulated
system analysis	A national program for the scientific and commercial use of Shuttle external fuel tanks in space	payidads p.50 Aon 34000
[ILR-MITT-205] p 140 N89-19323	[AIAA PAPER 89-0728] p. 191 A89-28450	Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control, structure and gimbal system interaction study
Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary transportation company (GRET)	Status of the RITA - Experiment on Fureca	
[ILR-MITT-208] p 148 N89-19330	Hadiofrequency Ion Thruster Assembly	SPACECRAFT CABIN ATMOSPHERES
SPACE TUGS	p 137 A89-31748 The potential of a GAS can with payload G-169	Regenerative CO2 fixation in spacecraft cabin
Space tug on the slipway p 92 A89-23258 SPACE WEAPONS	p 162 NR9-10916	LDCLE DARES of the
Earth-to-satellite microwave beams - Innovative	Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space	Space-cabin atmosphere and EVA
approach to space power p 87 A89-14136	Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder	D 171 A90 45444
Progress towards the development of power generation	In-space technology experiments program: InSTEP	Oxygen sensor optimization for long duration space
and power conditioning technologies for SDIO	p 4 N89-11766	ICAE DADED COLLEGE
p 68 A89-15293 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space	Flight projects overview n.4 N89-11777	Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring
travel p 188 A89-17274	Microgravity science and applications program tasks, 1987 revision	assembly
The impact of very high speed integrated circuit	[NASA-TM-4068] p.4 N89-12752	[SAE PAPER 881082] p 45 A89-27878
technology on Space Station logistics [AIAA PAPER 88-4714] p. 129 A89-18298	Some test/analysis issues for the space station	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space application
Workshop in the sky maintenance operations in	structural characterization experiment	[SAE PAPER 881107] 0.37 ARG 37808
space	p 30 N89-14901 Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the	Air revitalization system study for Japanese space
[AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318	Space Station	Station (SAE DADED COLLEGE
CALS and the Space Station - The need for computer-aided acquisition and logistics support	[NASA-CP-2494] p 193 N89-14998	Air revitalization system for Japanese experiment
Computer Aided Acquisition and Logistics support	A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and	module
[AIAA PAPER 88-4756] p 116 A89-18331	shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005 Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to	[SAE PAPER 881113] p 47 A89-27904
SPACEBORNE ASTRONOMY	a Space Station p 164 N89-15010	Regenerative CO2-control - A technology development for European manned space programs
Space Station utilization for the Astrometric Telescope Facility	Exobiology experiment concepts for Space Station	[SAE PAPER 881116] p 177 A89-27907
[AIAA PAPER 89-0510] p 144 A89-25409	p 185 N89-15017	Study of trace contaminant control system for Space
High-energy facility development plan	Experimental studies of crystal-melt differentiation in planetary basalt compositions p 146 N89-15018	I CAE DADED COLLEGE
p 144 A89-28125	Kinetics of mineral condensation in the solar nebula	[SAE PAPER 881117] p 47 A89-27908
SPACEBORNE EXPERIMENTS Fluid-science investigations in microgravity	p 146 N89-15019	Development of an atmospheric monitoring plan for space station p 8 N89-20065
p 1 A89-11346	Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity	SPACECRAFT CABINS
Analysis and test of a space truss foldable hinge	p 6 N89-15020 Design and calibration of the carousel wind tunnel	Concepts for crew experiment interaction - Future space
p 15 A89-11692 Telerobot experiment concepts in space	p 164 N89-15021	flights: Workstation design and requirements [SAE PAPER 881025] 0.182 A89.27827
p 96 A89-11816	A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station	A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat
Space research and policy in the upcoming decades	p 6 N89-15024 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud	[SAE PAPER 881119] n.3 A89-27010
p 171 A89-13700	p 165 N89-15025	SPACECRAFT CHARGING
Artificial gravity needed for mission to Mars?	Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted	Spacelab 1 experiments on interactions of an energetic electron beam with neutral gas p 41 A89-19921
p 134 A89-14966 Telescience and microgravity - Impact on future facilities,	geological materials p 165 N89-15027	Large structure current collection in plasma
ground segments and operations	Debris-cloud collisions: Accretion studies in the Space Station	environments
[IAF PAPER 88-015] p 98 A89-17633	Impacts of free-floating objects: Unique Space Station	(AIAA PAPER 89-0496) p 160 A89-25405
Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634	experiments p 165 N89-15034	Observation of surface charging on Engineering Test Satellite V of Japan
Automation and robotics onboard European space	Aeolian processes aboard a Space Station: Saltation	[AIAA PAPER 89-06131 0.89 A90.25400
laboratory modules	and particle trajectory analysis p 165 N89-15039 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments	investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arreva
[IAF PAPER 88-488] p 99 A89-17837	under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity	configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate ElectroStatic Discharge
Spacelab 1 experiments on interactions of an energetic electron beam with neutral gas p 41 A89-19921	D 165 NR9-15040	[AIAA PAPER 89-0617] D 111 A80 25400
Telescience	Experimental constraints on heating and cooling rates	Plasma contacting - An enabling technology
[AIAA PAPER 88-5002] p 100 A89-20652	of refractory inclusions in the early solar system p 39 N89-15042	[AIAA PAPER 89-0677] D.3 A90 25527
Space-grown protein crystals will aid in drug research	Mission possibilities and hardware concepts	An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates
p 190 A89-21398  Beam-plasma interactions in space experiments - A	microgravity n 179 Nag-19105	Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on
simulation study p 142 A89-21769	The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818	yeostationary satellites n 161 App 20752
Natural frequencies and stability of immiscible cylindrical	Space station payload operations scheduling with ESP2 p 156 N89-19819	Induced emission of radiation from a large
z-independent liquid systems p 176 A89-24662	SPACEBORNE LASERS	space-station-like structure in the ionosphere
Overview of Japanese microgravity activities p 176 A89-24672	Free-space laser communication technologies;	Spacecraft environmental anomalies expert system
Concepts for crystallization of organic material under	Proceedings of the Meeting, Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 11, 12, 1988	TACHOSPACE-ATH-88(9562)-1] p 119 N89-13485
microgravity p 143 A89-24674	[SPIE-885] p 88 A89-15793	A charge control system for spacecraft protection
	¥ 00 1,00 15/35	[AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158

OBJECT INDEX		JEM integrated control and management system (JEM
Space Station Induced Monitoring	Large space structures - Structural concepts and	OMA)
INASA-CP-3021 p 193 N89-15790	materials p 13 A89-10648	(IAF PAPER 88-069) p 172 A89-17662
Disposition of recommended modifications of JSC	Surface effects of satellite material outgassing	Automated low-thrust guidance for the orbital
20426 p 49 (N89-1500)	products p 158 A89-12576	maneuvering vehicle [AAS PAPER 88-007] p 151 A89-20836
Arcing and discharges in high-voltage subsystems of p.85 N89-15802	Application of composite materials to space structures	[AAS PAPER 88-007] p 151 A89-208-36 Control moment gyroscope configurations for the Space
Space Station	p 159 A89-21080  Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital	Station
Flight model discharge system	2 111 490 23415	(AAS PAPER 88-040) p 54 A89-20845
[AD-A201605] p 100 Nog-19004  PACECRAFT COMMUNICATION	Problems of thermal protection in space applications	Hierarchical control of intelligent machines applied to
Expert system technology for the Space Station	IONEDA TO NO 1988-361 D 37 A89-29218	Space Station telerobots p 9 A89-21178
communications and tracking system	Thermal-stress-free fasteners for joining orthotropic	Task planning for robotic manipulation in space
p 114 Mos-11000	materials p 27 A89-31919	applications p 101 A89-21187
Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs	Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder	Automated space vehicle control for rendezvous
p 87 A89-15702	[NASA-CP-3016] p 192 N89-11760	
Telescience space life sciences test bed	Space research and technology base overview	A new generation of spacecraft control system - 'SCOS' p 176 A89-22619
IM IM EN SOUTH	p 4 N89-11705	Quality index exchange diagram of spacecraft approach
Inter orbit communications (IOC)	Materials and structures p 112 N89-11776	and docking trajectories under abnormal operating
[IAF PAPER 88-446] P 88 A89-17020 Telescience	The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589	conditions p 176 A89-23719
[AIAA PAPER 88-5002] p 100 A89-20552	Materials selection for long life in LEO: A critical	Optical sensors for relative trajectory control
Modern simulations for possible use in Space Station	evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom	p 89 A89-244//
p 90 A09-31030	systems p 112 N69-12590	Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities
Space commerce: An industry assessment	Atomic oxygen studies on polymers	for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482
(PB88-214069) p 192 N69-10077	p 163 1489-12391	
Space research and technology base overview	Atomic oxygen effects on candidate coatings for	Failure detection and identification in the control of large
p 4 1469-11705	long-term spacecraft in low earth orbit p 163 N89-12592	Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis
Information sciences and human factors overview p 185 N89-11772	Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite	to advanced aerospace vehicles Guidance, Navigation
p 160 1000 17712	booms p 112 N89-13504	and Control
The TAVERNS emulator: An Ada simulation of the space station data communications network and software	Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle	TAIAA PAPER 89-0454   p 56 A89-25371
development environment p 126 N89-16366	missions STS-8 and 41-G	Adaptive identification and model tracking by a flexible
SPACECRAFT COMPONENTS	[NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1] p 163 N89-14331	spacecraft
The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program	Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle	[AIAA PAPER 89-0541] p 20 A89-25434
D 163 1469-12369	missions STS-8 and 41-G {NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2} p 163 N89-14332	Preliminary control/structure interaction study of
Materials selection for long life in LEO: A critical	SPACECRAFT CONTAMINATION	coupled Space Station Freedom/Assembly Work
evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom	Surface effects of satellite material outgassing	Platform/orbiter [AIAA PAPER 89-0543] p 56 A89-25436
	p 158 A89-125/0	Robust multivariable control of large space structures
Atomic oxygen studies on polymers p 163 N89-12591	Contamination induced degradation of solar array	p 56 A89-258/3
Atomic oxygen effects on candidate coatings for	performance p 69 A89-15307 Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft	Analysis and simulation of a controlled rigid spacecraft
long torm engagedraft in low earth orbit	p 142 Ab9-19910	- Stability and instability near attractors
p 163 1469-12332	Model for radiation contamination by outgassing from	p 21 A89-28500
Space station long-term lubrication analysis	p 160 A89-24240	Nonlinear dynamics and control issues for flexible space
[NASA-CR-178882] p 138 N89-15149 Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system	Contamination concerns in the modular containerless	Integrated direct optimization of
1 39 NO3-11176	processing facility LAIAA PAPER 89-04031 p 160 A89-25338	structure/regulator/observer for large flexible spacecraft
Berthing mechanism final test report and program	[AIAA PAPER 89-0403] P 160 A89-25338  Management of microorganisms in CELSS plant growth	1 A I A D A D ER R9-13131 D 25 A 89-30/92
occorement	evetoms	Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS
[NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517	[SAE PAPER 881047] p 44 A89-27847	technology p 118 A89-31009 Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital
Environmental effects on spacecraft material  [AD A202112] p 168 N89-18521	Bioisolation on the Space Station	correction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163
AD-AZOZITZ)	[SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-2/849	Space research and technology base overview
Experimental verification of an inflovative performance-validation methodology for large space	Study of trace contaminant control system for Space	p.4 N89-11/65
evictoms	Station [SAE PAPER 881117] p 47 A89-27908	Information sciences and human factors overview
(AD-A202243) p 34 N89-19357	Prospects for a contamination-free ultravacuum facility	p 185 N89-11772 Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773
SPACECRAFT CONFIGURATIONS	in low-earth orbit p 144 A89-28950	Dystorrio datoriori
Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to	LIV/ozone removal of contaminants in spacecraft	Materials and structures p 112 N89-11//6 An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing
configuration change p 15 A69-11009 U.S. Space Station platform - Configuration technology	environments p 161 A89-29503	INASA-CR-41791 p.60 N89-11921
for sustamer servicing p 140 A89-11023	Particle adhesion to surfaces under vacuum	Control of the induced microgravity environment of the
Adaptive structure concept for future space	p 162 A89-31882	Man Tended Free Flyer (MTFF) p 146 N89-12606
D 1/ A09-10117	The determination of the spacecraft contamination	Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop [NASA.TM-101503] p 29 N89-13460
The Phase 1 of the Hermes Development Programme	environment (AD-A196435) p 162 N89-10937	[NASA-TM-101503] p 29 N89-13460 Infinite-dimensional approach to system identification of
[IAF PAPER 88-201] p 1/3 A89-17/23 Status of the Space Station power system	Fifteenth Space Simulation Conference: Support the	Space Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE)
p /9 A09-23201	Highway to Space Through Testing	p 10 N89-13462
Aries - The Ariane 5 Extended Stage for orbital transfer	(NASA-CP-3015) p 10 N89-12582	The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE
D 1/0 A09-203/9	Disposition of recommended modifications of JSC	configuration p 60 N89-13467
The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE	30426 p 49 N89-15801	Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE p 61 N89-13469
	SPACECRAFT CONTROL	Control of the flexible modes of an advanced technology
Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE  p 61 NB9-13469	Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA,	geostationary platform p 146 N89-14902
Coulem design analyses of a rotating		A charge control system for spacecraft protection
attraced technology space station for the year 2025	June 29-July 1, 1987 p 50 A89-11651 Some recent results on robustness optimization for	IAD-A1999041 p 62 NB9-15158
(1100 CD 101660) D 130 1403-10402	control of flexible structures p 50 A89-11652	A mathematical formulation of the SCOLE control
=	Digital robust active control law synthesis for large order	problem. Part 2: Optimal compensator design INASA-CR-1817201 p 11 N89-15163
configurations for the Control Of Flexible Structures	flevible structure using parameter optimization	[NASA-CR-181720] p 11 N89-15163 Distributed magnetic actuators for fine shape control
(COFS) Program (NASA TM 101511) p 31 N89-15155	p 50 A69-11054	IAD-A1992871 p 32 N89-159/3
[NASA-TM-101511] p 31 N89-15155 A comparison of two trusses for the space station	Square root filtering for continuous-time models of large	The dynamics and control of large flexible space
at a contract	space structures p 13 A89-11000	structures, part 11
(NACA TM-4093) p 32 (N69-15970	'Daisy' - A laboratory facility to study the control of large	INASA-CR-1847701 p 62 N89-15975
Space station functional relationships analysis		Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid
[NASA-CR-177497] p / No9-18007	Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages	management facility, preliminary report p 95 N89-16357
The space station p 194 N69-10309 Superfluid Helium Tanker (SFHT) study	[AAS PAPER 87-478] p 53 A89-12674	Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path
INACA CD-179116] D 180 1809-10310	Dynamics and control analysis of a satellite with a large	[NASA-TM-100345] D 113 N89-18608
TOUR TRUICTION MATERIALS	flevible eninging antenna	Nonlinear optimal control and near-optimal guidance
Structures materials, and construction techniques to	1AAS PAPER 87-4821 p 53 A89-126/8	strategies in spacecraft general attitude maneuvers
future transport and orbital systems	Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft	p 64 N89-19356
(DOLD DADED 87-076) D 109 A03-10403	engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344	Maximum entropy/optimal projection design synthesis for decentralized control of large space structures
Materials and construction techniques for large orbital	Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE	[AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358
structures [DGLR PAPER 87-128] p 110 A89-10535	p 17 A89-16159	(110.1200.0)
LOGERT CALL COLOR		4 = 4

SPACECRAFT DESIGN	Structural reliability in aerospace design	2
From Kitty Hawk to the year 2000 [SAE PAPER 872395] p 187 A89-10628	p 21 A89-27175	Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A] p.128 A89-16523
Near term space transportation systems for earth orbit	Concepts for crew experiment interaction - Future space	The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future
and planetary applications	lights: Workstation design and requirements	refidezvous and docking operations
[SAE PAPER 872414] p 132 A89-10638	4- 100 27021	[IAF PAPER 88-037] D.53 ASD 17040
Large space structures - Structural concepts and materials	[SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831	An evaluation of interactive displays for trajectory planning and proximity operations
[SAE PAPER 872429] p 13 A89-10648	Space Station thermal test bed status and plans	[AIAA PAPER 88-3963] n 149 A90 19130
Future directions in spacecraft mechanisms	(SAE PAPER 881068) p 36 A89-27865	Quality index exchange diagram of spacecraft approach
technology	Space Station thermal control during on-orbit	and docking trajectories under abnormal operating
[SAE PAPER 872454] p 96 A89-10666 Physical/technical principles behind the development	assembly [SAE PAPER 881070] D 36 A89-27866	Optical sensors for relative trajectory control
and application of spacecraft Russian book	EVA equipment design - Human engineering	0.00 400 04477
p 170 A89-10716	considerations	Garage in the sky - A service center for Space Station
A Mars rover mission concept [AAS PAPER 87-440] n 133 A89-12654	[SAE PAPER 881090] p 153 A89-27885	10100 FMFER 89-039/1 n 126 Apo 25222
Phase I Space Station power system development	A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat (SAE PAPER 881119) p.3 A89-27910	The effect of initial velocity on manually controlled remote docking of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (OMV)
p 65 A89-14967	Resource nodes outfitting for Space Station	to a space station
Tethers - A key technology for future space flight?	[SAE PAPER 881120] p 131 A89-27911	[AIAA PAPER 89-0400] p 92 A89-25335
p 141 A89-15150 Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form	Space Station cupola definition	Target acquisition and track in the laser docking sensor
p 2 A89-15645	[SAE PAPER 881124] p 131 A89-27915	Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing
Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform	Structural and control optimization of space structures	n 154 NRQ.1250e
[AIAA PAPER 88-3497] p 98 A89-16521 Space Station - Designing for operations and support	p 21 A89-28481 Space Station solar concentrator development	CAMELOT 2 [NASA-CR-184731] n 140 N89-18511
p 2 A89-16541	D 81 A89-29119	Berthing mechanism final test report and program
Conceptual design of platforms in 1990's	Multi-Role Capsule system description	assessment
(IAF PAPER 88-0004) p 2 A89-17627	p 4 A89-29405 Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural	INASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517
Space Station design integration [IAF PAPER 88-063] p 2 A89-17658	dynamic model of a Space Station	Feasibility of using high temperature superconducting magnets and conventional magnetic loop antennas to
U.S. Space Station Freedom - Orbital assembly and early	[AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815	attract or repel objects at the space station
mission opportunities	An automated, integrated approach to Space Station structural modeling	n 156 3100 0000+
[IAF PAPER 88-065] p 18 A89-17659	[AIAA PAPER 89-1342] p. 9 489-30817	SPACECHAP I ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT
Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663	Practices in adequate structural design of space	The breakdown characteristics of outgassing dominated vacuum regions in space power systems
Operations impact on Columbus MTFF and Hermes	venicles and space systems	D 158 ASD 15400
designs - A converging process Man Tended Free	[AIAA PAPER 89-1344] p 26 A89-30819 Characterizing the damage potential of ricochet debris	Spacecraft electrical power systems lessons learned
Flyer [IAF PAPER 88-089] p 173 A89-17671	due to an oblique hypervelocity impact	p 77 A89-15411 The space radiation environment for electronics
[IAF PAPER 88-089] p 173 A89-17671 The Phase 1 of the Hermes Development Programme	(AIAA PAPER 89-1410) p. 162 A89-30882	0.90 400 00400
[IAF PAPER 88-201] p 173 A89-17723	The Gagarin Scientific Lectures on Astronautics and Aviation 1987 Russian book p 154 A89-32126	SPACECRAFI ENVIRONMENTS
Experimental system for microwave power transmission from space to earth	Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using	The induced environment around Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-095] p.158 A89-17674
[IAF PAPER 88-218] p 78 A89-17729	computer-aided engineering techniques	The space radiation environment for electronics
Major development trends of orbital space stations	[ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116	0.99 400 20400
[IAF PAPER 88-595] D 188 A89-17864	Laboratory investigations of low earth orbit environmental effects on spacecraft	IS the space environment at risk? In 160, App 00440
The role of LSAR in long term space operations and space maintenance support Logistic Support Analysis	[DE88-009135] p.162 NR9-10932	Spacehab - A multipurpose facility for life sciences
Record	Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation evetoms:	Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft
[AIAA PAPER 88-4718] p 129 A89-18300	long term preparatory program. Results of technological studies	LOLGG - A comprehensive review
OPSMODEL, an or-orbit operations simulation modeling tool for Space Station	[ESA-SP-1096] p 178 N89-11780	[SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842
[AIAA PAPER 88-4732] p 149 A89-18309	Thermal/structural design verification strategies for	Digital control system for a refrigerator heat pump for spacecraft environment
Space Station core resupply and return requirements	large space structures n 38 Mgg. 12602	[SAE PAPER 881044] 0.130 A90 37944
estimation	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system analysis study, 1986. Volume 1-A: Executive summary	ov/ozone removal of contaminants in spacecraft
[AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317 Space Station maintenance concept study	supplement	environments p 161 A89-29503 Feasibility of vibration monitoring of small rotating
[AIAA PAPER 88-4745] p 150 A89-18321	[NASA-CR-183542] p 93 N89-13451	macrimies to the environmental control and life cupped
Space Station maintainability design requirements for	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system analysis study, 1986. Volume 9: Study extension results	systems (ECLSS) of the NASA advanced space craft
life cycle costs (commonality and standardization) [AIAA PAPER 88-4749] p 130 A89-18324	[NASA-CR-183549] p 93 N89-13454	The NASA atomic spaces attack p 47 A89-30991
Mixed fleet assessment for on-orbit consumables	Transfer airlock requirements	The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589
resupply	[TAL-RP-SN-003] p 131 N89-14254 Results of an integrated structure-control law design	Materials selection for long life in LEO. A activity
[AIAA PAPER 88-4750] p 135 A89-18325	sensitivity analysis	evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom
Typical application of CAD/CAE in space station preliminary design p 174 A89-19943	[NASA-TM-101517] n.61 N89-15111	systems p 112 N89-12590 Atomic oxygen studies on polymers
Use of CAD systems in design of Space Station and	Introduction to possible means of experiment operations on the Space Station	D 162 NRO 10504
space robots p 100 A89-20602	[NLR-TR-88009-U] p 155 N89-15140	Atomic oxygen effects on candidate coatings for
The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618	Space station long-term lubrication analysis	long-term spacecraft in low earth orbit
COES - An approach to operations and check-out	[NASA-CH-178882] D 138 N80-15140	Control of the induced microgravity environment of the
standards p 117 A89-22623	Modeling and control of large flexible space structures	Middl leftued Free Fiver (MIFF) n 1/6 Ngo 10606
The essential step p 190 A89-23252 Space tug on the slipway p 92 A89-23258	p 31 N89-15161 FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide	on spaces the effects of the orbital debris environment
Space tug on the slipway p 92 A89-23258 Status of the Space Station power system	[NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631	
p 79 A89-23281	Controls and guidance: Space p 63 N89-18402 CAMELOT 2	Spacecraft environmental anomalies expert system [AEROSPACE-ATR-88(9562)-1] p 119 N89-13485
Optimization of spacecraft thermal control systems	[NASA-CR-184731] p 140 N89-18511	Model description document for a computer present
Russian book p 176 A89-24195 Space Station safety planning	Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume	TO THE EMULATION OF A COORD AND THE
[IAF PAPER 86-59E] p 182 A89-24847	1: Executive summary spacecraft	(NASA CD 464303)
Design options and analysis of variable gravity systems	[MBB-ATA-RP-ER-046-VOL-1] p 39 N89-18523 Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume	Utility of emulation and simulation computer modeling
in space	2: Synthesis and recommendations spacecraft	or space station environmental control and life support
[AIAA PAPER 89-0100] p 143 A89-25088 The reusable reentry satellite - A mission and system	[MBB-ATA-RP-ER-045-VOL-2] p.40 NR9-18524	Systems
description and operational concept	A model for the geostationary orbital infrastructure.	[NASA-CR-181739] p 48 N89-13894
[AIAA PAPER 89-0101] p 151 A89-25089	system analysis [ILR-MITT-205] p.140 N89-19323	SPACECRAFT EQUIPMENT Future directions in spacecraft mechanisms
Conservation of design knowledge of large complex spaceborne systems	Model of a geostationary regional transportation	technology
[AIAA PAPER 89-0186] p 2 A89-25161	company (GRE1): Fleet composition and facility layout	[SAE PAPER 872454] p 96 A89-10666
An integrated model of the Space Station Freedom	[ILH-MH I -207] D 148 N89-19329	Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature
active thermal control system	Integrated Structural Analysis And Control (ISAAC): Issues and progress p 33 N89-19341	space applications p 35 A89-15210
[AIAA PAPER 89-0319] p 36 A89-25271	SPACECRAFT DOCKING	Alternative heat pump configurations for spacecraft operations
U.S. Laboratory Module - Its capabilities and accommodations to support user payloads	Docking/berthing sensor using a laser diode rangefinder,	The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595
p 130 A89-26378	CCD and video tracker for orbiter retrieval of satellites	Capillary heat transport and fluid management device
	p 148 A89-15854	NASA-CASE-MFS-28217-1 p 39 N89-14392

SOBOLOT INDEX	
SPACECRAFT GLOW	Planning for orbital re
Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft p 142 A89-19916	equipment [SAE PAPER 881446]
Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle	Patching up the Space
missions STS-8 and 41-G	SPACECRAFT MANEUVE
(NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1) p 163 NB9-14331	Modelling, analysis an spacecraft under accele
Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle	[DGLR PAPER 87-093]
missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2] p 163 N89-14332	Optimal vibration cont
Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment	a minimum-time maneuv Maneuver and vibration
p 147 N89-15/97	Manente and Moratic
Measurements of shuttle glow on mission STS 41-G	Planar, time-optimal, r
(AD-A201769) p 168 (N89-19327	flexible spacecraft
SPACECRAFT GUIDANCE Guidance and control 1988; Proceedings of the Annual	All resistojet control Station
Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Conterence,	Planetary mission dep
Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988 p 54 A89-20830	[AIAA PAPER 89-0345] Nonlinear optimal co
Automated low-thrust guidance for the orbital	strategies in spacecraft
maneuvering vehicle [AAS PAPER 88-007] p 151 A89-20836	-
Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis	Control of flexible str
to advanced aerospace vehicles Guidance, Navigation	measures, and optimiza [AD-A202234]
and Control [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371	SPACECRAFT MODELS
Guidance and control strategies for aerospace	Pole-zero modeling o
vehicles	Modal identities for r
[NASA-CR-182339] p 180 N89-15927 Nonlinear optimal control and near-optimal guidance	aid to selecting modes
strategies in spacecraft general attitude maneuvers	(AIAA PAPER 89-0544
p 64 189-19330	An automated, integ structural modeling
SPACECRAFT INSTRUMENTS	[AIAA PAPER 89-1342
Zero-gravity massmeter for astronauts and Space Station experiments	Flight model discharg
[IAF PAPER 88-100] p 128 A89-17677	[AD-A201605] Control of flexible str
Sensor failure detection using generalized parity	measures, and optimize
relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22520 Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space	[AD-A202234]
Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder	SPACECRAFT MODULE High-voltage solar
[NASA-CP-3016] p 192 N89-11760	low-earth-orbit plasma
SPACECRAFT LAUNCHING Legal aspects of international competition in provision	Columbus pressurize
of lounch services D 171 A89-12113	space systems [IAF PAPER 87-73]
Planetary mission departures from Space Station orbit	Modular large space
[AIAA PAPER 89-0345] p 136 A89-25290 Particle adhesion to surfaces under vacuum	nonperfect junctions
p 162 A89-31882	Automated power management
Space reactor assessment and validation study p 84 N89-13227	Augmentation of the
Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system	Multimission Modular S
analysis study, 1985. Volume 2: OTV concept definition	Spacecraft module
and evaluation. Book 4: Operations	JAIAA PAPER 88-3512
[NASA-CR-183545] p 155 N89-13452 The space shuttle verses expendable launch vehicles	Program status and
lessons for the future	(IAF PAPER 88-055)  JEM integrated cont
[AD-A202014] p 194 N89-18508	OMA)
SPACECRAFT LUBRICATION  Space station long-term lubrication analysis	[IAF PAPER 88-069]
[NASA-CR-178882] p 138 N89-15149	JEM ECLSS and Ma [IAF PAPER 88-076]
SPACECRAFT MAINTENANCE	Results of preparing
Sensor integration by system and operator p 128 A89-11812	B - Planning for phase
Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph	[IAF PAPER 88-093] Automation and rot
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068 A diagnostic expert system for space-based electrical	laboratory modules
power networks p 115 A89-15349	[IAF PAPER 88-488]
Columbus data management	Modular, ion-propell
[IAF PAPER 88-091] P 1/3 AB9-1/6/2	Data interfaces to
Spaceplane turnaround and cargo preparation	system
[AIAA PAPER 88-4736] P 1/4 A89-18313	Protection of manne and space debris
Maintenance and repair on Spacelab	MBB-UO-0004-88-PU
[AIAA PAPER 88-4739] p 150 A89-18316 Workshop in the sky maintenance operations in	Space Station safet
space	[IAF PAPER 86-59E] U.S. Laboratory
[AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318 Evaluation of the benefits and feasibility of on-orbit repair	accommodations to s
by comparison with operations in an analogous	
environment - How is the Freedom Space Station like an	Columbus operation
oceanographic expedition?	Nodes packaging of
[AIAA PAPER 88-4743] p 189 A89-18319 Space Station maintenance concept study	SAE PAPER 881035
[AIAA PAPER 88-4745] p 150 A89-18321	Air revitalization
On-orbit maintenance - A perspective	module
Space Station maintainability design requirements for	[SAE PAPER 881113 The modular comb
life cycle costs (commonality and standardization)	laboratory - A require
(AIAA DADER 88-4749) D 130 AB9-18324	(AIAA PAPER 89-050
A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space Station maintenance and logistics operations	Multi-Role Capsule
(ALAA DADER 88-4753) p 150 A89-18326	SPACECRAFT MOTIO Motion of a gravity
Task planning for robotic manipulation in space	in a polar-orbit plane
Development of an automated checkout, service and	Nonlinear oscillati
maintenance system for a Space Station EVAS	connected by a flexit
[SAE PAPER 881065] p 153 A89-27862	

Planning for orbital repairs to the	Space Station and
equipment SAE PAPER 881446]	p 153 A89-28216
Patching up the Space Station	p 154 A89-29654
ACECRAFT MANEUVERS  Modelling, analysis and control of	sloshing effects for
spacecraft under acceleration conditi	ons p 90 A89-10496
DGLR PAPER 87-093] Optimal vibration control of a flexib	ole spacecraft during
a minimum-time maneuver  Maneuver and vibration control of	p 15 A89-11685
	p 17 A89-16159
Planar, time-optimal, rest-to-rest sl flexible spacecraft	p 55 A89-22510
All resistojet control of the NASA	A dual keel Space
Station Planetary mission departures from	p 92 A89-24495 Space Station orbit
[A]AA PAPER 89-0345 [	p 136 A89-25290
Nonlinear optimal control and ne strategies in spacecraft general attitu	ide maneuvers
Control of flexible structures: Mod	p 64 N89-19356
measures, and optimization of feedb	ack controllers
[AD-A202234] PACECRAFT MODELS	p 64 N89-19596
Pole-zero modeling of flexible spa-	
Modal identities for multibody ela	p 53 A89-16160 stic spacecraft - An
aid to selecting modes for simulation	٦
[AIAA PAPER 89-0544] An automated, integrated approa	p 20 A89-25437 ich to Space Station
structural modeling	
[AIAA PAPER 89-1342] Flight model discharge system	F •
[AD-A201605]	p 168 N89-19354
Control of flexible structures: Mod measures, and optimization of feedb	oack controllers
[AD-A202234]	p 64 N89-19596
PACECRAFT MODULES  High-voltage solar cell mod	lules in simulated
low-earth-orbit plasma Columbus pressurized modules - A	p 65 A89-11122 eritalia role in manned
space systems	
[IAF PAPER 87-73] Modular large space structures d	p 171 A89-11558 ynamic modeling with
nonnerfect junctions	p 52 A89-11686
Automated power management w	D /2 A89-15348
Augmentation of the MMS MPS	power capabilities
Multimission Modular Spacecraft Mo	p 77 AB9-15413
Spacecraft module berthing usin [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A]	ng today's technology p 128 A89-16523
Program status and plan of JEM	
[IAF PAPER 88-055]  JEM integrated control and management of the second control and the second control an	p 172 A89-17655 agement system (JEM
OMA)	p 172 A89-17662
[IAF PAPER 88-069] JEM ECLSS and Man System	•
[IAF PAPER 88-076] Results of preparing Columbus u	p 40 A89-17665
B - Planning for phase C/D	
[IAF PAPER 88-093] Automation and robotics onbox	p 173 A89-17673 ard European space
laboratory modules	
[IAF PAPER 88-488] Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran	p 99 A89-17837 sfer vehicle
	p 136 A89-19922
Data interfaces to the Space system	p 117 A89-20109
Protection of manned modules a	gainst micrometeorites
and space debris [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB]	p 176 A89-22891
[MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] Space Station safety planning	p 176 A89-22891
[MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] Space Station safety planning [IAF PAPER 86-59E] U.S. Laboratory Module -	p 176 A89-22891 p 182 A89-24847 Its capabilities and
[MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] Space Station safety planning [IAF PAPER 86-59E]	p 176 A89-22891 p 182 A89-24847 Its capabilities and payloads
[MBB-UC-0004-88-PUB] Space Station safety planning [IAF PAPER 86-59E] U.S. Laboratory Module - accommodations to support user p	p 176 A89-22891 p 182 A89-24847 Its capabilities and payloads p 130 A89-26378 and execution
[MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] Space Station safety planning [IAF PAPER 86-59E] U.S. Laboratory Module - accommodations to support user p	p 176 A89-22891 p 182 A89-24847 Its capabilities and apploads p 130 A89-26378 and execution p 177 A89-26380
[MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] Space Station safety planning [IAF PAPER 86-59E] U.S. Laboratory Module - accommodations to support user p Columbus operations - Planning Nodes packaging option for Sp. [SAE PAPER 881035]	p 176 A89-24847 Its capa-bilities and ayaloads p 130 A89-26378 and execution p 177 A89-26380 ace Station application p 43 A89-27836
[MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] Space Station safety planning [IAF PAPER 86-59E] U.S. Laboratory Module - accommodations to support user p Columbus operations - Planning Nodes packaging option for Sp. [SAE PAPER 881035] Air revitalization system for	p 176 A89-24847 Its capa-bilities and ayaloads p 130 A89-26378 and execution p 177 A89-26380 ace Station application p 43 A89-27836
[MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] Space Station safety planning [IAF PAPER 86-59E] U.S. Laboratory Module - accommodations to support user p Columbus operations - Planning Nodes packaging option for Sp. [SAE PAPER 881035] Air revitalization system for module [SAE PAPER 881113]	p 176
[MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] Space Station safety planning [IAF PAPER 86-59E] U.S. Laboratory Module - accommodations to support user p Columbus operations - Planning Nodes packaging option for Sp. [SAE PAPER 881035] Air revitalization system for module [SAE PAPER 881113] The modular combustion facility	p 176 A89-24847 Its capabilities and ayloads p 130 A89-26378 and execution p 177 A89-26380 ace Station application p 43 A89-27836 Japanese experiment p 47 A89-27904 of for the Space Station
[MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] Space Station safety planning [IAF PAPER 86-59E] U.S. Laboratory Module - accommodations to support user p Columbus operations - Planning Nodes packaging option for Sp [SAE PAPER 881035] Air revitalization system for module [SAE PAPER 881113] The modular combustion facility laboratory - A requirements and co	p 176 A89-24847 Its capabilities and ayloads p 130 A89-26378 and execution p 177 A89-26380 ace Station application p 43 A89-27836 Japanese experiment p 47 A89-27904 of for the Space Station
[MBB-UC-0004-88-PUB] Space Station safety planning [IAF PAPER 86-59E] U.S. Laboratory Module - accommodations to support user p Columbus operations - Planning Nodes packaging option for Sp [SAE PAPER 881035] Air revitalization system for module [SAE PAPER 881113] The modular combustion facility laboratory - A requirements and c [AIAA PAPER 89-0505] Multi-Role Capsule operations	p 176 A89-22891  p 182 A89-24847  Its capabilities and anyloads p 130 A89-26378 and execution p 177 A89-26380 ace Station application p 43 A89-27836  Japanese experiment p 47 A89-27904 / for the Space Station apabilities study
[MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] Space Station safety planning [IAF PAPER 86-59E] U.S. Laboratory Module - accommodations to support user p Columbus operations - Planning Nodes packaging option for Sp [SAE PAPER 881035] Air revitalization system for module [SAE PAPER 881113] The modular combustion facility laboratory - A requirements and c [AIAA PAPER 89-0505] Multi-Role Capsule operations	p 176 A89-22891  p 182 A89-24847  Its capabilities and anyloads p 130 A89-26378 and execution p 177 A89-26380 ace Station application p 43 A89-27836  Japanese experiment p 47 A89-27904 / for the Space Station apabilities study p 131 A89-28421 p 153 A89-29406
[MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] Space Station safety planning [IAF PAPER 86-59E] U.S. Laboratory Module - accommodations to support user p Columbus operations - Planning Nodes packaging option for Sp [SAE PAPER 881035] Air revitalization system for module [SAE PAPER 881113] The modular combustion facility laboratory - A requirements and c: [AIAA PAPER 89-0505] Multi-Role Capsule operations SPACECRAFT MOTION Motion of a gravity gradient satel in a polar-orbit plane	p 176
[MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] Space Station safety planning [IAF PAPER 86-59E] U.S. Laboratory Module - accommodations to support user p Columbus operations - Planning Nodes packaging option for Sp. [SAE PAPER 88-1035] Air revitalization system for module [SAE PAPER 881113] The modular combustion facility laboratory - A requirements and c. [AIAA PAPER 89-0505] Multi-Role Capsule operations SPACECRAFT MOTION Motion of a gravity gradient satel	p 176

Dynamics of a spacecraft with direct active control of p 54 A89-18436 the gravity gradient stabilizer Minimization of spacecraft disturbances in space-robotic AAS PAPER 88-0061 p 101 A89-20835 Motion and deformation of very large space structures p 22 A89-29200 A new approach to the analysis and control of large space structures, phase 1 p 62 N89-15156 IAD-A1981431 SPACECRAFT ORBITS The determination of the spacecraft contamination environment p 162 N89-10937 [AD-A196435] SPACECRAFT PERFORMANCE Achieving operational efficiency with the international Space Station p 148 A89-14986 [IAF PAPER 88-083] Augmentation of the MMS MPS power capabilities ---Multimission Modular Spacecraft Modular Power System p 77 A89-15413 Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft p 142 A89-19916 systems design analyses of a rotating System advanced-technology space station for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482 [NASA-CR-181668] SPACECRAFT POWER SUPPLIES Energy supply --- for space flight [DGLR PAPER 87-074] p 132 A89-10488 High-temperature silicon-on-insulator electronics for space nuclear power systems - Requirements and p 132 A89-11354 The technology issues and the prospects for the use p 65 A89-11406 f lithium batteries in space p 65 A89-11406 Importance of heat transfer in Li/MoS2 batteries for of lithium batteries in space p 34 A89-11418 aerospace applications The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128 Progress toward the evolution of a Stirling Space SAE PAPER 880545] p 133 A89-12305 Interboard energy supply and transfer --- for [SAE PAPER 880545] p 133 A89-12872 spacecraft Earth-to-satellite microwave beams Innovative p 87 A89-14136 approach to space power The design and fabrication of a Stirling engine heat exchanger module with an integral heat pipe p 35 A89-15190 A condenser-boiler for a binary Rankine cycle space p 66 A89-15212 power system p 66 A89-15212 'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256 Hybrid regenerative fuel cell systems for space polications p 67 A89-15257 applications New application of silver-zinc batteries for orbiting pacecraft p 67 A89-15275
Dynamic performance battery model — for spacecraft electrical power system p 67 A89-15276
Capacity and pressure variation of Intelsat VI nickel-hydrogen cells with storage and cycling p 67 A89-15282 Nickel-hydrogen cell life testing --- for spacecraft power p 67 A89-15284 supplies The Ni-H2 battery system - A space flight application p 67 A89-15285 summary The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287 Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291 Space power technology to meet civil space requirements Progress towards the development of power generation and power conditioning technologies for SDIO p 68 A89-15293 Proposed principles on the use of nuclear power sources p 188 A89-15294 Experimental evaluation of a solar thermophotovoltaic p 68 AB9-15296 energy conversion module Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design p 68 A89-15297 An integrated and modular digital modeling approach Space Station electrical power system p 68 A89-15298 development Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight polications p 69 A89-15299 Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power p 69 A89-15300 Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for p 69 A89-15301 space applications Space solar cells - The moving target --- satellite power p 69 A89-15302 systems evolution

SPACECRAFT PROPULSION ΕX

OF AGEORAT T PROPOESTOR		SUBJECT INDEX
Status of Advanced Photovoltaic Solar Array program	Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar	Maria Barana
p 69 A89-15305	dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113	Moving Belt Radiator technology issues
The potential of CulnSe2 and CdTe for space photovoltaic applications p 69 A89-15306	Evaluation of alternative phase change materials for	p 35 A89-15208 Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space
photovoltaic applications p 69 A89-15306 Contamination induced degradation of solar array	energy storage in solar dynamic applications	p 66 A89-15211
performance p 69 A89-15307	p 80 A89-29114 Space deployable membrane concentrators for solar	Dynamic Isotope Power System component
Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation	dynamic power systems p 80 A89-29115	demonstrations p 134 A89-15311 The Solar Dynamic radiator with a historical
environments p 70 A69-15309 Dynamic Isotope Power System component	Advanced solar receivers for space power	perspective p 72 A89-15340
demonstrations Power System component p 134 A89-15311	p 137 A89-29116	Heat-pump-augmented radiator for high power
Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power	The development of an advanced generic solar dynamic heat receiver thermal model p 80 A89-29117	Spacecraft thermal control
system p 71 A89-15327 Autonomous electrical power subsystem for	Technology update - Solar dynamic organic Rankine	A nonventing cooling system for space environment
spacecraft p 71 A89-15332	cycle power system p 80 A89-29118	extravenicular activity, using radiation and regenerable
Starr - An expert system for failure diagnosis in a space	Photovoltaic power modules for NASA's manned Space Station p 81 A89-29122	thermal storage
based power system p 114 A89-15335	Low earth orbit environmental effects on the Space	Prototype space erectable radiator system ground test
Tests of heat transfer enhancement for thermal energy storage canisters for space power systems	Station photovoltaic power generation systems	article development
p 72 A89-15339	p 81 A89-29123 Microwave power beaming from earth-to-space	[SAE PAPER 881066] p 36 A89-27863
Solar Concentrator Advanced Development program	p 89 A89-29928	Long-life/durable radiator coatings for Space Station [SAE PAPER 881067] p. 36 A89-27864
update p 72 A89-15342 Advanced space solar dynamic receivers	Fuel cells for extraterrestrial and terrestrial	Space Station thermal test bed status and plans
p 72 A89-15343	applications p 81 A89-30645	[SAE PAPER 881068] p 36 A89-27865
Development of a component centered fault monitoring	Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems [NASA-TM-101341] p 82 N89-10122	Gas particle radiator
and diagnosis knowledge based system for space power	The state-of-the-art of dc power distribution	[NASA-CASE-LEW-14297-1] p 145 N89-12048 Basic and applied research related to the technology
system p 114 A89-15345 Expert system structures for fault detection in	systems/components for space applications	of space energy conversion systems
spaceborne power systems p 114 A89-15347	[NASA-CR-182743] p 82 N89-10941	[NASA-CR-184644] p. 39 N89-15456
The autonomously managed power systems	Power quality load management for large spacecraft electrical power systems	SPACECRAFT RECOVERY
laboratory p 72 A89-15351	[NASA-TM-100342] p 82 N89-11127	Mission function control for deployment and retrieval of a subsatellite
Simulation test beds for the Space Station electrical power system p 73 A89-15352	Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space	SPACECRAFT REENTRY
Fault tolerant power controller p 73 A89-15355	Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder [NASA-CP-3016] p.192 NR9-11760	Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a
Improved load scheduling techniques	[NASA-CP-3016] p 192 N89-11760 Identification of high performance and component	Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p.136 A89-25503
p 73 A89-15356 Modular transformer state model for the simulation of	technology for space electrical power systems for use	The re-entry environment of the Multi-Role Capsule
high frequency spacecraft power systems	beyond the year 2000	p 137 A89-29407
p 73 A89-15361	[NASA-CR-183003] p 137 N89-11807 InP homojunction solar cell performance on the LIPS	Mir mission report p 177 A89-31759
Automation of spacecraft power electronics design	3 flight experiment	SPACECRAFT RELIABILITY The safety plan for Spacelab mission D-2
p 73 A89-15365 Simulation of a dc inductor resonant inverter for	[NASA-TM-101390] , p 83 N89-12123	[DGLR PAPER 87-139] p 169 A89-10499
spacecraft power systems p 74 A89-15369	Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system [DE88-013085] n.83 N89-12399	Space power technology to meet civil space
Power system design analysis computer program	Nuclear technology for the year 2000	requirements p 68 A89-15292
p 74 A89-15370	[DE88-005041] p.83 N89-13223	High voltage breakdown in the space environment p 76 A89-15405
An efficient simulation environment for space power generation systems p 9 A89-15371	Down scale of the SP-100 concept for 5 kWe	Practices in adequate structural design of space
Design, analysis and simulation of the main bus	p 83 N89-13225 Space reactor assessment and validation study	venicies and space systems
dynamics of spacecraft power systems	p 84 N89-13227	[AIAA PAPER 89-1344] p 26 A89-30819 SPACECRAFT SHIELDING
p 74 A89-15373	Power considerations for an early manned Mars mission	Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding on the Orbital
Overview of Power Management System functions for spacecraft power systems p 75 A89-15382	utilizing the space station	Maneuvering Vehicle
The impact of the utility power system concept on	[NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492 Power systems facility	[AIAA PAPER 89-0495] p 20 A89-25404
spacecraft activity scheduling p 75 A89-15384	[NASA-TM-101447] p 84 N89-14247	Problems of thermal protection in space applications [ONERA, TP NO. 1988-36] 0.37 A89-29218
Simulation and control of a 20 kHz spacecraft power system p 76 A89-15391	Issues and opportunities in space photovoltaics	Design of a secondary debris containment shield for
High voltage breakdown in the space environment	[NASA-TM-101425] p 84 N89-15171	large space structures
p 76 A89-15405	Basic and applied research related to the technology of space energy conversion systems	[AIAA PAPER 89-1412] p 27 A89-30884
The breakdown characteristics of outgassing dominated	[NASA-CR-184644] p.39 N89-15456	Utilization of spray on foam insulation for manned and unmanned spacecraft and structures p 28 N89-10914
vacuum regions in space power systems p 158 A89-15408	A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system	CAMELOT 2
Spacecraft electrical power systems lessons learned	control p.85 N89-15579 Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study	[NASA-CR-184731] p 140 N89-18511
p 77 A89-15411	[NASA-CR-182177] D. 85 NRG-16224	SPACECRAFT STABILITY Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for
Augmentation of the MMS MPS power capabilities Multimission Modular Spacecraft Modular Power System	NASA photovoltaic research and technology	spacecraft under acceleration conditions
p 77 A89-15413	(NASA-1M-101422) p 85 N89-16917	[DGLR PAPER 87-093] p.90 A89-10496
Advanced sensible heat solar receiver for space	Important technology considerations for space nuclear power systems	Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages
power p 77 A89-15415	[DE89-004005] p 86 N89-18177	IAAC DADED OF 100
Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on Space Flyer Unit p 77 A89-15418	CAMELOT 2	Coupling of tether modes with sub-satellite attitude
Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems	[NASA-CR-184731] p 140 N89-18511 Automation of the space station core module power	MOTION
[IAF PAPER 88-221] p 135 A89-17730	management and distribution system p 86 N89-19822	[AAS PAPER 87-433] p 141 A89-12649 Maintenance of microgravity environment on the Space
Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel [IAF PAPER 88-271] p. 78 A89-17752	SPACECRAFT PROPULSION	Station - On the microgravity environment analysis and
[IAF PAPER 88-271] p 78 A89-17752 Investigation of the effects of a jet and thermal radiation	Planning Framework for High Technology and Space Flight - Propulsion systems	vibration isolation p 159 A89-19945
from an electrorocket engine on a spacecraft solar array	[DGLR PAPER 87-073] p 132 A89-10487	Exhaust jet contamination of spacecraft
p 174 A89-18449	Advanced transportation concept for round-trip space	p 160 A89-23809
Ross-Stirling spacecraft refrigerator p 130 A89-19917	travel	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array
Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in	[AAS PAPER 87-404] p 133 A89-12627 Propulsion requirements for orbital transfer and	[AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296
the European space flight scenario	planetary mission support	Nonlinear stabilization of tethered satellites
[DGLR PAPER 87-117] p 175 A89-20231	[IAF PAPER 88-183] p 91 A89-17710	p 58 A89-28652
A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs	Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-transfer vehicle	Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466
p 79 A89-23282	p 136 A89-19922 Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space	Experimental observations of low and zero gravity
Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and	Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder	nonlinear fluid-spacecraft interaction
other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator	[NASA-CP-3016] p 192 N89-11760	[DE88-015263] p 94 N89-15159
p 136 A89-26403 Artificial intelligence approaches in space power	Space research and technology base overview	Transient three-dimensional heat conduction
systems automation at Marshall Space Flight Center	p 4 N89-11765 Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems	computations using Brian's technique [AD-A201918] n.40 NR9-19519
p 102 A89-27615	study	SPACECRAFT STRUCTURES  p 40 N89-19519
Improvements in passive thermal control for spacecraft	[NASA-CR-183509] p 94 N89-15154	Recent developments in the experimental identification
[SAE PAPER 881022] p 36 A89-27824	CAMELOT 2 [NASA-CR-184731] p.140_N89-18511	or the dynamics of a highly flexible grid
Modular performance simulation of spacecraft fuel cell	SPACECRAFT RADIATORS	[ASME PAPER 87-WA/DSC-19] p 12 A89-10119
systems including application for Hermes	High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from	Structures, materials, and construction techniques for future transport and orbital systems
[SAE PAPER 881046] p 79 A89-27846	space power systems p 35 A89-15207	[DGLR PAPER 87-076] p 169 A89-10489
		F 100 10400

Structural dynamics problems of future spacecraft systems - New solution methods and perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-126] p 12 A89-10533 (DGLR PAPER 87-126) Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies p 16 A89-12661 [AAS PAPER 87-455] A comparison between single point excitation and base A comparison between surges possible excitation for spacecraft modal survey p 17 A89-15617 A finite element approach for composite space structures p 18 A89-17753 [IAF PAPER 88-273] Modeling the effects connected with the influence of the magnetic and solar shadow from satellite structural elements on results of measurements of electric fields p 159 A89-18439 and particle fluxes Structural concepts for future space systems p 19 AB9-20574 Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty p 54 A89-20607 Robustness optimization of structural and controller p 20 A89-22512 NDT of composite structures used in space applications applications
Fluence equivalency of monoenergetic and nonmonoenergetic irradiation of thermal control coatings p 111 A89-30045 Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator (AIAA PAPER 89-1328) p 25 A89-30805 Active-member control of precision structures p 59 A89-30806 [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] Composites design handbook for space structure applications, volume 1 [ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO] p 112 N89-11823 IRIS thermal balance test within ESTEC LSS p 38 N89-12603 A recursive method for parallel processor multiflexible p 127 N89-19336 body dynamic simulation Heat transfer properties of satellite component p 113 N89-19375 materials A finite element dynamic analysis of flexible spatial mechanisms and manipulators p 108 N89-19575 [FTN-89-93901] SPACECRAFT SURVIVABILITY Fire behavior and risk analysis in spacecraft p 185 N89-10111 [NASA-TM-100944] SPACECRAFT TEMPERATURE Hybrid thermal circulation system for future space p 169 A89-10495 [DGLR PAPER 87-092] Optimization of spacecraft thermal control systems p 176 A89-24195 Heat-pump-augmented radiator spacecraft thermal control for high power p 36 A89-25068 [AIAA PAPER 89-0077] p 36 A89-25068 FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems p 9 A89-27845 [SAE PAPER 881045] Reduced gravity and ground testing of a two-phase thermal management system for large spacecraft [SAE PAPER 881084] p 37 A89-27880 Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental p 37 A89-27900 [SAE PAPER 881109] Problems of thermal protection in space applications [ONERA, TP NO. 1988-36] p 37 A89-29218 Capillary heat transport and fluid management device p 39 N89-14392 [NASA-CASE-MFS-28217-1] Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system p 39 N89-17172 --- space stations Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume 1: Executive summary --- spacecraft [MBB-ATA-RP-ER-046-VOL-1] p 39 N89-18523 Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume 2: Synthesis and recommendations --- spacecraft p 40 N89-18524 [MBB-ATA-RP-ER-045-VOL-2] SPACECRAFT TRACKING
Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system p 114 A89-11808 Nonlinear optimal control and near-optimal guidance strategies in spacecraft general attitude maneuvers p 64 N89-19356 SPACECRAFT TRAJECTORIES Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous trajectories p 180 A89-17765 [IAF PAPER 88-308] Quality index exchange diagram of spacecraft approach and docking trajectories under abnormal operating p 176 A89-23719 Analysis and simulation of a controlled rigid spacecraft Stability and instability near attractors p 21 A89-28500

Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization

[ONERA, TP NO. 1988-83]

p 180 A89-29246

Interactive orbital proximity operations planning Pathfinder: Humans in space The safety plan for Spacelab mission D-2 Maintenance and repair on Spacelab space adaptation syndrome Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars A computer-based specification methodology Report on OTHER proposals for SSPEX recognition [SAE PAPER 871750] damping teleoperators in space [AIAA PAPER 89-1241] STATIC CHARACTERISTICS Exact static and dynamic stiffness matrices for general variable cross section members [AIAA PAPER 89-1258] STATIC LOADS

spacecraft systems

STATIC MODELS

STATIC STABILITY

eneration system

[NASA-CR-172093]

[DGLR PAPER 87-125]

warping [AIAA PAPER 89-1363]

CAD-model-based vision for space applications

Alkaline static feed electrolyzer based oxygen

p 26 A89-30838

p 127 N89-19867

p 49 N89-15535

p 155 N89-18039 analysis INASA-TP-28391 SPACECREWS Physiological adaptation - Crew health in space [SAE PAPER 871872] p 181 A89-10587 A methodology for modeling life-cycle processes p 115 A89-16513 A Space Station crew rescue and equipment retrieval p 135 A89-17845 [IAF PAPER 88-516] Analysis of human activities during space missions Outlines of possible human missions aboard Columbus p 181 A89-19857 [IAF PAPER 88-487] Concepts for crew experiment interaction - Future space flights: Workstation design and requirements [SAE PAPER 881025] p 182 p 182 A89-27827 Forecasting crew anthropometry for Shuttle and Space p 184 A89-31607 p 185 N89-11764 Station Development of an atmospheric monitoring plan for p 8 N89-20065 space station p 169 A89-10499 [DGLR PAPER 87-139] Columbus logistics program
[AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314 p 150 A89-18316 [AIAA PAPER 88-4739] AlAA PAPER 88-47391
Spacelab 1 experiments on interactions of an energetic electron beam with neutral gas p 41 A89-19921
Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23:
Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for STIFFENING p 147 N89-15517 [NASA-TM-89412] p 179 N89-19117 structures SPACELAB PAYLOADS Space robotics in Japan [AIAA PAPER 88-5005] p 100 A89-20655 **SPECIFICATIONS** p 122 N89-16301 SPECTROSCOPY p 193 N89-15003 Engine SPECTRUM ANALYSIS Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions [NASA-CR-183187] p 145 N89-10264 p 145 N89-10264 Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment p 147 N89-15797 SPEECH RECOGNITION Current military/government applications for speech p 187 A89-10580 SPIN STABILIZATION Dynamics of a spacecraft with direct active control of the gravity gradient stabilizer p 54 A89-18436 p 54 A89-18436 SPRAYED COATINGS Utilization of spray on foam insulation for manned and unmanned spacecraft and structures p 28 N89-10914 SPRINGS (ELASTIC) Analysis of coils of wire rope arranged for passive STANDARDS Man-systems requirements for the control of pleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862 STATE ESTIMATION Space structure control using moving bank multiple model adaptive estimation p 57 A89-28552 p 57 A89-28552 On the state estimation of structures with second order p 24 A89-30726 Initial test results on state estimation on the SCOLE p 60 N89-13468

STATIC TESTS A space crane concept: Preliminary design and static p 30 N89-13815 [NASA-TM-101498] STATIONKEEPING Tracking and stationkeeping for free-flying robots using p 97 A89-12005 sliding surfaces Autonomous geostationary stationkeeping system optimization and validation [IAF PAPER 88-327] p 142 A89-17771 All resistojet control of the NASA dual keel Space p 92 A89-24495 Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume impingement on solar array p 3 A89-25296 [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE p 60 N89-13467 configuration The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975 STEREOPHOTOGRAPHY Motion stereo and ego-motion complex logarithmic p 143 A89-23540 mapping (ECLM) Requirements for particulate monitoring system for pace Station p 7 N89-15798 Space Station STEREOSCOPIC VISION Stereo depth distortions in teleoperation p 105 N89-12199 [NASA-CR-180242] STEREOSCOPY Disparity coding - An approach for stereo p 102 A89-23537 reconstruction p 33 N89-19338 Concept of adaptive structures STIFFNESS MATRIX Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space p 58 A89-30654 [AIAA PAPER 89-1163] Exact static and dynamic stiffness matrices for general variable cross section members [AIAA PAPER 89-1258] p 24 A89-30743 The mini-oscillator technique: A finite element method for the modeling of linear viscoelastic structures p 28 N89-11250 [UTIAS-323] STIRLING ENGINES Progress toward the evolution of a Stirling Space p 133 A89-12305 [SĂE PAPER 880545] The design and fabrication of a Stirling engine heat exchanger module with an integral heat pipe p 35 A89-15190 Ross-Stirling spacecraft refrigerator p 130 A89-19917 Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system terrestrial power generation p 80 A89-29112 for terrestrial power generation p 80 A89-29112
An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program p 38 N89-11146 [DE88-013833] The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design p 84 N89-14182 [NASA-CR-180889] Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs, recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967 STOCHASTIC PROCESSES Space structure control using moving bank multiple model adaptive estimation p 57 A89-28552
A new approach to the analysis and control of large space structures, phase 1 p 62 N89-15156 STORAGE BATTERIES The technology issues and the prospects for the use p 65 A89-11406 of lithium batteries in space Space Station battery system design and development p 74 A89-15378 STORAGE TANKS Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496 p 24 A89-30743 STOWAGE (ONBOARD EQUIPMENT) The organized Space Station [AIAA PAPER 88-4733] Flight loading and its experimental simulation for future p 189 A89-18310 STRATEGY p 170 A89-10532 The 1989 long-range program plan p 192 N89-14172 Large deflection static and dynamic finite element analyses of composite beams with arbitrary cross-sectional STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY) A prototype gas exchange monitor for exercise stress testing aboard NASA Space Station p 182 A89-26650

inspection by optical method

STRESS (PSYCHOLOGY)

Programme

[AD-A198924]

STRESS ANALYSIS

A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic

Vacuum stressing technique for composite laminates

p 48 N89-13885

p 27 A89-31525

## STRESS CONCENTRATION

Thermal-stress-free fasteners for joining orthotropic	Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer	
materials p 27 A89-31919	vehicle vehicle	Active control of elastic wave motion in structural
STRESS CONCENTRATION  A new approach to the analysis and control of large	[NASA-CR-183391] p 95 N89-18506	networks p 63 N89-19342 A controlled component synthesis method for truss
space structures, phase 1	Moonport: Transportation node in lunar orbit	Structure vibration control n 12 Nag. 10249
[AD-A198143] p 62 N89-15156	[NASA-CR-184733] p 140 N89-18507	Maximum entropy/optimal projection design punthasia
STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS	Lunar orbiting prospector [NASA-CR-184755] p 140 N89-18510	for decentralized control of large space structures
Structure design considerations of Engineering Test	Variable gravity research facility	[AD-A202375] p 34 N89-19358 STUDENTS
Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650	[NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324	Living in space
The integrated analysis capability (IAC Level 2.0)	Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer	[NASA-EP-222] p. 193 N89-14684
p 9 A89-12180	(FITS) p 109 N89-19870	SUBMILLIMETER WAVES
On the exploitation of geometrical symmetry in structural	STRUCTURAL DESIGN CRITERIA	Space observations for infrared and submillimeter astronomy
computations of space power stations	Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures	SUBSTRUCTURES p 177 N89-11643
p 16 A89-12573 A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized	LAIAA DADED OO 10000	Geometric non-linear substructuring for dynamics of
structures	STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING	nekidle mechanical systems n 16 Agg 12124
[IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751	A comparative overview of modal testing and system	SULFUNES
Optimum design of nonlinear space trusses	identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262	Radiation effects on polymeric materials
p 19 A89-18046 Thermal distortion behaviour of graphite reinforced	STRUCTURAL RELIABILITY ,	p 112 N89-14914 The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials
aluminum space structures	Structural reliability in aerospace design	n 163 Nep 14031
[AIAA PAPER 89-1228] p 111 A89-30715	p 21 A89-27175 STRUCTURAL STABILITY	SULFURIC ACID
Exact static and dynamic stiffness matrices for general	Analysis of limit cycles in control systems for joint	Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for
variable cross section members	dominated structures n 52 Ago 11600	preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft
[AIAA PAPER 89-1258] p 24 A89-30743	Identification of flexible structures using an adaptive	SUNLIGHT p 38 N89-12617
An automated, integrated approach to Space Station structural modeling	order-recursive method p 22 Asg-28640	An agricultural crop yield model by satellite: A
[AIAA PAPER 89-1342] p 9 A89-30817	Nonlinear dynamics of flexible structures - Geometrically	Simulation
Model correction using a symmetric eigenstructure	exact formulation and stability p 22 A89-28651 Motion and deformation of very large space structures	[INPE-4639-PRE/1350] p 192 N89-12106
assignment technique	p 22 A89-29200	SUPERCONDUCTING MAGNETS
[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855	Experimental studies of adaptive structures for precision	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education
A multimegawatt space power source radiator design [DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662	performance	(ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume
Extension and validation of a method for locating	[AIAA PAPER 89-1327] p 25 A89-30804	2 Author
damaged members in large space trusses	A frequency domain analysis for damped space structures	[NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073
p 30 N89-14925	[AIAA PAPER 89-1381] p 26 A89-30854	reasibility of using high temperature superconduction
Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to uncertainty p.64 NR9-19344	Spillover stabilization in the control of large flexible space	magnets and conventional magnetic loop antennas to attract or repel objects at the space station
Control of flexible structures: Model errors, robustness	structures p.63 NR9-16902	n 156 NRO 20004
measures, and optimization of feedback controllers	STRUCTURAL STRAIN	SUPERCRITICAL FLUIDS
[AD-A202234] p 64 N89-19596	Non-linear strain-displacement relations and flexible multibody dynamics	Supercritical water oxidation - Microgravity solids
STRUCTURAL DESIGN	[AIAA PAPER 89-1202] p 23 A89-30692	Separation
On the exploitation of geometrical symmetry in structural	STRUCTURAL VIBRATION	[SAE PAPER 881038] p 43 A89-27838 Fundamental kinetics and mechanistic pathways for
computations of space power stations p 16 A89-12573	Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by	oxidation reactions in supercritical water
Optimum design of nonlinear space trusses	piezo-electric actuators p 14 A89-11666	[SAE PAPER 881039] p 43 A89-27839
p 19 A89-18046	International Modal Analysis Conference, 6th, Kissimmee, FL, Feb. 1-4, 1988, Proceedings. Volumes 1	SUPERFLUIDITY
Columbus logistics program	& 2 p 16 A89-15501	Superfluid Helium Tanker (SFHT) study
[AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314	Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE	[NASA-CR-172116] p 180 N89-18518
Structural concepts for future space systems p 19 A89-20574	n 17 A89,16150	SUPERHIGH FREQUENCIES Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink
Structural reliability in aerospace design	Nonlinear oscillations of a system of two bodies	Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194
p 21 A89-27175	connected by a flexible rod in a central force field	SUPPLYING
EVA equipment design - Human engineering	p 174 A89-18433 Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural	Mixed fleet assessment for on-orbit consumables
considerations (SAE PAPER 881090) p.153 A89-27885	and artificial excitation n 19 ARQ-10716	resupply
[SAE PAPER 881090] p 153 A89-27885 Structural and control optimization of space structures	Techniques for the identification of distributed systems	[AIAA PAPER 88-4750] p 135 A89-18325
p 21 A89-28481	using the finite element approximation	SUPPORT INTERFERENCE
Adaptive structures for space missions	p 19 A89-20587 Failure detection and identification in the control of large	Multiple boundary condition testing error analysis for large flexible space structures
[AIAA PAPER 89-1160] p 102 A89-30652	space structures p 20 A89-24496	[AIAA PAPER 89-1162] p 22 A89-30653
Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space	Active vibration suppression for the mast flight system	SUPPORT SYSTEMS
structures	p 56 A89-26869	Mobile servicing system flight operations and support
[AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654	Localization of vibrations in large space reflectors	p 98 A89-17670
An experimental and analytical synthesis of controlled structure design	p 21 A89-27698 Strong mode localization in nearly periodic disordered	SUPPORTS  Pigroplostric palement and the second sec
[AIAA PAPER 89-1170] p 23 A89-30661	Structures n 21 Arg_27600	Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft
Control augmented structural synthesis with dynamic	Linearized models for the control of rotating beams	[AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662
stability constraints	n 22 A89.28650	Don/doff support stand for use with rear entry space
[AIAA PAPER 89-1216] p 58 A89-30704	Experimental active vibration damping of a plane truss using hybrid actuation	SUITS
Location of modeling errors using modal test data	[AIAA PAPER 89-1169] p 58 A89-30660	[NASA-CASE-MSC-21364-1] p 48 N89-13889
[AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725	An experimental and analytical synthesis of controlled	SURFACE DISTORTION
Practices in adequate structural design of space vehicles and space systems	structure design	Thermal distortion analysis of the Space Station solar dynamic concentrator p 72 A89.15341
[AIAA PAPER 89-1344] p 26 A89-30819	[AIAA PAPER 89-1170] p 23 A89-30661	SURFACE PROPERTIES p 72 A89-15341
Design of a secondary debris containment shield for	Forced vibrations in large space reflectors with localized modes	Space Station surface deposition monitoring
large space structures	LAIAA DADED oo 4400 :	p 167 N89-15799
[AIAA PAPER 89-1412] p 27 A89-30884	Vibration characteristics and shape control of adaptive	Method for long term ionizing radiation damage
Kinematic study of flight telerobotic servicer	planar truss structures	predictions for the space environment
configuration issues p 104 N89-10100	[AIAA PAPER 89-1288] p 25 A89-30770	[AD-A199693] p 167 N89-16447
Advanced planar array development for space station [NASA-CR-179372] p 82 N89-10407	Scaling of large space structure joints [AD-A197027] p. 29 N89-11794	SURFACE REACTIONS Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P/) with various polymer
Development of a verification program for deployable	A new approach to the analysis and control of large	films p 161 A89-29296
truss advanced technology	space structures, phase 1	Laboratory investigations of low earth orbit
[NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-10936	[AD-A198143] p 62 N89-15156	environmental effects on spacecraft
PV modules for ground testing	Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space	[DE88-009135] p 162 N89-10932
[NASA-CR-179476] p 82 N89-11315	Structures [AD-A194761] n.32 NR9.19323	SURFACE ROUGHNESS
Space station auxiliary thrust chamber technology	Wave propagation in large space structures	Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot
[NASA-CR-179650] p 93 N89-11803	p 33 N89-19335	SURFACE WAVES
Composites design handbook for space structure applications, volume 1	Maneuvering equations in terms of quasi-coordinate	Atomic oxygen studies on polymers
[ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO] p 112 N89-11823	p 95 N89-19337	p 163 N89-12591
Transportation node space station conceptual design	System identification of suboptimal feedback control parameters based on limiting-performance/minimum-time	SURGERY
[NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972	characteristics p 63 N89-19340	Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber
	p 00 1403-1334U	in microgravity p 181 A89-24375

		An innovative approach to supplying an environment
SURGES	SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed
Transient three-dimensional heat conduction	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system analysis study, 1985. Volume 2: OTV concept definition	avionics systems
computations using Brian's technique	and evaluation. Book 2: OTV concept definition	[AIAA PAPER 88-3978] p 88 A89-18170
[AD-A201918] p 40 N89-19519	[NASA-CR-183543] p 93 N89-13449	Integrated CNI terminal software architecture
SURVIVAL	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system	[AIAA PAPER 88-4022] p 117 A89-19862
SAFE Association, Annual Symposium, 25th, Las Vegas, NV, Nov. 16-19, 1987, Proceedings	analysis study, 1986. Volume 1-A: Executive summary	Ross-Stirling spacecraft refrigerator
[AD-A199276] p 40 A89-10452	supplement	p 130 A89-19917
SUSPENDING (HANGING)	[NASA-CR-183542] p 93 N89-13451	Quiet structures for precision pointing for Space
Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system analysis study, 1985. Volume 2: OTV concept definition	Station Polar Platforms [AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-20850
testing of flexible spacecraft structures	and evaluation. Book 4: Operations	
[AIAA PAPER 89-1194] p 23 A89-30684	[NASA-CR-183545] p 155 N89-13452	Applications of Man-Systems Integration Standards to
SUSPENSION SYSTEMS (VEHICLES)	Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system	[SAE PAPER 881089] p 184 A89-27884
Design of ground test suspension systems for verification of flexible space structures p 15 A89-11693	analysis study. Volume 2: OTV concept definition and	Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773
of flexible space structures p 15 A89-11093 SYMBOLIC PROGRAMMING	evaluation. Book 3: Subsystem trade studies	Materials and structures p 112 N89-11776
Advanced data management design for autonomous	[NASA-CR-183544] p 94 N89-13458	Results of an integrated structure-control law design
telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic	System design analyses of a rotating	sensitivity analysis
processors p 118 N89-10090	advanced-technology space station for the year 2025 [NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482	[NASA-TM-101517] p 61 N89-15111
Symbolic generation of equations of motion for	[NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13462 Space station functional relationships analysis	Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody	[NASA-CR-177497] p 7 N89-18007	study
space systems p 63 N89-17615	Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and	[NASA-CR-183509] p 94 N89-15154
SYMMETRY	program plan	Space station WP-04 power system preliminary analysis
On the exploitation of geometrical symmetry in structural	(NASA-TM-100999) p 108 N89-18045	and design document, volume 3
computations of space power stations p 16 A89-12573	Experimental verification of an innovative	[NASA-CR-179587-VOL-3] p 84 N89-15164
SYNCHRONISM	performance-validation methodology for large space	The space station integrated refuse management
A synchronized computational architecture for	systems (AD-A2022431 p.34 N89-19357	system
generalized bilateral control of robot arms		[NASA-CR-184722] p.7 N89-17403 Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems
p 8 A89-11819	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING Systems and operational technology	study. Space station program fluid management systems
Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays	[DGLR PAPER 87-097] p 169 A89-10493	databook
[NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695	Space simulation using computer generated imagery	[NASA-CR-183583] p 95 N89-17613
SYNCHRONOUS PLATFORMS  European remote sensing satellite platforms for the	(SAF PAPER 871907) p 8 A89-10597	Integrated Structural Analysis And Control (ISAAC):
	Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear	Issues and progress p 33 N89-19341
1990's P 178 1999'S SYNCHRONOUS SATELLITES	power plant p 133 A89-12570	SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT
Communication and data processing	An efficient simulation environment for space power	Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities
IDGIE PAPER 87-0941 p 113 A89-10490	generation systems p 9 A89-15371	in Space Station applications p 8 A89-11811
Structure design considerations of Engineering Test	Design, analysis and simulation of the main bus dynamics of spacecraft power systems	Automated power management within a Space Station module p 72 A89-15348
Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus	p 74 A89-15373	module p /2 A89-15348 Automation of the space station core module power
[SAF PAPER 872431] D 1 A69-10050	Space Station photovoltaic power module design	management and distribution system p 86 N89-19822
Autonomous geostationary stationkeeping system	p 74 A89-15376	Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context
optimization and validation	The impact of the utility power system concept on	nodes p 127 N89-19844
[IAF PAPER 88-327] p 142 A89-17/71 Inter orbit communications (IOC)	spacecraft activity scheduling p 75 A89-15384	SYSTEMS SIMULATION
[IAF PAPER 88-446] p 88 A89-17826	Spacecraft electrical power systems lessons learned	A methodology for modeling life-cycle processes
Observation of surface charging on Engineering Test	p 77 A89-15411	p 115 A89-16513
Satellite V of Japan	Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848	(M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method p 20 A89-23510
(A)AA DADER 89-0613] D 89 A89-25488	Development of a Space Station Operations	Enhancing aerospace systems autonomy through
Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on	Management System	predictive monitoring
geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753	(AIAA PAPER 88-3973) p 149 A89-18168	[AIAA PAPER 89-0107] p 143 A89-25094
SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR Three-dimensional observation by means of tethered	Design options and analysis of variable gravity systems	Advanced physical-chemical life support systems
antennae for earth observation from space	in space	research
[IAF PAPER 88-118] p 142 A89-17684	[AIAA PAPER 89-0100] p 143 A89-25088	[SAE PAPER 881010] p 42 A89-27814
Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne	Definition and design of an operational	Development of an automated checkout, service and
applications p 90 N89-18927	environment-monitoring system p 191 A89-27788 FLOSIN - A fluid loop analyzer for SINDA Systems	maintenance system for a Space Station EVAS ISAF PAPER 8810651 p 153 A89-27862
SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS	Improved Numerical Differencing Analyzer	[SAE PAPER 881065] p 153 A89-27862 Accuracy of modal frequency set with fictitious joints
Efficiency of structure-control systems	[SAE PAPER 881085] p 37 A89-27881	modeling
p 51 A89-11670	Development of the NASA ZPS Mark III 57.2-kN/sq m	[NLR-TR-87126-U] p 31 N89-15431
SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION  Evaluation of two identification methods for damage	(8.3 nsi) space suit	SYSTEMS STABILITY
detection in large space trusses p 13 A89-11660	[SAE PAPER 881101] p 46 A89-27893	Computation of the stability robustness of large state
System identification experiments for flexible structure	Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space	space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613
p 14 A89-11001	operations (DE88-015119) p 81 N89-10106	Nonlinear stabilization of tethered satellites
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form	[DE88-015119] p 81 N89-10106 Optimization-based design of control systems	p 58 A89-28652
p 2 A89-15645	[AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405	<b>-</b>
Techniques for the identification of distributed systems	Space station systems: A bibliography with indexes	T
using the finite element approximation p 19 A89-20587	(supplement 6)	
A stereo-triangulation approach to sensing for structural	[NASA-SP-7056(06)] p 5 N89-13459	TANKS (CONTAINERS)
identification	The Columbus polar platform ground segment	Tank gauging apparatus and method [NASA-CASE-MSC-21059-1] p 93 N89-12843
(AAS PAPER 88-015) p 19 A89-20838	p 179 N89-18756	[NASA-CASE-MSC-21059-1] p 93 NB9-12843 Superfluid Helium Tanker (SFHT) study
Formulation and verification of frequency response	A model for the geostationary orbital infrastructure,	[NASA-CR-172116] p 180 N89-18518
system identification techniques for large space	system analysis	TARGET ACQUISITION
structures		Target acquisition and track in the laser docking
[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849	Model of a geostationary regional transportation company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout	sensor p 89 A89-26968
Mass conservation in the identification of space	[ILR-MITT-207] p 148 N89-19329	Object oriented studies into artificial space debris
structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1239] p 23 A89-30724	SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	p 166 N89-15572
Automating the identification of structural model	Space Station design integration	TARGET RECOGNITION  Machine vision for space telerobotics and planetary
parameters	[IAF PAPER 88-063] p 2 A89-17658	rovers p 109 N89-19879
TATAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30/27	JEM integrated control and management system (JEM	TASK COMPLEXITY
System identification test using active members	OMA)	Tasks projected for space robots and an example of
TATA DAPER 89-1290) D 25 A89-307/2	(IAF PAPER 88-069) p 172 A89-17662	associated orbital infrastructure p 98 A89-15115
A comparative overview of modal testing and system identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262	The Space Station Data Management System - Avionics	TASKS
Extension and validation of a method for locating	that integrate	Space truss assembly using teleoperated manipulators
damaged members in large space trusses	[AIAA PAPER 88-3972] p 116 A89-18167	p 104 N89-10087
p 30 N89-14925	Development of a Space Station Operations	TECHNOLOGICAL FORECASTING Planning Framework for High Technology and Space
Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space	Management System [AIAA PAPER 88-3973] p 149 A89-18168	Flight - Propulsion systems
Structures	The role of standards in integrating the space based	[DGLR PAPER 87-073] p 132 A89-10487
[AD-A194761] p 32 N89-19333	and ground based data systems of the Space Station	Structural dynamics problems of future spacecraft
System identification of suboptimal feedback control parameters based on limiting-performance/minimum-time	Information System	systems - New solution methods and perspectives
	[AIAA PAPER 88-3974] p 116 A89-18169	[DGLR PAPER 87-126] p 12 A89-10533
characteristics p 63 N69-19340		

**TECHNOLOGICAL FORECASTING** 

TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUBJECT INDEX

TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT		SUBJECT INDEX
Dynamic simulation, an indispensable tool in the	Planning government discussion in the second	
construction and operation of future orbital systems	Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818	Space Station thermal control during on-orbit
[DGLR PAPER 87-127] p 170 A89-10534	Space Station flight telerobotic servicer functional	assembly [SAE PAPER 881070] p.36 A89-27866
Future directions in spacecraft mechanisms	requirements development p 97 A89-11826	Reduced gravity and ground testing of a two phase
technology	The concept of telescience	thermal management system for large spacecraft
[SAE PAPER 872454] p 96 A89-10666 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system	[IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631	[SAE PAPER 881084] p 37 A89-27880
[AAS PAPER 87-436] p 141 A89-12651	The Flight Telerobotic Servicer Project and systems	FLOSIN - A fluid loop analyzer for SINDA Systems
Tethers - A key technology for future space flight?	overview p 99 A89-20112	Improved Numerical Differencing Analyzer
p 141 A89-15150	Ground operation of space-based telerobots will	[SAE PAPER 881085] p 37 A89-27881 Design of a two-phase capillary pumped flight
Space Station-based deep-space optical communication	enhance productivity p 100 A89-20113	experiment
experiments p 88 A89-15796 Earth transportation node requirements and design	The Flight Telerobotic Servicer Program [AIAA PAPER 88-5001] p 100 A89-20651	[SAE PAPER 881086] p.37 A89-27882
[IAF PAPER 88-182] p 129 A89-17709	Space telerobots and planetary rovers	Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space
Issues associated with a future orbit transfer vehicle	[AIAA PAPER 88-5011] p 101 A89-20660	application
(OTV)	NASA research and development for space	[SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898 Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental
[IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712	telerobotics p 101 A89-21177	results
Orbital cryogenic depot for support of space transfer vehicle operations	Hierarchical control of intelligent machines applied to	[SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900
[IAF PAPER 88-205] p 135 A89-17726	Space Station telerobots p 9 A89-21178	Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space
Future civil space program logistics	Telerobotics - Problems and research needs	SUITS
[AIAA PAPER 88-4735] p 149 A89-18312	p 101 A89-21179 Task planning for robotic manipulation in space	[SAE PAPER 881125] p 47 A89-27916
Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings	applications p 101 A89-21187	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613
of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, July 28-31, 1987 p 54 A89-20601	Telescience concept for habitat monitoring and control	Capillary heat transport and fluid management device
July 28-31, 1987 p 54 A89-20601 Air Force space automation and robotics - An artificial	[SAE PAPER 881121] p 117 A69-27912	[NASA-CASE-MFS-28217-1] n 39 Nag. 143gp
intelligence assessment	Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems Book p 103 A89-31076	Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system
[AIAA PAPER 88-5006] p 101 A89-20656	systems Book p 103 A89-31076 Space truss assembly using teleoperated manipulators	space stations p 39 N89-17172
Ride an elevator into space p 92 A89-24901	p 104 N89-10087	Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume 1: Executive summary spacecraft
TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT	Open control/display system for a telerobotics work	[MBB-ATA-RP-ER-046-VOL-1] p 39 N89-18523
Physical/technical principles behind the development and application of spacecraft Russian book	station p 104 N89-10089	Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume
p 170 A89-10716	Advanced data management design for autonomous	2: Synthesis and recommendations spacecraft
Progress toward the evolution of a Stirling Space	telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors	[MBB-ATA-RP-ER-045-VOL-2] p 40 N89-18524
Engine	processors p 118 N89-10096 NASREN: Standard reference model for telerobot	TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION Thermal distortion applying of the Council Co
[SAE PAPER 880545] p 133 A89-12305	control p 104 N89-10099	Thermal distortion analysis of the Space Station solar dynamic concentrator p 72 A89-15341
Architectures and technologies for Columbus and	Kinematic study of flight telerobotic servicer	TEMPERATURE EFFECTS
Hermes on-board data systems p 176 A89-23078 Advancements in water vapor electrolysis technology	configuration issues p 104 N89-10100	Thermal distortion analysis of the Space Station solar
for Space Station ECLSS	Humans in space p 192 N89-11775	dynamic concentrator p 72 A89-15341
[SAE PAPER 881041] p 44 A89-27841	Stereo depth distortions in teleoperation [NASA-CR-180242] p 105 N89-12199	TENSION Telbor applications
European Space Suit System baseline	The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595	Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p.145_N89.10934
[SAE PAPER 881115] p 177 A89-27906	Human factors: Space p 186 N89-18405	TERRAIN ANALYSIS p 145 N89-10934
Japan broadens its aerospace interests	Simulation of the human-telerobot interface	Machine vision for space telerobotics and planetary
p 177 A89-29651 Space science/space station attached payload pointing	p 186 N89-19861	rovers p 109 N89-19879
accommodation study: Technology assessment white	Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862	TEST EQUIPMENT
paper	Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer	Simulation test beds for the Space Station electrical power system p.73 A89.15352
[NASA-CR-182735] p 145 N89-10931	(FITS) p 109 N89-19870	power system p 73 A89-15352 Telescience space life sciences test bed
Space station electrical power system availability	Machine vision for space telerobotics and planetary	[IAF PAPER 88-014] p 98 A89-17632
study [NASA-CR-182198] p.83 N89-11802	rovers p 109 N89-19879	Telescience and microgravity - Impact on future facilities.
Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system	A methodology for automation and robotics evaluation applied to the space station telerobotic servicer	ground segments and operations
analysis study, 1986. Volume 1-A: Executive summary	p 109 N89-19882	[IAF PAPER 88-015] p 98 A89-17633
supplement	TELESCOPES	NDT of composite structures used in space applications
[NASA-CR-183542] p 93 N89-13451	Space Station utilization for the Astrometric Telescope	Space Station EVA test bed overview
Issues and opportunities in space photovoltaics [NASA-TM-101425] p 84 N89-15171	Facility	[SAE PAPER 881060] p. 130 A89,27857
NASA photovoltaic research and technology	[AIAA PAPER 89-0510] p 144 A89-25409 TEMPERATURE CONTROL	Space Station thermal test bed status and plans
(NASA-TM-101422) p 85 N89-16917	Structures, materials, and construction techniques for	[SAE PAPER 881068] p 36 A89-27865 TEST FACILITIES
Important technology considerations for space nuclear	future transport and orbital systems	Design of ground test suspension systems for verification
power systems	[DGLR PAPER 87-076] p 169 A89-10489	Of flexible space structures n 15 Agg. 11602
(DE89-004005) p 86 N89-18177 The dream of a nation p 194 N89-18386	Hybrid thermal circulation system for future space	The autonomously managed power systems
The dream of a nation p 194 N89-18386 TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION	applications	laboratory p 72 A89-15351
Space Station utilization	[DGLR PAPER 87-092] p 169 A89-10495 Cooperating expert systems for Space Station -	Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom
[SAE PAPER 872462] p 132 A89-10673	Power/thermal subsystem testbeds p 115 A89-15350	[AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422
The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile	Preliminary technology development tests of thermal	Environmental assessment of SP-100 ground engineering system test site: Hanford Site, Richland,
nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile,	control system for Japanese Experiment Module (JEM)	Washington
subterranean and undersea power applications	p 175 A89-19947	[DE89-004400] p 86 N89-18178
p 66 A89-15213 Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar	Optimization of spacecraft thermal control systems Russian book p. 176 A89-24195	TESTS
operations p 134 A89-16506	Russian book p 176 A89-24195 The Space Station active thermal control technical	The design and fabrication of a Stirling engine heat
Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace	challenge	exchanger module with an integral heat pipe
p 103 A89-31077	[AIAA PAPER 89-0073] p 36 A89-25064	TETHERED SATELLITES p 35 A89-15190
Growth requirements for multidiscipline research and	Heat-pump-augmented radiator for high power	Scientific missions for earth orbital tether systems
development on the evolutionary space station	spacecraft thermal control	p 140 A89-11125
[NASA-TM-101497] p 137 N89-11780 TELECOMMUNICATION	[AlAA PAPER 89-0077] p 36 A89-25068 Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application	Coupling of tether modes with sub-satellite attitude
Telescience, an operational approach to science	to space-suit battery pack	MOTION
investigation	[AIAA PAPER 89-0240] p 79 A89-25204	[AAS PAPER 87-433] p 141 A89-12649
[IAF PAPER 88-011] p 115 A89-17630	An integrated model of the Space Station Freedom	Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435]  D 141 A89-12650
Telescience	active thermal control system	
[AIAA PAPER 88-5002] p 100 A89-20652	[AIAA PAPER 89-0319] p 36 A89-25271	A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system [AAS PAPER 87-436] p 141 A89-12651
Industrial space activities in the Netherlands	Improvements in passive thermal control for spacecraft	Oscillations of a satellite-probe tethered with an
p 175 A89-21790	[SAE PAPER 881022] p 36 A89-27824	inextensible cable in an inhomogeneous atmosphere
TELEMETRY	FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the	p 171 A89-12738
Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis	preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems	Dynamics of tethered space systems
of telemetry data for Space Station automation p 114 A89-11809	[SAE PAPER 881045] p 9 A89-27845	p 141 A89-14762
Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft	A nonventing cooling system for space environment	Tethers - A key technology for future space flight?
engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344	extravehicular activity, using radiation and regenerable thermal storage	p 141 A89-15150
TELEOPERATORS	[SAE PAPER 881063] p 153 A89-27860	Extensional oscillations of tethered satellite systems
Telerobot experiment concepts in space	Space Station thermal test bed status and plans	p 142 A89-16167
p 96 A89-11816	[SAE PAPER 881068] p 36 A89-27865	Tethered versus attached cryogenic propellant storage at Space Station p 142 A89-16504
		ρ ι∞ε Λου-10504

Three-dimensional observation by means of tethered	ATHENA simulation examining the survivability of a	THERMOSTATS
antennae for earth observation from space	space reactor after a loss of coolant accident p 76 A89-15395	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613
[IAF PAPER 88-118] p 142 A89-17684	Materials selection for long life in LEO: A critical	THIN FILMS
Employing space tethers p 143 A89-23255	evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom	Hostile high energy visible laser environment providing
The figure-of-8 librations of the gravity gradient pendulum and modes of an orbiting tether	systems p 112 N89-12590	destruction of optical signal in imaging systems
p 143 A89-24708	THERMAL ENVIRONMENTS	p 141 A89-11890
Design options and analysis of variable gravity systems	Thermal/structural design verification strategies for large space structures p 38 N89-12602	Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space p 66 A89-15211
in space	THERMAL INSULATION	Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum -
[AIAA PAPER 89-0100] p 143 A89-25088	Utilization of spray on foam insulation for manned and	Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials
Nonlinear stabilization of tethered satellites p 58 A89-28652	unmanned spacecraft and structures p 28 N89-10914	[AIAA PAPER 89-0231] p 3 A89-25198
Mission function control for deployment and retrieval	THERMAL PROTECTION Improvements in passive thermal control for	THREE AXIS STABILIZATION
of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467	spacecraft	Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume
Outer atmospheric research using tethered systems	[SAE PAPER 881022] p 36 A89-27824	impingement on solar array [AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296
p 144 A89-31876	Problems of thermal protection in space applications	THREE DIMENSIONAL BODIES
Tether satellite potential for rarefied gas aerodynamic	[ONERA, TP NO. 1988-36] p 37 A89-29218	CAD-model-based vision for space applications
research p 144 A89-31877	THERMAL RADIATION Investigation of the effects of a jet and thermal radiation	p 127 N89-19867
Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma observations in low orbit p 144 A89-31878	from an electrorocket engine on a spacecraft solar array	THREE DIMENSIONAL MOTION
Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to	p 174 A89-18449	Improved docking alignment system [NASA-CASE-MSC-21372-1] p 154 N89-12842
a Space Station p 164 N89-15010	THERMAL STABILITY	THRESHOLD VOLTAGE
Low-gravity facilities for Space Station planetology	Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally flexed appendages	Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage
experiments p 6 N89-15032 Electrodynamic tether system study: Extended study	[AAS PAPER 87-432] p 16 A89-12648	shift of power MOSFETs p 161 A89-25760
[NASA-CR-172115] p 147 N89-15162	THERMAL STRESSES	THRUST CHAMBERS
TETHERING	Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113	Space station auxiliary thrust chamber technology (NASA-CR-1796501 p 93 N89-11803
A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station	dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  Thermal-stress-free fasteners for joining orthotropic	[NASA-CR-179650] p 93 N89-11803 THRUST VECTOR CONTROL
p 6 N89-15024	materials p 27 A89-31919	Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous
TETHERLINES Power transmission studies for tethered SP-100	THERMAL VACUUM TESTS	trajectories
p 76 A89-15403	The behavior of outgassed materials in thermal	[IAF PAPER 88-308] p 180 A89-17765
Ride an elevator into space p 92 A89-24901	vacuums p 157 A89-11197 Space Station thermal test bed status and plans	TIME LAG
Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934	[SAE PAPER 881068] p 36 A89-27865	Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671
[NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934 THEMATIC MAPPERS (LANDSAT)	THERMIONIC CONVERTERS	Robustness of flexible structures against small time
Reaction torque minimization techniques for articulated	Characterization of compliant thermal conductive	delays p 22 A89-28638
payloads p 59 A89-31029	tungsten material for thermionic element application p 66 A89-15221	Stability analysis of large space structure control
THERMAL ANALYSIS	THERMIONIC POWER GENERATION	systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466
Adaptability of Brayton cycle conversion systems to fast, epithermal and thermal spectrum space nuclear reactors	Advanced thermionic nuclear electric propulsion for Leo	Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays
p 70 A89-15319	to Geo transfer in 14 days p 66 A89-15220	[NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695
Optimization of spacecraft thermal control systems	Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15222	TIME OPTIMAL CONTROL  Square root filtering for continuous-time models of large
Russian book p 176 A89-24195	nuclear space power p 134 A89-15222 THERMOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES	space structures p 13 A89-11656
Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic space power system p 80 A89-29113	Applications of high temperature chemistry to space	Attitude control system testing on SCOLE
dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113  Thermal distortion behaviour of graphite reinforced	research p 158 A89-13936	p 51 A89-11668
aluminum space structures	THERMODYNAMIC CYCLES	An investigation of the time required for control of
[AIAA PAPER 89-1228] p 111 A89-30715	Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on Space Flyer Unit p 77 A89-15418	structures p.51 A89-11676 Optimal trajectories for time-constrained rendezvous
THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY Characterization of compliant thermal conductive	Dynamic power conversion cycle component	between arbitrary conic orbits
tungsten material for thermionic element application	demonstrations	[AAS PAPER 87-539] p 179 A89-12705
p 66 AB9-15221	[SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899	Exactly solving the weighted time/fuel optimal control
Tests of heat transfer enhancement for thermal energy	THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES  Thermal/structural design verification strategies for	of an undamped harmonic oscillator p 17 A89-16152
storage canisters for space power systems p 72 A89-15339	large space structures p 38 N89-12602	Planar, time-optimal, rest-to-rest slewing maneuvers of flexible spacecraft p 55 A89-22510
Hazards protection for space suits and spacecraft	IRIS thermal balance test within ESTEC LSS	flexible spacecraft p 55 A89-22510  Near-minimum time open-loop slewing of flexible
[NASA-CASE-MSC-21366-1] p 47 N89-12206	p 38 N89-12603	vehicles p 55 A89-22511
Heat transfer properties of satellite component	Transient three-dimensional heat conduction computations using Brian's technique	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum
materials p 113 N89-19375 Transient three-dimensional heat conduction	[AD-A201918] p 40 N89-19519	time p 21 A89-28634
Transient three-dimensional heat conduction computations using Brian's technique	THERMODYNAMICS	TIMOSHENKO BEAMS
[AD-A201918] p 40 N89-19519	Experiment plans to study preignition processes of a	Dynamic continuum modeling of beamlike space
THERMAL CONTROL COATINGS	pool fire in low gravity [NASA-CR-182256] p 131 N89-19442	structures using finite element matrices [AIAA PAPER 89-1383] p 26 A89-30856
Improvements in passive thermal control for	THERMOELASTICITY	TOMOGRAPHY
spacecraft [SAE PAPER 881022] p 36 A89-27824	Thermal/structural design verification strategies for	Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems
Low earth orbit environmental effects on the Space	large space structures p 38 N89-12602	arising in thermal testing of materials
Station photovoltaic power generation systems	THERMOELECTRIC POWER GENERATION Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and	p 111 A89-28642
p 81 A89-29123	experimental studies p 65 A89-15199	Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and
Fluence equivalency of monoenergetic and nonmonoenergetic irradiation of thermal control coatings	'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter	equipment
p 111 A89-30045	<ul> <li>An innovative concept for space power applications</li> </ul>	[SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216
Fifteenth Space Simulation Conference: Support the		
	p 67 A89-15256	TORSIONAL VIBRATION  Elevibility control of flevible structures - Modeling and
Highway to Space Through Testing	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and
(NASA-CP-3015) p 10 N89-12582	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100 p 71 A89-15331 THERMOHYDRAULICS	
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100 p 71 A89-15331  THERMOHYDRAULICS  FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094  TORUSES
(NASA-CP-3015) p 10 N89-12582	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100 p 71 A89-15331  THERMOHYDRAULICS  FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094  TORUSES  A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft p 38 N89-12617 THERMAL CYCLING TESTS	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100 p 71 A89-15331  THERMOHYDRAULICS FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems [SAE PAPER 881045] p 9 A89-27845	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094  TORUSES  A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized structures
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft p 38 N89-12617  THERMAL CYCLING TESTS Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100 p 71 A89-15331  THERMOHYDRAULICS  FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094  TORUSES  A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized structures  [IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751  TRACE CONTAMINANTS
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft p 38 N89-12617  THERMAL CYCLING TESTS Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications p 69 A89-15301	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100 p 71 A89-15331  THERMOHYDRAULICS FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems [SAE PAPER 881045] p 9 A89-27845 Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code [DE88-016311] p 5 N89-13678	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094  TORUSES  A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized structures  [IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751  TRACE CONTAMINANTS  Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft p 38 N89-12617  THERMAL CYCLING TESTS Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications p 69 A89-15301 Thermal/structural design verification strategies for	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100  THERMOHYDRAULICS  FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems  [SAE PAPER 881045] p 9 A89-27845  Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code  [DE88-016311] p 5 N89-13678  THERMOPLASTIC RESINS	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094  TORUSES  A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized structures  [IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751  TRACE CONTAMINANTS  Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an enclosed environment
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft p 38 N89-12617  THERMAL CYCLING TESTS Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications p 69 A89-15301 Thermal/structural design verification strategies for large space structures p 38 N89-12602 THERMAL ENERGY	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100 p.71 A89-15331  THERMOHYDRAULICS FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems  [SAE PAPER 881045] p.9 A89-27845  Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code [DE88-016311] p.5 N89-13678  THERMOPLASTIC RESINS  Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094  TORUSES  A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized structures [IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751  TRACE CONTAMINANTS  Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an enclosed environment [SAE PAPER 881094] p 46 A89-27888
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft p 38 N89-12617  THERMAL CYCLING TESTS Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications p 69 A89-15301 Thermal/structural design verification strategies for large space structures p 38 N89-12602  THERMAL ENERGY H202-based integrated energy and media supply system	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100 p 71 A89-15331  THERMOHYDRAULICS FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems [SAE PAPER 881045] p 9 A89-27845 Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code [DE88-016311] p 5 N89-13678  THERMOPLASTIC RESINS Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite beams p 112 N89-13504	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094  TORUSES  A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized structures  [IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751  TRACE CONTAMINANTS  Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an enclosed environment
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft p 38 N89-12617  THERMAL CYCLING TESTS Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications p 69 A89-15301 Thermal/structural design verification strategies for large space structures p 38 N89-12602 THERMAL ENERGY H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100 p.71 A89-15331  THERMOHYDRAULICS FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems  [SAE PAPER 881045] p.9 A89-27845  Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code [DE88-016311] p.5 N89-13678  THERMOPLASTIC RESINS  Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094  TORUSES  A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized structures [IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751  TRACE CONTAMINANTS  Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an enclosed environment [SAE PAPER 881094] p 46 A89-27888  Study of trace contaminant control system for Space Station [SAE PAPER 881117] p 47 A89-27908
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft p 38 N89-12617  THERMAL CYCLING TESTS Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications p 69 A89-15301 Thermal/structural design verification strategies for large space structures p 38 N89-12602 THERMAL ENERGY H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations [IDGLI R PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100 p 71 A89-15331  THERMOHYDRAULICS FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems [SAE PAPER 881045] p 9 A89-27845 Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code [DE88-016311] p 5 N89-13678  THERMOPLASTIC RESINS Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite beams p 112 N89-13504  THERMOREGULATION Hybrid thermal circulation system for future space applications	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094  TORUSES  A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized structures  [IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751  TRACE CONTAMINANTS  Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an enclosed environment  [SAE PAPER 881094] p 46 A89-27888  Study of trace contaminant control system for Space Station  [SAE PAPER 881117] p 47 A89-27908
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft p 38 N89-12617  THERMAL CYCLING TESTS Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications p 69 A89-15301 Thermal / structural design verification strategies for large space structures p 38 N89-12602  THERMAL ENERGY H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pine-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100  THERMOHYDRAULICS  FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems  [SAE PAPER 881045] p. 9. A89-27845  Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code  [DE88-016311] p. 5. N89-13678  THERMOPLASTIC RESINS  Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite beams  p. 112 N89-13504  THERMOREGULATION  Hybrid thermal circulation system for future space applications  [DGLR PAPER 87-092] p. 169 A89-10495	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094  TORUSES  A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized structures  [IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751  TRACE CONTAMINANTS  Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an enclosed environment  [SAE PAPER 881094] p 46 A89-27888  Study of trace contaminant control system for Space Station  [SAE PAPER 881117] p 47 A89-27908  TRACKING (POSITION)  Tracking and stationkeeping for free-flying robots using
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft p 38 N89-12617  THERMAL CYCLING TESTS Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications p 69 A89-15301 Thermal/structural design verification strategies for large space structures p 38 N89-12602  THERMAL ENERGY H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Tests of heat transfer enhancement for thermal energy	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100 p 71 A89-15331  THERMOHYDRAULICS FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems  [SAE PAPER 881045] p 9 A89-27845  Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code [DE88-016311] p 5 N89-13678  THERMOPLASTIC RESINS Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite beams p 112 N89-13504  THERMOREGULATION Hybrid thermal circulation system for future space applications [DGLR PAPER 87-092] p 169 A89-10495  THERMOSPHERE	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094  TORUSES  A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized structures  [IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751  TRACE CONTAMINANTS  Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an enclosed environment  [SAE PAPER 881094] p 46 A89-27888  Study of trace contaminant control system for Space Station  [SAE PAPER 881117] p 47 A89-27908  TRACKING (POSITION)  Tracking and stationkeeping for free-flying robots using sliding surfaces p 97 A89-12005
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft p 38 N89-12617  THERMAL CYCLING TESTS Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications p 69 A89-15301 Thermal/structural design verification strategies for large space structures p 38 N89-12602 THERMAL ENERGY H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Tests of heat transfer enhancement for thermal energy storage canisters for space power systems	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100  THERMOHYDRAULICS  FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems  [SAE PAPER 881045] p. 9. A89-27845  Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code  [DE88-016311] p. 5. N89-13678  THERMOPLASTIC RESINS  Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite beams  p. 112 N89-13504  THERMOREGULATION  Hybrid thermal circulation system for future space applications  [DGLR PAPER 87-092] p. 169 A89-10495	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094  TORUSES  A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized structures  [IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751  TRACE CONTAMINANTS  Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an enclosed environment  [SAE PAPER 881094] p 46 A89-27888  Study of trace contaminant control system for Space Station  [SAE PAPER 881117] p 47 A89-27908  TRACKING (POSITION)  Tracking and stationkeeping for free-flying robots using sliding surfaces  TRACKING FILTERS  Target acquisition and track in the laser docking
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582 Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft p 38 N89-12617  THERMAL CYCLING TESTS Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for space applications p 69 A89-15301 Thermal/structural design verification strategies for large space structures p 38 N89-12602  THERMAL ENERGY H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations [DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Tests of heat transfer enhancement for thermal energy	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for SP-100 p 71 A89-15331  THERMOHYDRAULICS FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems [SAE PAPER 881045] p 9 A89-27845 Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code [DE88-016311] p 5 N89-13678  THERMOPLASTIC RESINS Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite beams p 112 N89-13504  THERMOREGULATION Hybrid thermal circulation system for future space applications [DGLR PAPER 87-092] p 169 A89-10495  THERMOSPHERE Atomic oxygen modeling in the upper thermosphere	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094  TORUSES  A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized structures  [IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751  TRACE CONTAMINANTS  Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an enclosed environment  [SAE PAPER 881094] p 46 A89-27888  Study of trace contaminant control system for Space Station  [SAE PAPER 881117] p 47 A89-27908  TRACKING (POSITION)  Tracking and stationkeeping for free-flying robots using sliding surfaces p 97 A89-12005

TRADEOFFS SUBJECT INDEX

ACCOMPLIANCE TO the Date of the September of the Septembe	Seventile Indexide in perinderical setting of the patient interaction of high temperature approximations of the patient interaction of the patient interacti			SUBJECT INDEX
Secure controlled to the Secure of the Secur	Accordance of the section of the sec		TRANSMISSION LINES	Extension and validation of a method for location
MASS-CHI-SECTION   P. 180 1971	TRACECTORY ANALYSIS  TRACECTOR			damaged members in large space trusses
TRANSCRIVE AVAILABLE DEPOSITION OF the controller on the space and official control of the Space and official control official control of the Space and official control officia	TRANSCORPY AND TREASON.  P. J. Abs. 1927  TRANSCORPY TREASON.  P. J. Abs. 1927  TRANSCORP TREASON.  P. J. Abs. 1928  TRANSCORP TREASON.  TRANSCORP TREASON.  P. J. Abs. 19		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	p 30 N89-14925
Transcript analyses for the treatm amounters and only one special software process of the special of control of the special software process of the special of the special control of the special of the special control of the special software process of the special control of the special software process of the special control of the special software process of the special software	Transport of the first an amounter and only of the second			A comparison of two trusses for the space station
TRANSPORT PREDIX PROPRIES AND 1915 AND 1925 AND	TRANSPORT PRIORS  TRANSPORT PRIORS  19 A69 A69 A69 A69 A69 A69 A69 A69 A69 A6			structure
Flack-part 8-2-36 p. 19 A89-1875 p.	JAAS PACES 87-301 p. 10 A99-1270 p.		F 14 1166 1666	
Like PAPER 88-300   9-150 AB-91725   Security operating pattern control registery to represent the part of the par	International control of missagement of the stage of the			Heducing distortion and internal forces in truss structures
An existance of interactive displaying for improved parameters are an eleganic planted by the process of the control of the process of the process of the control of the process of the control of the process of the	Sediment interpret acceptance of the process of t			74404 74444
An availation of interactive displays for Spaced programming and promoting and promoting and promoting and promoting programmy part of promoting programmy p	TARRESPORTATION 96 No. 1907 ABJ-1007 AB			
TRANSPORT NO.  Designed control recommendation control and page of the search of the control of medigent machines on p. 52. April 1951  (MAAA PARTER 9-1986) p. 10 April 2051  (MAAA PARTER 9-1986) p. 10 April 2052	TRANSPORTATION  And APPERE BASIST  AND APPERE BASIST  AND APPERE BASIST  PARAPER PRANSPORTATION  Commission of the functiones and an adaptive for the function of the function and appears			
AMA-APER 8-3963	JAMA-PARCH 83-386    149 A89 13136   Livin blase scenarios cost entimels: Livral base systems of the part of the			
Control of a down moving gases cance as an astalyse (MAAP APER 19-1205) p. 100 AB-30760 (CARLCOTOR 19-1206) p. 100 AB-30760 (CARLCOTOR 19-	Control of a flow morning gases craime as an adaptive MARA PAPER pol 298   p 10 All 3-2076   P 10 All			p 34 N89-19350
ANALYSE 99-1966   p.103 A89-30769   p.104 N89-19511   TRANSCORD CONTROL Analysis and internal conductions and analysis of the process of the control of p.52 A89-1819   p.104 N89-19512   p.105 A89-21769   p.105	ANALOPER 99-1206   p 10 A98-3076   p 100		study task 6.1	TUNGSTEN ALLOYS
AMA-APER 98-1286    p10 A89-2076   CAMELOT 271   p14 NB-1967   TRALECTORY CONTROL Automaked precongruption control for angel relargeing of through good and precongruption control for angel relargeing of through good and precongruption control for angel relargeing of through good and precongruption control of neither general precongruption control of neither specific control of neither general precongruption of the prec	INALA PAPER 89 1/289   p 100 A89 30/285   TRANSCROMFOOD   p 190 A89 2/285   TRANSCROMFOOD   p 190 A89 2/285			Characterization of compliant thermal conductive
CAMACOT 2711 TARASCORT CONTROL Automaticity reconfiguration of press participating of flewidge portioning press participating press participating of flewidge portioning press participating press	CAMECIOT 2 14 NASCORTROL  Automatically reconfigurate control for gold relegating of the company systems of the co			
IMASCONTOCONTROL   According to the total parameters of the para	TRANSCIPOTO CONTINUED.  P 19 Na 1915 19 14 ASS-2015 Control report of the property of the study power of the property of the proper			p 66 A89-15221
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Hearthcal control of intelligent machines applied to Space Station federate order to the Control of the Control	Helectrical control of ineligent machines applied to Space Station feeterosts proceedings of the Part of the Control of Space Station from the Control of the Control of Space Station of the Control of Space Station of the Control of Space Space Space Space Station ready space of the Control of Space			
Spece Station references — 9.3 A82-1719 Optical sensors for relative targetory control — 9.80 A82-2477  TRAINED TONY OPTIMIZATION Optimization for the trajectories and parameters of the sensors optimization of the trajectories and parameters of the sensors optimization of the trajectories and parameters of incirculated transport wholese and parameters of incirculated transport wholese with low-threat enginese paces and transport wholese and parameters in large space transport wholese and parameters in large spaces and transport wholese and parameters in large spaces and transport wholese and parameters in ordinal transport wholese and parameters in ordinal transport wholese deep reposition and transport wholese and parameters in ordinal transport wholese with his parameters and properly in the parameters and properly in the parameters and properly in the parameters and parameters and properly in the parameters and para	Seace Station riserroots 9 9 A89-2175 (Christian of the desire face) of relaboration for contribution of the process of relaboration for contribution of the process of relaboration for the relationship of relaboration for the relationship of relaboration for the relationship of the process			Aeolian processes aboard a Space Station: Saltation
Advanced thermon requirements of content spectrum of the state of the spectrum	Evaluation of two femilitation nethods for damage detection in degree passes passes p. 13 A89-1870 (Commit fractions of time contistained rendezvous between artistary come children and the control of the control of the committee of the committee of the control of the committee			and particle trajectory analysis p 165 N89-15039
TRAJECTORY OPTIMIZATION  Optimal flagscribers for time constrained rendezvous on the properties of the	TRAJECTORY OPTIMIZATION  Coprised Resolutions for unusconstrained senders/vous  Coprised Resolutions for tune-constrained senders/vous  Coprised Resolutions for the Resolutions of the Resolutions of the Resolutions and parameters of information senders of information senders of information of the Resolutions of the Resolutions of the Resolution			TWO PHASE FLOW
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between arbitrary comic orbits [1,452 PAEP, 88 105] p. 177 A89-1270 [ASS PAEP, 87 105] p. 189-1270 [ASS PAEP, 88 105] p. 189	between abstrary come orbits (1AS PAPER 97-530) nais. October 14 A89-1270 (ASS PAPER 97-120) nais. October 14 A89-1270 (ASS PAPER 97-120) nais. October 14 A89-1270 (ASS PAPER 97-120) nais. October 14 A89-1270 (ASS PAPER 98-1280) nais. October 14 A89-1270		due to manufacturing errors in large trues structures	FLOSIN - A fluid from applicant for Children
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Optimization of the trajectores and parameters of interorbal transport vehicles with low-thrust engages in directorists of the special of militable elements supported by trust described in the special of militable elements supported by trust described in the special of militable elements supported by trust described in the special of militable elements supported by trust described in the special of militable elements supported by trust described in militable elements supported by trust described in the special of militable parameters in large space structures cannot of more described in militable structures and parameters of femiliary special properties of the	Optimization of the taipcoteres and parameters of interorbal tarnsport vehicles with low-thrust argence interorbal tarnsport vehicles with low-thrust argence in interorbal tarnsport vehicles. Ph. 148-93-1760 A frequency domain dentification scheme for flexible structures cannot be structures. P. 57 A89-2683 A frequency domain dentification scheme for flexible structures are parameters. P. 57 A89-2683 A frequency domain dentification scheme for flexible structures. P. 57 A89-2683 A frequency domain dentification scheme for flexible structures. P. 57 A89-2683 A frequency domain dentification scheme for flexible structures. P. 57 A89-2683 A frequency domain dentification scheme for flexible structures. P. 57 A89-2683 A frequency domain dentification scheme for flexible structures. P. 57 A89-2683 A frequency domain dentification of scheme frequency and the first scheme frequency and flexible scheme frequency and flexib		Introducing intelligence into structures	experiment
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TRANSER 8-066] p 18 A89-1760 A frequency domain dentification scheme for flexible structures against small time p 57 A89-2603 Robustriess of hexible structures against small time encoyanance and sold radiation forces and moments p 19 A89-1904 Advanced thermonic nuclear electric propulsion for Lob Goo transfer in 14 days p 66 A89-1820 Tachiered versus attached cryogenic propulant storage as Spaces Station of 16 days p 164 A89-1804 Propolision requirements for orbital transfer and LIAF PAPER 89-1891 p 18 A89-3076 All FaPAER 89-8893 p 11 A89-18774 A reappressal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion of Spaces Shation data - How much is Selected transport versions and paper structures and parameters of interordial transport verbices with low-first lengths of the structures and paper structures are proposed from projection of Spaces Shation data - How much is Selected transport or post of the Space Station has structures and paper structures are proposed from projection of Spaces Shation data - How much is Selected transport or projection of Spaces Shation data - How much is Selected transport or projection of Spaces Shation data - How much is Selected transport or projection of Spaces Shation data - How much is Selected transport or projection of Spaces Shation data - How much is Selected transport or projection of Spaces Shation data - How much is Selected transport or selected transport or projection of Spaces Shation data - How much is Selected transport or selected transport	TRANSER F UNCTIONS  (IAP PAPER 88-066) p. 18 A99-1760  A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible structures against small time p. 57 A99-2603  Robustriess of hexible structures against small time acrophysical structure common p. 57 A99-2603  Robustriess of hexible structures against small time acrophysical structures. In a common p. 12 A81-2003  Advanced thermonic nuclear electric propulsion for Los Goo transfer in 1 days p. 96 A99-1820  Tehrered versus attached cryogenic propelant storage as Space Station in 1 days p. 11 A9-18-1904  Advanced thermonic nuclear electric propulsion for Los Goo transfer in 1 days p. 11 A9-18-1904  Appealment of the transfer and the structure of the structures of the structure	interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines		Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport system
Vibration control of truss structures using active structures for the structures of the structure of the structure operation of the structure of the structure of the structure operation of the structure of th	Vibration control of truss structures using active structures of trustices of months of the structures	p 4 A89-32162		space stations p 39 N89-17172
members and a second programment of the bible structures against small time p 57. A98-2868 and a frequency domain dentification scheme for flexible structures against small time p 57. A98-2868 and a continual p 57. A	membros membro			
I IAP PAPER 88-200 p. 18 A99-1750 A frequency domain dentification scheme for lives against small time distays p. 22 A89-2858 Robustiness of flexible structures against small time distays p. 22 A89-2858 Robustiness of flexible structures against small time distays p. 22 A89-2858 Robustiness of flexible structures against small time distays p. 22 A89-2858 RAMSPER 081520 p. 19 A89-2859 Advanced thermonic nuclear electric propulsion for Leo Goal transfer in 1 days p. 65 A88-15220 at Space Station attached dryogenic propalisations of the first of t	IIAF PAPER 88-200 p. 18 A89-1775 Afrequency domain identification scheme for feeding between the color of a separation and part of the color of the		members	U
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Robustness of flexible structures against small time delays per 22 A89-28638 APAPER BR-9169 p. 22 A89-28638 AVanced thermionic nuclear electric propulsion for Lab Galles Sept. 2016 A89-2876 Control of a special active with active active special active with a speci	Bobustness of flexible structures against small time delays possess of page 2 2 Asp-3683 TARASFER ORBITS TARASFER ORBITS Advanced thermonic nuclear electric propulsion for Lao to Geo transfer in 14 days p. 66 Asp-1520 Tethered versus attached croyogenic propulant storage as Space Station of Composition of Lao to Geo transfer in 14 days p. 66 Asp-1520 Tethered versus attached croyogenic propulant storage as Space Station of Composition of Lao to Composition o		p 19 A89-18046	Problems in space exploration Russian book
TRANSFER 8-4744   p.129 A89-1820   p.142	TRANSFORMERS TRANSPORMERS TRANSPORMERS The application of the transport vehicles with low-thrust origines of interoribilit iransport vehicles with low-thrust origines or interoribilit iransport vehicles and parameters of interoribilit iransport vehicles with low-thrust origines or interoribilit iransport vehicles with low-thrust origines port of the Taylor original port of the proposed or interoribilit iransport vehicles with low-thrust origines port of the policy original policy or policy and policy or policy or policy or policy or policy or policy original policy o		A CAD method for the determination of free molecule	p 171 A89-10719
TRANSFORMATION (MATHEMATICS)  Boundary identification for trajectories and parameters of interorbal transport vehicles with low-fronts of pages electrical power distribution components of space electrical power distribution components (ALAP APAER B9-1289)  Transent performance evaluation of a minogration in formulation of space instructures or space electrical power distribution components (ALAP APAER B9-1280)  Transent performance evaluation of a minogration in structures or space electrical power distribution components (ALAP APAER B9-1281)  Transent performance evaluation of a minogration in structures or space electrical power distribution components (ALAP APAER B9-1281)  Transent performance evaluation of a minogration in structures or space electrical power distribution components (ALAP APAER B9-1281)  Transent performance evaluation of an integrated heat remover that profession structures or space electrical power distribution components (ALAP APAER B9-1281)  Transent performance evaluation of a minogration has the profession structures or solar concentration becomes the concentration in the supplication in formulation of space attributes (ALAP APAER B9-1281)  Transent performance evaluation of a minogration has the profession structures or solar concentration in the supplication in formulation of space attributes (ALAP APAER B9-1281)  Transent performance evaluation of a minogration has the profession structures or solar concentration in the supplication in formulation of space attributes (ALAP APAER B9-1281)  Transent performance evaluation of a minogration has the profession structures or solar concentration in the supplication in formulation of space attributes (ALAP APAER B9-1281)  Transent performance evaluation of space attributes (ALAP APAER B9-1281)  Transent performance evaluation of space attribut	TRANSFER ORBITS Advanced thermonic nuclear electric propulsion for Loo to Geo transfer in 14 days p 66 A89-15220 Tethered versus attached cryogenic propellant storage at Space Station p 142 A89-18504 Propulsion requirements for obthal transfer and planetary mission support [IAF PAPER 88-183] p 91 A89-1778 A Faper 88-1798 LUS Space Station ready sparse inventory as determined from projection of Space Shuther data - How much is enough?  IAMA PAPER 88-1741 DIAPA PAPER 88-1280 Dimitraction of the trajectories and parameters of interorbial transport vehicles with low-thrust engines arising in themsort vehicles with low-thrust engines arising in themsort vehicles with low-thrust engines arising in themsort vehicles with low-thrust engines post transports of joint-dominated space electricate Dynamics and control of a spatial active trus structures of space electrical power distribution components post post properties post and planetary mission of the trajectories and parameters of interorbial transport vehicles with low-thrust engines post post post properties post post post post post post post post		aerodynamic and solar radiation forces and moments	
Advanced thermonic nuclear electric propulsion for Leo to Geo transfer in 14 days 9 p66 A89-15220 Tethered versus attached cryogenic propellant storage at Space Station p 142 A89-1554 Propulsion requirements for orbital transfer and planetary misson support [IAF PAPER 88-183] p 19 A89-17710 A reappressal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion of Space Station ready sparresimenty as determined from projection of Space Station ready sparresimenty as determined from projection of Space Station ready sparresiments and analysis of the Space Station truss structure based on a continuum representation of a slow moving space crame as an adaptive structure of the space o	Advanced thermonic nuclear electric propulsion for Leo to Geo trainer in 14 days 9 66 A89.15220 Tethered versus attached cryogenic propellant storage at Space Station p. 142 A89.15264 Propulsion requirements for orbital transfer and planetary mission support (IAF PAPER 88-183] 9 1 A89-17716 (IAF PAPER 88-183) 9 1 A89-17716 U.S. Space Station requirements for a form projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as determined from projection of Space Station ready spaires invertory as a structure of Space Station ready spaires invertory as a structure of Space Station ready spaires in the spair of Space Station rea	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		p 100 A09-172/4
to Geo transfer in 14 days p 66 A89-1520 Tethered versus attached cryogenic propellant storage at Space Station requirements for orbital transfer and planetary mission support [IAF PAPER 88-183] p 19 A89-1750 [IAF PAPER 88-87] p 19 A89-1770 [IAF PAPER 88-86] p 19 A89-17748 [U.S. Space Station of Space Shuttine data - How much is enough? [IAF PAPER 88-86] p 19 A89-1784 [U.S. Space Station of Space Shuttine data - How much is enough? [IAMA PAPER 88-189] p 19 A89-1820 [Space-verhicle trajectories - Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbial transport verhicles with low-thrust engages [IAMA PAPER 88-1289] p 103 A89-3078 Space-verhicle trajectories - Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbial transport verhicles with low-thrust engages [IAMA PAPER 88-1289] p 103 A89-3078 [IAMA PAPER 89-1289] p 103 A89-3078 [IAMA	to Geo transfer in 14 days			
a Space Station projection of Space Shattle data - How much is senough. [Als PAPER 89-127]  (JAF PAPER 89-261] p 91 A89-17748  U.S. Space Station redgivenements for orbital transfer and politic propulsion (Space Shattle data - How much is senough. [Als PAPER 89-127]  (JAF PAPER 89-271] p 190 A89-2826  Space-white trajections: Optimization (ONERA, TPNO 198-83) p 190 A89-2826  Space-white trajections: Optimization (ONERA, TPNO 198-83) p 190 A89-2826  TARNSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS) p 140 A89-24262  TRANSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS) p 111 A89-28642  TRANSFORMER RESPONSE  Optimization of his frajections and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p-4 A89-2462  TRANSFORMER RESPONSE  Optimization of his frajections and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p-4 A89-2462  TRANSFORMER RESPONSE  Optimization for the trajections and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p-4 A89-2462  TRANSFORMER RESPONSE  Optimization for the trajections and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p-4 A89-2462  TRANSFORMER RESPONSE  Optimization of his frajections and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p-4 A89-2462  TRANSFORMER RESPONSE  Optimization for the trajections and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p-4 A89-2462  TRANSFORMER RESPONSE  Optimization of his frajection for engine performance was accordance and political management of the proposal properties and parameters of the proposal properties and parameters of the properti	a Space Station projection of pital 2 Asia 1701 pp. 91 As			
at Space Station regurements for orbital transfer and planetary mission support [IAF PAPER 88-183] p. 91 A89-1770 A reapprasal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAPER 88-261] p. 91 A89-1774 A reapprasal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAPER 88-261] p. 91 A89-1774 A reapprasal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAPER 88-261] p. 91 A89-1774 A reapprasal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAPER 88-261] p. 91 A89-1774 [IAF PAPER 88-261] p. 129 A89-1832 [IAF PAPER 88-261] p. 129 A89-1832 [IAF PAPER 88-374] p. 129 A89-1832 [IAF PAPER 88-374] p. 129 A89-1832 [IAF PAPER 88-374] p. 129 A89-1832 [IAF PAPER 88-38] p. 180 A89-2924 [IAF PAPER 88-38] p. 180 A89-2924 [IAF PAPER 88-38] p. 180 A89-2924 [IAF PAPER 89-38] p. 180 A89-2924 [IAF PAPER 89-37] p. 180 A89-2924 [IAF PAPER 89-37] p. 180 A89-2924 [IAF PAPER 89-38] p. 180 A89-2924 [IAF PAPER 89-38] p. 180 A89-2924 [IAF PAPER 89-37] p. 180 A89-2924 [IAF PAPER 89-38] p. 180 A89-2924 [IAF PAPE	at Space Station requirements for orbital transfer and planetary mission support [AF PAPER 88-183] p. 91 A89-1770 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric repulsion [AF PAPER 88-261] p. 91 A89-1746 [AF PAPER 88-261] p. 129 A89-1828 [AF PAPER 88-261] p. 129 A89-1828 [AF PAPER 88-274] p. 129 A89-1828 [AF PAPER 88-374] p. 129 A89-1828 [AF PAPER 88-374] p. 129 A89-1828 [AF PAPER 88-374] p. 129 A89-2724 [AF PAPER 88-38] p. 180 A89-2724 [AF PAPER 88-374] p. 180 A89-2724 [AF PAPER 88-328] p. 180 A89-2724 [AF PAPER			The Soviet manned space program Book
Propulsion requirements for orbital transfer and planetary mission support (IAF PAPER 88-183] p. 91 A89-1776 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion (IAF PAPER 88-261) p. 91 A89-1778 U.S. Space Station roady spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Station troady spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Station roady spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Station roady spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Station roady spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Station roady spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Station roady spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Station roady spares inventory as determined in a space (IAMA PAPER 89-1281) p. 103 A89-30768 (JAMA PAPER 89-1281) p. 103 A89-30768 (JAMA PAPER 89-1281) p. 103 A89-30769 (JAMA PAPER 89-1281) p. 104 A89-30769 (JAMA PAPER 89-1281) p. 105 A89-30779 (JAMA PAPER 89-1281) p. 105 A89-30789 (JAMA PAPER 89-1387) p. 105 A89-30789 (JAMA PAPER 89-1387) p. 105 A89-30789 (JAMA PAPER 89-1387) p. 105	Propulsion requirements for orbital transfer and planetary mission support (IAF PAPER 88-183] p. 91 A89-1774 U.S. Space Station troady spares inventiory as determined from projection of Space Station troady spares inventiory as determined from projection of Space Station roady spares inventiory as determined from projection of Space Station troady spares inventiory as determined from projection of Space Shattle date - How much is enough?  JIANA PAPER 89-1281] p. 129 A89-18320 Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of otherwise properties of the trajectories and parameters of otherwise properties of the project of the trajectories and parameters of otherwise projection of the projection of the trajectories and parameters of otherwise projection of the projection of			
planetary mission support [IAF PAERR 88-183] p. 91 A89-17710 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAERR 89-281] p. 91 A89-17728 U.S. Space Station ready spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is snough?  IAHA PAERR 89-281] p. 129 A89-18320 Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization [ONERA, TP NC. 1988-83] p. 180 A89-29246 Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines PARASPER 89-1289] p. 100 A89-30768 APAER 89-1289] p. 100 A89-30769 APAERR 89-1289] p. 100 A89-30770 An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines PAERR 89-1289] p. 100 A89-30770 A reappraisation of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines PAERR 89-1289] p. 100 A89-30770 A reappraisation of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines PAERR 89-1289] p. 100 A89-30770 A reappraisation of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines PAERR 89-1289] p. 100 A89-30770 A reappraisation of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines PAERR 89-1289] p. 100 A89-30770 A reappraisation of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines PAERR 89-1289] p. 100 A89-30770 A reappraisation of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines PAERR 89-1289] p. 100 A89-30770 A reappraisation of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines PAERR 89-1289] p. 100 A89-30770 A reappraisation of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines PAERR 89-1289] p. 100 A89-30770 A reappraisation of the t	planetary mission support [IAF PAER 88-183] p. 91 A89-17710 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion [IAF PAER 89-1281] p. 91 A89-17718 U.S. Space Station ready spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is smough?  IAIAA PAER 89-1281] p. 129 A89-18320 Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization [ONERA, TP NO. 1989-831] p. 180-29246 Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines protection of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines protection of the trajectories are parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines protection of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines protection of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines protection of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines protection of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines protection of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines protection of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines protection of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines protection of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines protection of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines protection of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines.  TRANSFERS PRISEO Processor provided the protection of the protection of the protection of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines.  TRANSFERS PRISEO Processor provided transport vehicles with low-thrust engines.  TRANSFERS PRISEO Pro			Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851
IAAF PAPER 88-183  p. 91 A89-17748   U.S. Space Station roady spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Station roady spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Station roady spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Shuttle date - How much is enough?   p. 129 A89-18320   Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization   p. 129 A89-18320   Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization   p. 129 A89-18320   Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization   p. 129 A89-18320   Space-vehicle trajectories and parameters of otherwise of the trajectories and parameters of the trajectories and	IAF PAPER 88-183			The Gagarin Scientific Lectures on Astronautics and
control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure structures structure structure structures structure structures	conjusted proposition of sets and sets of the properties of the pr			Aviation 1987 Russian book p 154 A89-32126
propulsion [JAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748 U.S. Space Station ready spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is enough? JAMA PAPER 89-1826] p 193 A89-1820 Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines. JOHIMI, PAPER 89-1288] p 190 A89-29246 Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines. JAMA PAPER 89-1288] p 190 A89-29246 Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines. JAMA PAPER 89-1288] p 190 A89-29246 Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines. JAMA PAPER 89-1288] p 25 A89-3078 JAMA PAPER 89-1288] p 190 A89-29246 Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines. JAMA PAPER 89-1288] p 25 A89-3078 JAMA PAPER 89-1288] p 100 A89-29246 Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines. JAMA PAPER 89-1288] p 25 A89-3078 An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures in the parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines. JAMA PAPER 89-1288] p 25 A89-3078 An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures. JAMA PAPER 89-1288] p 25 A89-3089 All APPER 89-1289 p 25 A89-3089 All APPER 89-1289 p 25 A89-3089 All APPER 89-1389 p 25 A89-3089	propulsion [JAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748  U.S. Space Station ready spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is enough?  JAMA PAPER 88-1744 p 129 A89-18320  Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines arising in thermal testing of materials  RAMSPER 88-1289 p 196 A89-29246  Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines arising in thermal testing of materials  FRANSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS)  A neplication of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components of Statistically determinate adaptive truss structures for space of statically determinate adaptive truss for space of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space of statically determinate and program for space structures. A new linearization of special truss for space in trust for space	A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric		
U.S. Space Station ready spares inventiony as determined from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is enough?  [ANA PAPER 88-4744] p. 129 A89-18320 Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization (IONERA, TP NO. 1988-83] p. 180 A89-29246 Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital fransport vehicles with low-thrust engines of internal molecular contamination during system [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p. 25 A89-3075 [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p. 25 A89-30801 [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p. 25 A89-3080	U.S. Space Station ready spares inventiory as determined from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is enough?  [AIAA PAPER 88-1287] p. 58 A89-3078  [AIAA PAPER 88-1287] p. 58 A89-3078  [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p. 58 A89-3078  [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p. 58 A89-3078  [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p. 58 A89-3078  [AIAA PAPER 89-1288] p. 25 A89-3078  [AIAA PAPER 89-1288] p. 25 A89-3078  [AIAA PAPER 89-1288] p. 25 A89-3078  [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p. 103 A89-3080  [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p. 103 A89-3080			
from projection of Space Shuttle data — How much is seneugh? [AIAA PAPER 88-4744] p 129 A89-18320 Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p 4 A89-28162 Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p 4 A89-28162 TRANSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS) Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials p 111 A89-28642 TRANSFORMERS The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 88 A89-15287 Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of stanciary determinate adaptive truss structures for space application (AAS PAPER 89-1329) In ASPACE 89-1329 In A	Selection of active member locations in adaptive structures from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is structures from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is structures from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is structures from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is structures from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is structures from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is structures from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is structures from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is structures from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is structures from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is structures from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is structures from projection of space and project from projection of space shuttle data - How much is structures from projection of space shuttle data - How much is structures from projection of space shuttle data - How making the space structures from projection of space application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components projection of space in the space structures for space of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application of high temperature superconductors for space application of high temperature superconductors for space application of space in the space structures for space application of a line space structure for space application of space in the space structures for space application of space in the space structure for space application of space in the space structures for space application of space in the space structures for space application of space in the space structures for space application of space in the space structures for space application of space in the space structures for space application of space in the space	[IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748		
trom projection of Space Shuttle data - Now much is enough?  [ANA PAPER 88-4744] p. 129 A89-18320 Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization [ONERA, TP NO. 1988-83] p. 180 A89-2246 Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low thrust engines plant truss structures of interorbital transport vehicles with low thrust engines arising in thermal testing of materials  TRANSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS) Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  TRANSFORMERS  The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p. 68 A89-15287  TRANSFORMERS  The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p. 68 A89-15287  TRANSFORMERS  The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p. 68 A89-15287  TRANSFORMERS  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p. 35 A89-15290  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p. 16 A89-2536  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p. 16 A89-2554  TRANSFORMS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p. 161 A89-25754  TRANSTORMS  A novel approach in formulation of special transition leigents in formulation of special transition leignents in formulation of special transition leignents in formulation of special transition leignents and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p. 161 A89-25754  TRANSTORMS  A novel approach in formulation of special transition leignents and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p. 161 A89-25754  TRANSTORMS  A novel approach in formulation of special transition leignents with the production of the orbiting grid structures and produ	trout projection of Space Shuttle data - Now much is enough?  [AlAA PAPER 88-4744] p 129 A89-18320 Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization [ONERA, TP NO. 1988-83] p 180 A89-2246 Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines of adaptive structures for precision performance	U.S. Space Station ready spares inventory as determined		
AlAA PAFER 89-1287    p. 58   A89-30769   A89-30769   A89-30769   A89-30770	AlAA PAPER 89-1287   p. 58 A89-30769   Superior characteristics and shape control of adaptive planar truss structures (AIAA PAPER 89-1281)   p. 58 A89-30769   Vibration characteristics and shape control of adaptive planar truss structures (AIAA PAPER 89-1286)   p. 25 A89-30770   A8			
Vibration characteristics and shape control of adaptive planar trus structures (IAIA PAPER 89-1288) p. 128 A89-3076 (IAIA PAPER 89-1288) p. 128 A89-3076 (IAIA PAPER 89-1288) p. 128 A89-3076 (IAIA PAPER 89-1288) p. 128 A89-3077 (IAIA PAPER 89-1288) p. 128 A89-3077 (IAIA PAPER 89-1288) p. 128 A89-3077 (IAIA PAPER 89-1289) p. 103 A89-3078 (IAIA PAPER 89-1289) p. 103 A89-3080 (IAIA	Vibration characteristics and shape control of adaptive planar truss structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1288] p 180 A89-29246 Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p 4 A89-2162 TRANSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS) Boundary identification for 0 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials TRANSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS) Boundary identification for 0 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 6 A 88-15287 TRANSFORMERS The application and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AIAS PAPER 89-1287] Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15297 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobatt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments	9	(ALL DIDED OF LOCAL)	
Displace-vertice legicitories and parameters of interorbital transport verbicles with low-thrust engines p. 4. A89-32162  TRANSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS) Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  TRANSFORMERS  The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components pophisms of stability of the peritor of the problems of stability of the problems of the problem	Concern, Ter No. 1988-83    p.180   A89-29246	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p.4. A89-32162  TRANSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS) Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  TRANSFORMERS The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p. 68. A89-15287  TRANSIENT RESPONSE Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 87-417] Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p. 35. A89-1269 Transient response of join-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p. 19. A89-22793 TRANSISTORS  TRANSISTORS  A novel approach in formulation of special transition elements: MASA-CR-184788] p. 32. N89-16193 P. 32. N89-16193 Interpret of the trajectories and parameters of interocute intelligence in structures in structures in structures in structures in p.103. A89-30772 [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p. 25. A89-30782 The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program. The structures is p. 185. N89-12894 The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program. The structures is p. 185. N89-12894 The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program. The structures is p. 185. N89-12894 The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program. The structures is p. 185. N89-12894 The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program. The structures is p. 185. N89-12894 The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program. The structures is p. 184. NASA atomic oxygen effects test program. The structures is p. 184. NASA atomic oxygen effects test program. The surface at the structures is p. 184. NASA atomic oxygen effects test program. The structures is p. 184. NASA atomic oxygen effects test program. The surface at the structures is p. 184. NASA atomic oxygen effects test program. The surface is p. 184. NASA atomic oxygen effects test program. The surface is p. 184. NASA atomic oxygen effects test program. The surface is p. 184. NASA atom	Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines price interorbital transport price interorbital transport price interorbital transport price interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines price in the price interorbital transport price in the mality and pr			ULTRAVIOLET SPECTRA
Interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p4 A 889-32162  TRANSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS) Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials p111 A89-28642  TRANSFORMERS The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components policial configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 89-1329]  If ABP APER 89-1329]  I	Interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p4 A89-3162  TRANSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS) Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials p111 A89-28642  TRANSFORMERS The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components poptial configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 89-1329] p. 55 A89-30805  TRANSIENT RESPONSE Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 89-1329] p. 55 A89-30805  IAMA PAPER 89-1329] p. 55 A89-30805  Active-member control of precision structures  IAMA PAPER 89-1329] p. 55 A89-30805  Model reduction for flexible space structures are application of an integrated heast pipe-thermal storage system p. 35 A89-15209  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures are new linearization technique p. p. 35 A89-15209  TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p. 161 A89-25751  TRANSISTOR A novel approach in formulation of special transition elements: Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184788] p. 32 N89-16193  INASA-CR-184788] p. 32 N			
TRANSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS) Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials p111 A89-28642 TRANSFORMERS The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 88 A89-15287 TRANSIENT RESPONSE Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for spaces application [AAS PAPER 89-1322] Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 15 A89-2691 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1322] JP 38-89-30804 [AIAA PAPER 89-1322] JP 38-89-30804 [AIAA PAPER 89-1322] JP 38-89-30805 [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] JP 38-89-3080	TRANSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS) Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials p111 A89-28642 TRANSFORMERS The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 88 A89-15287 TRANSIENT RESPONSE Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures of statically determinate adaptive truss structures or spaces application [AAS PAPER 89-1329] Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 13 A89-1259 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures A new linearization technique p 19 A89-2013 TRANSISTOR Using laboratory X-ray and cobatt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 16 A89-2574 TRANSITION POINTS A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] p 22 N89-1693 [NASA-CR-184708] p 32 N89-1693 [NASA-CR-184708] p 32 N89-1693 [NASA-CR-184708] p 34 N89-1263  System identification lest using active members p 25 A89-30727 p 25 A89-30727 p 25 A89-30727 p 25 A89-30727 p 25 A89-30804 Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator pp-14 A89-2781 Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator pp-15 A89-30804 Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator pp-15 A89-30804 Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator pp-15 A89-30804 Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator pp-15 A89-30804 Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator pp-15 A89-30804 Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator pp-15 A89-30804 Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator pp-15 A89-30804 Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator pp-15 A89-30804 Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator pp-15 A89-30804 Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator pp-15 A89-30804 Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator pp-16 A89-1279 Dynamics		An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures	
TRANSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS) Boundary identification lor 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials p 111 A89-28642  TRANSFORMERS The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287  TRANSIENT RESPONSE Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive trus structures for space application [ASS PAPER 87-417] Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-80 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments P 161 A89-25754 TRANSITION POINTS A novel approach in formulation of special transition elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184788] P 32 N89-16193 Improved docking alignment system Improved the space structures of pages at suctures of pages and space structures on the deposition of procision structures or solar concentrators Improved the space struc	TRANSFORMATIONS (MATHEMATICS) Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials p 111 A89-28642 p 111 A89-28642 TRANSFORMERS The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components			
Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible problems possible problems performance problems possible problems problems possible problems problems problems possible problems probl	Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials arising in thermal testing of materials possible problems possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible problems possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible problems possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible possible possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible possible problems arising in thermal testing of materials possible problems arising in the problems arising in possible problems arising in the problems arising in problems arising in the problems arising in the problems arising in pro			P 163 N89-12589
Arising in thermal testing of materials  p 111 A89-28642  TRANSFORMERS  The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components po 68 A89-15287  TRANSIENT RESPONSE  Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application (AAS PAPER 89-1328) p 25 A89-30805  (IAAA PAPER 89-1328) p 59 A89-30806  Model reduction for flexible space structures and power distribution for flexible space structures and structures or solar concentrators  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat tippe-thermal storage system p 135 A89-15299  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobati-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754  TRANSISTION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements: Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] p 23 N89-16193  NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  Scaling of large space structure in space: A second generation to children the artification program for deployable truss actuator trusts ac	Arising in thermal testing of materials  p 111 A89-28642  TRANSFORMERS  The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287  TRANSIENT RESPONSE  Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application  [AAS PAPER 89-1328]  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 15 A89-15293  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures to repeat to CMOS device response in strategic and space environments  p 161 A89-25784  TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements: Mesh interface elements  [NASA-CR-184788]  p 21 N89-16193  [NASA-CR-184788]  p 111 A89-28642  Experimental studies of adaptive structures for precision performance and adjustmer behavioral issues in analogous environments  p 68 A89-15287  Active-member control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328]  p 25 A89-30804  Model reduction for flexible space structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1329]  p 25 A89-30805  Model reduction for flexible space structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1328]  The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators  [AIAA PAPER 89-1399]  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1399]  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1399]  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1399]  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1398]  D 25 A89-30804  Model reduction for flexible space structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1398]  D 25 A89-30804  Model reduction for flexible space structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1399]  D 25 A89-30804  Model reduction for flexible space structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1399]  D 25 A89-30804  Model reduction for flexible space structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1399]  D 25 A89-30801  The new deployable truss structure using modal t			
TRANSFORMERS The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287  TRANSIENT RESPONSE Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 89-1328] [AAS PAPER 89-1328] [AAS PAPER 89-1328] Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 156 A89-15299 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-2575 TRANSITION POINTS A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements: Mash interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] P 32 N89-16193 TRANSI-TIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system  NASA-CR-1847321   D 154 N89-12842	TRANSFORMERS The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components			
TRANSFORMERS  The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287  TRANSIENT RESPONSE Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [ASA PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15299 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754 TRANSITION POINTS A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements: Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR:184768] p 32 N89-16193 TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system IMASA-CR: 184768] p 32 N89-16193 TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system IMASA-CR: 485-28-45C-21372-11.	TRANSFORMERS  The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287  TRANSIENT RESPONSE Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [ASA PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-12699 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments  p 161 A89-25754 TRANSITION POINTS A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements: Mesh interface elements INASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-1847681 p 180 13940  Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-1847681 p 180 13940  Performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] p 25 A89-30805 ARPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805 Active-member control of precision structures Active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805 Active-member control of precision structures Active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805 Active-member control of precision structures Active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805 Active-member control of precision structures Alexandada qualanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] UNIVERSE The civil space program: An investment in America An AIAA position paper p 187 A89-1217 Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 25 A89-30805 Active-member control of flexible space structures p 25 A89-30806 Active-member control of flexible space structures and aduanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 89-1029] UNIVERSE The civil space program: An i			UNDERWATER PHYSIOLOGY
The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287  TRANSIENT RESPONSE  Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application  [ASS PAPER 89-1283]  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-1209  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobatt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements  [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSIATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  [NASA-CR-SEMSC-3122.11]  [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] p 25 A89-30805  Active-member control of precision structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 59 A89-30805  Active-member control of precision structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 59 A89-30805  [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 59 A89-30805  [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p 50 A89-30801  [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p 27 A89-30801  [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p 27 A89-30801  [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p 27 A89-30801  [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30801  [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30801  [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30801  [AIAA PAPER 89-1291	The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 88 A89-15287  TRANSIENT RESPONSE  Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 89-1328] [AAP PAPER 89-1328] [AAP PAPER 89-1328] [ABP PAPER 89-30805  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobatt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] [NASA-CR-184768] [NASA-CR-184768] [NASA-CR-1847768] [NASA-CR	•		Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment
to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287 p 78 A89-15287 p	Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator p 8 A89-15287 p 8 A89-15287 p 8 A89-15287 p 9 8 A89-15287 p 9 8 A89-15287 p 9 8 A89-15287 politically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application (AAS PAPER 87-417) p 16 A89-12636 p 17 A89-1239] p 25 A89-30805 p 25 A89-30806 p 18 A89-1239] p 18 A89-		: = . = . =	behavioral issues in analogous environments
TRANSIENT RESPONSE Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p. 59 A89-30806 [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p. 50 A89-30806 [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p. 20 A89-30802 [AIAA PAPER 8	TRANSIENT RESPONSE Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p. 59 As9-30806 [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p. 50 As9-30806 [AIAA PAPER 8			[SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811
TRANSIENT RESPONSE  Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application  [AAS PAPER 89-12636  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures  - A new linearization technique  p 19 A89-20193  TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments  p 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184788]  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-SELMSC-31732-11  INASA-	Active-member control of precision structures Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-12636 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754 TRANSITION POINTS A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184788] INASA-CR-184788] P 32 N89-16193 TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-21372.11 IN			UNIVERSE
Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application  [AAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobatt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A69-25754  TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements: Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184788] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-184781 p 154 N89-12842  [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p 59 A89-30804  Model reduction for flexible space structures [P 18 A89-1275  Model reduction for flexible space structures [P 18 A89-12805]  Model reduction for flexible space structures [P 18 A89-30806]  Model reduction for flexible space structures [P 18 A89-12806]  In p 18 A89-30806  In a p 18 A89-30806  In p 18 A89-30806  In p 18 A89-30806  In a p 18 A8	Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application  [AAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures or solar concentrators  A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobatt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic environments p 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-1093  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-184788] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-2172-11 p 154 N89-1282	•	Active-member control of precision structures	
Alay PAPER 89-1266  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-1269  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-1093  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-181701 p 154 N89-12842  INASA-CR-181701 p 154 N89-12842	Automated orbital rendezvous considerations part application [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] p 25 A89-30814  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-183708] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-184728] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-21372.11 p 154 N89-1282		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures or solar concentrators A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic environments p 161 A89-25754 TRANSITION POINTS A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184788] p 32 N89-16193 TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-184781 p 154 N89-12842  The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures concentrators  In the new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators  [IAA PAPER 8-346] p 8 A89-30821  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment  [IAA PAPER 8-8-200] p 173 A89-17722  Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars  p 148 A89-12669  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit (IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars  p 148 A89-12699  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit (IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars  p 148 A89-12699  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit (IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars  p 148 A89-12699  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit (IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars  p 148 A89-12699  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit (IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars  p 179 N89-19117  Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and the synchronously deployable beam  [NASA-CR-183205] p 27 N89-10297  Development of a verification program for deployable truss advanced technology  [NASA-CR-184780] p 28 N89-10936  Scaling of large space structure joints  [AD-A197027] p 28 N89-11794  End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of large truss	Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures of Mars Transient response of joint-dominated space structures and the synchronously deployable beam Transient response of joint-dominated space structures and the synchronously deployable beam Transient response of joint-dominated space structures and the synchronously deployable beam Transient response of joint-dominated space structures and the synchronously deplo	of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space		
Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 Ags-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 Ags-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobatt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 Ags-25754 TRANSITION POINTS A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements: Mesh interface elements (NASA-CR-184788) p 32 N89-16193 TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-SELMSC-31732-11 p 154 N89-12842	Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS - A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements: Mesh interface elements (NASA-CR-184788) p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-184721 p 154 N89-1282  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209  IAIAA PAPER 89-1291 p 27 A89-30823  Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and the synchronously deployable beam  [NASA-CR-183205] p 27 N89-10297  Development of a verification program for deployable truss advanced technology  [NASA-CR-184788] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-21722-11 p 154 N89-12822		A MANUEL MU 1/201 - DE ADO 2004	
pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS - A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-181708] p 32 N89-16193 TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-SEMSC-21372-11 p 154 N89-12842  INASA-CR-SEMSC-21372-11 p 155 N89-12842  INASA-CR-SEMSC-21372-11 p 155 N89-12842  INASA-CR-181708] p 36 A89-15209 Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893 Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and tesynchronously deployable beam  [NASA-CR-183205] p 27 N89-10297 Development of a verification program for deployable truss advanced technology INASA-CR-184708] p 32 N89-16193  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-SEMSC-21372-11 p 155 N89-12842  INASA-CR-184708] p 32 N89-16193  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-SEMSC-21372-11 p 155 N89-12842	pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754 TRANSITION POINTS A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193 TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-SEMSC-2372-11 I			
Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobatt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS - A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements: Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184788] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-184788] p 154 N89-1944  INASA-CR-184788] p 154 N89-1944  INASA-CR-184788] p 154 N89-1944  INASA-CR-184788] p 155 N89-1944  INASA-CR-184788] p 155 N89-1944  INASA-CR-184788] p 156 N89-1944  INASA-CR-184788] p 156 N89-1944  INASA-CR-184788] p 156 N89-1944  INASA-CR-184788] p 157 N89-1944  INASA-CR-184788] p 158 N89-1944  INASA-CR-184788] p 159 N89-1949  INASA-CR-184788] p 169 N89-1949  INASA-CR-184788] p 169 N89-1949  INASA-CR-184788] p 169 N89-1949  INASA-CR-184788] p 169 N89-1949  INASA-CR-184788 p 169 N89-1949  INASA-CR-184788 p 169 N89-1949  INASA-CR-184788 p	Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS - A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements (NASA-CR-184768) p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-1847681 p 154 N89-1893  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-1847681 p 154 N89-1893  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-1847681 p 154 N89-1893  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-1847681 p 154 N89-1893  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-1847681 p 154 N89-1893  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-1847681 p 154 N89-1893  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-1847681 p 154 N89-1893  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-1847681 p 154 N89-1893  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-1847681 p 155 N89-1893  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-1847681 p 155 N89-1893  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-1847681 p 19 A89-28189  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment INASA-CR-1847681 p 17 N89-1917  INASA-CR-1847681 p 18 N89-1093  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-1847681 p 18 N89-1093  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-1847681 p 18 N89-1093  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-1847681 p 18 N89-1093  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-184761 p 18 N89-1093  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-184761 p 18 N89-1093  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-8-184761 p 18 N89-1093	[AAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna	p 148 A89-12069 Ariane Transfer Vehicle in sension of man in a ± 1
Transent reports of joint-commanded space structures  A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  FRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754  FRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements: Mesh interface elements: [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  FRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-184768] p 154 N89-12842  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-184768 p 154 N89-12842  INASA-CR-18476	TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobatt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments  P 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements: Mesh interface elements: [NASA-CR-184768]  INASA-CR-184768]  P 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-184768   P 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-184768   P 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-184768   P 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-184768   P 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-184768   P 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-184768   P 32 N89-16193  IMPROVED THE MEMORY AND ASSESS AND AS	[AAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit
TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-1093  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  [NASA-CR-181708] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  [NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-11794  End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of large truss structures in space: A second generation  [NASA-CR-181708] Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and production of the protiting grid structures and production of the protiting grid structures and production of the protiting grid structures and production of the orbiting grid structures and production or production or production or production or production or product	TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments  p 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  [NASA-CR-184778] p 28 N89-1096  End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of large truss structures in space: A second generation  [NASA-CR-184778] p 154 N89-1996  UPLINKING  Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlinh performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10199  UPPER ATMOSPHERE  Outer atmospheric research using tethered systems p 144 A89-31876  UPPER STAGE ROCKET ENGINES  Aries - The Ariane 5 Extended Stage for orbital transfer and rendezvous p 176 A89-26376  URANIUM COMPOUNDS  URANIUM COMPOUNDS  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the	[AAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722
TRANSISTORS  Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments  p 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements  [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  [NASA-CR-184768] p 33 N89-16193  Im	Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-181703] p 32 N89-16193  [RASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION   Improved docking alignment system   IMSA-CR-182721]   Development of a verification program for deployable truss advanced technology   NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-10936  [AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794  End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of large truss structures in space: A second generation   Improved docking alignment system   IMSA-CR-1827211   Development of a verification program for deployable truss advanced technology   NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-10936  Scaling of large space structure joints   AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794  End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of large truss structures in space: A second generation   University of the orbiting grid structures and the synchronously deployable beam   p 90 N89-10194    UPPER ATMOSPHERE   Outer atmospheric research using tethered systems   Duration of special transiton   P 144 N89-31876    UPPER STAGE ROCKET ENGINES   Aries - The Ariane 5 Extended Stage for orbital transfer   A 200-26378    A novel approach in formulation of special transiton   P 144 N89-31876    A novel approach in formulation of special transiton   P 28 N89-10936    A novel approach in formulation of special transiton   P 28 N89-10936    A novel approach in formulation of special transiton   P 28 N89-10936    A novel approach in formulation of special transiton   P 28 N89-10936    A novel approach in formulation of special transiton   P 28 N89-10936    A novel approach in formulation of special transiton   P 28 N89-10936    A novel approach in formulation of special transiton   P 28 N89-10936    A novel approach in formulation   P 28 N89-10936    A rise - The Ariane 5 Extended Stage for orbital transite   P 176 N89-26375    A rise - The Ariane	[AAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Locating damaged members in a truss structure using	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117
the synchronously deployable beam performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194 performance at	the synchronously deployable beam performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194 predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. [NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-10936 price truss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-10936 [NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-10936 [NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-10936 [NASA-CR-181703] p 29 N89-11794 [AD-A197027] [AD-A1970	[ÅAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  UPLINKING
environments p 161 A89-25754  TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION   Improved docking alignment system   INASA-CR-31372-11   INASA-CR-31372-11	p 161 A89-25754  Development of a verification program for deployable truss advanced technology  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements  [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  [AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794  [MD-A197027] p 29 N89-1179	[ÄÄS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars  UPLINKING Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink
TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION   Improved docking alignment system   INASA-CR-181703  p 28 N89-11794   End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of large truss structures in space: A second generation   Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the	TRANSITION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements: Mesh interface elements {NASA-CR-184768} p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-384 NSC-21372-11 INASA-	[ÅAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893 Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and the synchronously deployable beam	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars  P 179 N89-19117  UPLINKING Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194
TRANSTION POINTS  A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements: Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CR-23772-11 p 154 N89-12842  TRANSLATION POINTS  truss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-10936  Scaling of large space structure joints [AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794  End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of large truss structures in space: A second generation  UPPER STAGE ROCKET ENGINES  Aries - The Arians 5 Extended Stage for orbital transfer and rendezvous p 176 A89-26379  URANIUM COMPOUNDS  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the	A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193 [AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794 [AD-A197027] [AD-A1	[ÅAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893 Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] p 27 N89-10297	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars  UPLINKING Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  UPPER ATMOSPHERE
elements: Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  FRANSLATIONAL MOTION  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CASE-MSC-21372-11 p 154 N89 12842  Scaling of large space structure joints  Aries - The Ariane 5 Extended Stage for orbital transfer and rendezvous p 176 A89-26379  URANIUM COMPOUNDS  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the	elements: Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193  FRANSLATIONAL MOTION Improved docking alignment system INASA-CASE-MSC-21372-11 p 154 N89-1842  Scaling of large space structure joints [AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794 and rendezvous p 176 A89-26378  End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of large truss structures in space: A second generation  UNASA-CASE-MSC-21372-11 p 154 N89-1842	[ÅAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893 Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] p 27 N89-10297 Development of a verification program for deployable	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars  UPLINKING Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  UPPER ATMOSPHERE
[NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193 [AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794 and rendezvous p 176 A89-26379  TRANSLATIONAL MOTION [Improved docking alignment system] End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of large truss structures in space: A second generation [IMSA-CR-SMSC-21372-1] p 154 N89-12842	[NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193 [AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794 and rendezvous p 176 A89-26378  Improved docking alignment system  INASA-CR-23272-11 p 154 N89-12842	[AAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754 TRANSITION POINTS	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p. 89 A89-30821 Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p. 27 A89-30893 Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] p. 27 N89-10297 Development of a verification program for deployable truss advanced technology	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars  UPLINKING p 179 N89-19117  UPLINKING simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  UPPER ATMOSPHERE Outer atmospheric research using tethered systems p 144 A89-31876
TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of large truss structures in space: A second generation  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the	TRANSLATIONAL MOTION  End-effector joint conjugates for robotic assembly of large truss structures in space: A second generation  URANILI COMPOUNDS  Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the	[ÅAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754 TRANSITION POINTS A novel approach in formulation of special transiton	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p. 89 A89-30821 Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p. 27 A89-30893 Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] p. 27 N89-10297 Development of a verification program for deployable truss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703] p. 28 N89-10936	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars  UPLINKING p 179 N89-19117  UPLINKING p 179 N89-19117  UPLINKING p 179 N89-19117  UPLINKING p 179 N89-19117  UPPER ATMOSPHERE  Outer atmospheric research using tethered systems p 144 A89-31876  UPPER STAGE ROCKET ENGINES
Improved docking alignment system large truss structures in space: A second generation Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the	Improved docking alignment system  large truss structures in space: A second generation  Unanium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the	[ÅAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754 TRANSITION POINTS A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893 Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] p 27 N89-10297 Development of a verification program for deployable truss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-10936 Scaling of large space structure joints	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars  UPLINKING p 179 N89-19117  UPLINKING p 179 N89-19117  UPLINKING p 179 N89-19117  UPLINKING p 179 N89-10194  UPPER ATMOSPHERE  Outer atmospheric research using tethered systems p 144 A89-31876  UPPER STAGE ROCKET ENGINES  Aries - The Ariane 5 Extended Stage for orbital transfer
INASA CASE MSC 21372-11 p. 154 Mgg 12842	INASA CASE MSC 21372-11 p. 154, Mgg 12942	[ÄAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754 TRANSITION POINTS A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p. 89 A89-30821 Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p. 27 A89-30893 Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] p. 27 N89-10297 Development of a verification program for deployable truss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703] p. 28 N89-10936 Scaling of large space structure joints [AD-A197027] p. 29 N89-11794	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars  UPLINKING p 179 N89-19117  UPLINKING simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194  UPPER ATMOSPHERE Outer atmospheric research using tethered systems p 144 A89-31876  UPPER STAGE ROCKET ENGINES  Aries - The Ariane 5 Extended Stage for orbital transfer and rendezvous p 176 A89-26379
	SNAF-DTN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323	[ÅAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 TRANSISTORS Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754 TRANSITION POINTS A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements. Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193 TRANSLATIONAL MOTION	The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893 Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and the synchronously deployable beam [NASA-CR-183205] p 27 N89-10297 Development of a verification program for deployable truss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181703] p 28 N89-10936 Scaling of large space structure joints [AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794 End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars p 179 N89-19117  UPLINKING p 179 N89-19117  UPPER ATMOSPHERE Outer atmospheric research using tethered systems p 144 A89-31876  UPPER STAGE ROCKET ENGINES Aries - The Ariane 5 Extended Stage for orbital transfer and rendezyous p 176 A89-26379  URANIUM COMPOUNDS

VISCOELASTICITY

SUBJECT INDEX Some nonlinear damping models in flexible structures Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al SNAP reactor reflector control systems development p 29 N89-13463 p 70 A89-15324 p 127 N89-19838 applications Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE VIBRATION URINE p 61 N89-13469 Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers An efficient air evaporation urine processing system for p 141 A89-12650 Combined problem of slew maneuver control and [AAS PAPER 87-435] Space Station p 61 N89-13473 Control of the induced microgravity environment of the Man Tended Free Flyer (MTFF) p 146 N89-12606 vibration suppression p 43 A89-27835 [SAE PAPER 881034] Control of the flexible modes of an advanced technology USER MANUALS (COMPUTER PROGRAMS) VIBRATION DAMPING geostationary platform p 146 N89-14902 LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic Experiences in applying optimization techniques to program user and technical documentation configurations for the Control Of Flexible Structures beam simulating flexible space structure p 5 N89-13443 INASA-CR-1720911 p 13 A89-10570 (COFS) Program User's manual for a computer program for the [NASA-TM-101511] p 31 N89-15155 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three emulation/simulation of a space station Environmental Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space p 13 A89-10918 degrees of freedom Control and Life Support System (ESCM) Reduced-order control design via the optimal projection Structures p 11 N89-13897 [NASA-CR-181735] p 32 N89-19333 approach - A homotopy algorithm for global optimality [AD-A194761] p 50 A89-11653 Active control of elastic wave motion in structural FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter p 63 N89-19342 p 121 N89-15631 [NASA-CR-4214] networks p 14 A89-11663 The optimal projection equations for fixed-order dynamic USER REQUIREMENTS identification Automation and robotics and related technology issues Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by compensation: Existence, convergence and alobal p 12 N89-19345 for Space Station customer servicing p 97 A89-11825 piezo-electric actuators p 14 A89-11666 optimality Frobenius-Hankel norm framework for disturbance Space power technology to meet civil space Attitude control system testing on SCOLE p 51 A89-11668 rejection and low order decentralized controller design p 68 A89-15292 requirements p 64 N89-19347 Practical implementation issues for active control of large Advanced launch system (ALS) program status and p 51 A89-11669 A controlled component synthesis method for truss flexible structures plans On the active vibration control of distributed parameter p 12 N89-19348 structure vibration control p 188 A89-16520 [AIAA PAPER 88-3491] Maximum entropy/optimal projection design synthesis p 14 A89-11674 systems Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs An investigation of the time required for control of for decentralized control of large space structures p 172 A89-17663 [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 34 N89-19358 p 51 A89-11676 [AD-A202375] structures Integrated resource scheduling in a distributed Investigation of flight sensors and actuators for the Modified independent modal space control method for scheduling environment --- for space stations vibration damping augmentation of large flexible space active control of flexible systems p 15 A89-11681 p 117 A89-21808 Optimal vibration control of a flexible spacecraft during structures A strategy for Space Station user integration
[AIAA PAPER 89-0394] p 130 A p 15 A89-11685 p 34 N89-19362 (ESA-CR(P)-2670) a minimum-time maneuver p 130 A89-25331 VIBRATION ISOLATORS Active vibration control of flexible structure by Robot hands and extravehicular activity Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for Eigenstructure Assignment Technique p 104 N89-10097 p 17 A89-15587 Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662 Growth requirements for multidiscipline research and development on the evolutionary space station p 17 A89-16159 Analysis of coils of wire rope arranged for passive p 137 N89-11780 [NASA-TM-101497] p 53 A89-16508 Identification method for lightly damped structures damping Using Ada (R) on a workstation for large projects p 122 N89-1 p 17 A89-16162 Maintenance of microgravity environment on the Space N89-16291 Analysis of coils of wire rope arranged for passive Station - On the microgravity environment analysis and A computer-based specification methodology p 122 N89-16301 p 53 A89-16508 p 159 vibration isolation Investigation of flight sensors and actuators for the Model reference, sliding mode adaptive control for Information systems for the Space Station ERA p 53 A89-16709 vibration damping augmentation of large flexible space p 127 N89-18758 Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams structures EVA system requirements and design concepts study, p 17 A89-16964 IESA-CR(P)-26701 p 34 N89-19362 VIBRATION MODE Vibration control of truss structures using active p 179 N89-19128 (BAE-TP-9035) Observability of a Bernoulli-Euler beam using PVF2 as members p 18 A89-17761 distributed sensor International Modal Analysis [IAF PAPER 88-290] p 15 A89-11675 Conference, 6th. Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods Kissimmee, FL, Feb. 1-4, 1988, Proceedings. Volumes 1 & 2 p 16 A89-15501 p 54 in a polar-orbit plane Maintenance of microgravity environment on the Space VACUUM Station - On the microgravity environment analysis and Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for The breakdown characteristics of outgassing dominated p 159 A89-19945 class of complex space structures vibration isolation vacuum regions --- in space power systems p 19 A89-17767 p 158 A89-15408 Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot **HAF PAPER 88-3171** Strong mode localization in nearly periodic disordered arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty VACUUM TESTS p 54 A89-20607 structures p 21 A89-27699 Vacuum stressing technique for composite laminates Closed-form Grammians and model reduction for flexible A stereo-triangulation approach to sensing for structural p 27 A89-31525 inspection by optical method p 9 A89-28594 space structures Particle adhesion to surfaces under vacuum identification p 19 A89-20838 [AAS PAPER 88-015] Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum p 162 A89-31882 p 21 A89-28634 Active vibration suppression for the mast flight system VARIABLE GEOMETRY STRUCTURES p 56 A89-26869 Locating damaged members in a truss structure using Adaptive structure concept for future p 17 A89-16117 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by modal test data - A demonstration experiment applications p 27 A89-30893 p 57 A89-28631 [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] hybrid dynamics Adaptive structures --- for space missions Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641 Spillover stabilization in the control of large flexible space p 102 A89-30652 [AIAA PAPER 89-1160] p 63 N89-16902 structures An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures Experimental active vibration damping of a plane truss VIBRATION TESTS p 103 A89-30771 [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 using hybrid actuation Experimental studies of adaptive structures for precision p 19 A89-19716 n 58 A89-30660 [AIAA PAPER 89-1169] The fractional order state equations for the control of Feasibility of vibration monitoring of small rotating AIAA PAPER 89-13271 p 25 A89-30804 machines for the environmental control and life support iscoelastically damped structures VARIABLE MASS SYSTEMS systems (ECLSS) of the NASA advanced space craft p 23 A89-30701 [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] Equations of motion of systems of variable-mass bodies p 47 A89-30991 Model reduction and control of flexible structures using for space structure deployment simulation VIBRATIONAL STRESS Krylov subspaces
[AIAA PAPER 89-1237] p 8 A89-11684 A new approach to the analysis and control of large p 58 A89-30722 **VECTOR SPACES** On the state estimation of structures with second order space structures, phase 1 Model reduction and control of flexible structures using [AD-A198143] p 62 N89-15156 Krylov subspaces p 24 A89-30726 [AIAA PAPER 89-1241] VIDEO COMMUNICATION p 58 A89-30722 AIAA PAPER 89-12371 station Selection of active member locations in adaptive Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space **VEGETATION GROWTH** p 180 A89-26775 communications design structures Management of microorganisms in CELSS plant growth [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p 58 A89-30769 VIDEO DATA systems MIT-KSC space life sciences telescience testbed Experimental studies of adaptive structures for precision p 44 A89-27847 [SAE PAPER 881047] p 186 N89-17996 [NASA-CR-184769] performance VERTICAL PERCEPTION [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] n 25 A89-30804 VIDEO EQUIPMENT Differential color brightness as a body orientation cue Docking/berthing sensor using a laser diode rangefinder, Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator p 41 A89-26419 p 25 A89-30805 CCD and video tracker --- for orbiter retrieval of satellites [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] VERY LARGE SCALE INTEGRATION p 148 A89-15854 A frequency domain analysis for damped space High-temperature siticon-on-insulator electronics for VIRTUAL MEMORY SYSTEMS etructures space nuclear power systems - Requirements and [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] p 26 A89-30854 Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al p 132 A89-11354 easibility p 127 N89-19838 New generalized structural filtering concept for active applications VESTIBULAR TESTS p 59 A89-31454 VISCOELASTICITY vibration control synthesis Pl-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Control of flexible structures with spillover using an The fractional order state equations for the control of spaceborne experiments in vestibular physiology p 59 A89-31455 augmented observer viscoelastically damped structures p 120 N89-15598 p 23 A89-30701 [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] Scaling of large space structure joints VHSIC (CIRCUITS) p 29 N89-11794 [AD-A197027] The mini-oscillator technique: A finite element method The impact of very high speed integrated circuit

Vibration suppression in a large space structure

[NASA-CR-182831]

p 29 N89-12624

technology on Space Station logistics

[AIAA PAPER 88-4714]

p 129 A89-18298

p 28 N89-11250

for the modeling of linear viscoelastic structures

[UTIAS-323]

VOICE COMMUNICATION	WATER TREATMENT
MIT-KSC space life sciences telescience testbed	Criteria definition and performance testing of a Space
[NASA-CR-184769] p 186 N89-17996 VOLATILITY	Station experiment water management system
Volatilization-devolatilization reactions	[SAE PAPER 881019] p 42 A89-27821 Supercritical water oxidation - Microgravity solids
p 112 N89-15014	separation
W	(SAE PAPER 881038) p 43 A89-27838
VV .	WATER VAPOR  Dehumidification via membrane separation for
WALL PRESSURE	space-based applications
Patching up the Space Station p 154 A89-29654	[SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837
WASTE DISPOSAL  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application	Advancements in water vapor electrolysis technology for Space Station ECLSS
[SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836	(SAE PAPER 881041) p 44 A89-27841
Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F	WAVE PROPAGATION
[NASA-EP-223] p 185 N89-10522 The space station integrated refuse management	Wave propagation in large space structures
system	p 33 N89-19335 WAVE REFLECTION
[NASA-CR-184722] p 7 N89-17403 WASTE HEAT	Active control of elastic wave motion in structural
High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from	networks p 63 N89-19342 WEAPONS DELIVERY
space power systems p 35 A89-15207	Aerospace simulation III; Proceedings of the SCS
Preliminary technology development tests of thermal control system for Japanese Experiment Module (JEM)	Multiconference, San Diego, CA, Feb. 3-5, 1988
p 175 A89-19947	p 99 A89-19551 <b>WEAR</b>
FLOSIN - A fluid loop analyzer for SINDA Systems Improved Numerical Differencing Analyzer	Wear consideration in gear design for space
[SAE PAPER 881085] p 37 A89-27881	applications
Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental	[NASA-TM-101457] p 166 N89-15414 WEIGHT REDUCTION
results {SAE PAPER 881109} p 37 A89-27900	The application of high temperature superconductors
WASTE UTILIZATION	to space electrical power distribution components
Process material management in the Space Station	p 68 A89-15287 Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space
environment [SAE PAPER 880996] p 130 A89-27805	p 90 N89-19487
WASTE WATER	WEIGHTLESSNESS
Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase	Tracking and stationkeeping for free-flying robots using sliding surfaces
change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818	Zero-gravity massmeter for astronauts and Space
Recovery of Space Station hygiene water by membrane	Station experiments
technology	[IAF PAPER 88-100] p 128 A89-17677
[SAE PAPER 881032] p 43 A89-27834 WATER	Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375
Static feed water electrolysis system for Space Station	Using flight hardware to test the Space Station water
oxygen and hydrogen generation	reclamation and management subsystem in zero-g
(SAE PAPER 880994) p 41 A89-27803 Fundamental kinetics and mechanistic pathways for	[SAE PAPER 881018] p 42 A89-27820 Experimental observations of low and zero gravity
oxidation reactions in supercritical water	nonlinear fluid-spacecraft interaction
[SAE PAPER 881039] p 43 A89-27839	[DE88-015263] p 94 N89-15159
High pressure water electrolysis for space station EMU recharge	Mission possibilities and hardware concepts microgravity p 179 N89-19105
(SAE PAPER 881064) p 45 A89-27861	WEIGHTLESSNESS SIMULATION
WATER MANAGEMENT	Space utilization promotion program of NASDA
Criteria definition and performance testing of a Space Station experiment water management system	p 178 N89-17022 WIND TUNNEL TESTS
[SAE PAPER 881019] p 42 A89-27821	Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity
WATER QUALITY	p 6 N89-15020
Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems	Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000
[SAÉ PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817	Small linear wind tunnel saltation experiments: Some experiences p.164 N89,15015
Evaluation of available analytical techniques for	experiences p 164 N89-15015 Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity
monitoring the quality of space station potable water p 50 N89-20071	p 6 N89-15020
WATER RECLAMATION	Design and calibration of the carousel wind tunnel p 164 N89-15021
Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase	Aeolian processes aboard a Space Station: Saltation
change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818	and particle trajectory analysis p 165 N89-15039 WIND TURBINES
A Sterile Water for Injection System (SWIS) for use in	Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural
the production of resuscitative fluids aboard the Space Station	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716
[SAE PAPER 881016] p 42 A89-27819	WINDOWS Space Station cupola definition
Using flight hardware to test the Space Station water	[SAE PAPER 881124] p 131 A89-27915
reclamation and management subsystem in zero-g [SAE PAPER 881018] p 42 A89-27820	WIRE
(SAE PAPER 881018) p 42 A89-27820  Criteria definition and performance testing of a Space	Analysis of coils of wire rope arranged for passive damping p.53 A89-16508
Station experiment water management system	WORK CAPACITY
[SAE PAPER 881019] p 42 A89-27821	Measurement of metabolic responses to an orbital-extravehicular work-simulation exercise
Recovery of Space Station hygiene water by membrane technology	
[SAE PAPER 881032] p 43 A89-27834	WORKING FLUIDS
(SAE PAPER 881032) p 43 A89-27834 An efficient air evaporation urine processing system for	WORKING FLUIDS Dynamic Isotope Power System component
[SAE PAPER 881032] p 43 A89-27834 An efficient air evaporation urine processing system for Space Station	WORKING FLUIDS
[SAE PAPER 881032] p 43 A89-27834 An efficient air evaporation urine processing system for Space Station [SAE PAPER 881034] p 43 A89-27835	WORKING FLUIDS  Dynamic Isotope Power System component demonstrations p 134 A69-15311  Advanced space solar dynamic receivers p 72 A89-15343
[SAE PAPER 881032] p 43 A89-27834 An efficient air evaporation urine processing system for Space Station [SAE PAPER 881034] p 43 A89-27835 Supercritical water oxidation - Microgravity solids separation	WORKING FLUIDS  Dynamic Isotope Power System component demonstrations p 134 A69-15311  Advanced space solar dynamic receivers p 72 A89-15343  Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems
[SAE PAPER 881032] p 43 A89-27834 An efficient air evaporation urine processing system for Space Station [SAE PAPER 881034] p 43 A89-27835 Supercritical water oxidation - Microgravity solids separation [SAE PAPER 881038] p 43 A89-27838	WORKING FLUIDS  Dynamic Isotope Power System component p 134 A69-15311 Advanced space solar dynamic receivers  Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems [SAE PAPER 881087]  WORKSTATIONS
[SAE PAPER 881032] p 43 A89-27834 An efficient air evaporation urine processing system for Space Station [SAE PAPER 881034] p 43 A89-27835 Supercritical water oxidation - Microgravity solids separation	WORKING FLUIDS  Dynamic Isotope Power System component p 134 A69-15311  Advanced space solar dynamic receivers  Advanced space solar dynamic receivers  p 72 A69-15343  Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems p 37 A69-27883  WORKSTATIONS  Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft
[SAE PAPER 881032] p 43 A89-27834 An efficient air evaporation urine processing system for Space Station [SAE PAPER 881034] p 43 A89-27835 Supercritical water oxidation · Microgravity solids separation [SAE PAPER 881038] p 43 A89-27838 Fundamental kinetics and mechanistic pathways for oxidation reactions in supercritical water [SAE PAPER 881039] p 43 A89-27839	Dynamic Isotope Power System component demonstrations p 134 A69-15311 Advanced space solar dynamic receivers p 72 A89-15343 Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems [SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27883 WORKSTATIONS Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344 Concepts for crew experiment interaction - Future space
[SAE PAPER 881032] p 43 A89-27834 An efficient air evaporation urine processing system for Space Station [SAE PAPER 881034] p 43 A89-27835 Supercritical water oxidation - Microgravity solids separation [SAE PAPER 881038] p 43 A89-27838 Fundamental kinetics and mechanistic pathways for oxidation reactions in supercritical water	WORKING FLUIDS  Dynamic Isotope Power System component p 134 A69-15311  Advanced space solar dynamic receivers  Advanced space solar dynamic receivers  p 72 A69-15343  Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems p 37 A69-27883  WORKSTATIONS  Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft

SAE PAPER 881025 j
Open control/display system for a telerobotics work tation p 104 N89-10089

Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project

Using Ada (R) on a workstation for large projects
p 122 N89-16291
Human factors: Space p 186 N89-18405

X

### X RAY BINARIES

A nova outburst scenario for GX 1 + 4 spin-down episode p 160 A89-23222

### X RAY IRRADIATION

Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754

Z

# ZERO POWER REACTORS

Analysis of SP-100 critical experiments [DE88-014429] p 82 N89-11508

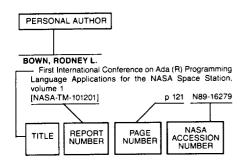
[SAE PAPER 881041]

Advancements in water vapor electrolysis technology --- for Space Station ECLSS

p 44 A89-27841

SPACE STATION SYSTEMS / A Bibliography (Supplement 9)

### Typical Personal Author Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphabetically by personal author. The title of the document provides the user with a brief description of the subject matter. The report number helps to indicate the type of document listed (e.g., NASA report, translation, NASA contractor report). The page and accession numbers are located beneath and to the right of the title. Under any one author's name the accession numbers are arranged in sequence with the AIAA accession numbers appearing first.

## ABBIN, JOSEPH P.

Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and p 65 A89-15199 experimental studies

### ABBOTT, A. DWIGHT

Advanced launch system (ALS) program status and p 188 A89-16520

[AIAA PAPER 88-3491]

## ABE, TOSHIO

Observation of surface charging on Engineering Test Satellite V of Japan [AIAA PAPER 89-0613]

ABE, YOSHIYUKI

p 89 A89-25488

Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power p 69 A89-15300 system

# ABED. E. H.

Nonlinear stabilization of tethered satellites p 58 A89-28652

# ABELES, FRED

Space Station - Getting more out of EVA p 149 A89-16544

### ABELES, FRED J.

Development of an automated checkout, service and maintenance system for a Space Station EVAS p 153 A89-27862 [SAE PAPER 881065]

## ABEYTA, J. R.

Space environment laboratory data acquisition and display system 2 [PB88-205471] p 119 N89-13299

## ABRAMSON, ROBERT L

Some necessary conditions for space logistics models p 129 A89-18293 [AIAA PAPER 88-4708]

### ABU-SABA, ELIAS G.

Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and the synchronously deployable beam p 27 N89-10297

### INASA-CR-1832051 ACCOLA, ANNE L.

Space Station Freedom operations costs p 149 A89-17859 **TIAE PAPER 88-5721** 

### ADAMSON, J. M.

Object oriented studies into artificial space debris p 166 N89-15572

### ADLHART, OTTO J.

A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station

(SAE PAPER 881105)

p 79 A89-27897

### ADOMIAN, GEORGE

A new approach to the analysis and control of large space structures, phase 1 p 62 N89-15156 (AD-A1981431

### ADORNATO, RUDOLPH J.

A Space Station crew rescue and equipment retrieval

[IAF PAPER 88-516] p 135 A89-17845

### AFTERGOOD, STEVEN

Towards a ban on nuclear power in earth orbit p 191 A89-31556

## AHLF, PETER

Growth requirements for multidiscipline research and development on the evolutionary space station p 137 N89-11780

[NASA-TM-101497]

### AHMADI, MASHID

Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned planetary missions and to provide a testbed for technological development [NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933

### AHMADIAN, M.

Decentralized control of large-scale systems

# p 13 A89-11658

### AHRENS, THOMAS J.

A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005 AKAEDA, T.

Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice pane p 78 A89-17752

## [IAF PAPER 88-271]

AKIBA. R.

Experimental system for microwave power transmission from space to earth p 78 A89-17729

### AKIN, DAVID L.

Tracking and stationkeeping for free-flying robots using p 97 stiding surfaces

AKIN, LEE S. Wear consideration in gear design for space applications

p 166 N89-15414 [NASA-TM-101457]

## AL-ABBASS. F.

Model reference, sliding mode adaptive control for p 53 A89-16709 flexible structures AL-KENANY, S.

Model of a geostationary regional transportation company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout p 148 N89-19329 111 R-MITT-2071

ALARIO, JOSEPH P. Prototype space erectable radiator system ground test

article development p 36 A89-27863 ISAE PAPER 881066)

### ALBA, J. J.

Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques p 10 N89-10116 [ESA-CR(P)-2615]

Hierarchical control of intelligent machines applied to pace Station telerobots p 9 A89-21178 NASREN: Standard reference model for telerobot Space Station telerobots p 104 N89-10099 control

## ALBUS, JAMES S.

The Flight Telerobotic Servicer Program
[AIAA PAPER 88-5001] p 10

p 100 A89-20651

Autonomous geostationary stationkeeping system optimization and validation

p 142 A89-17771 [IAF PAPER 88-327]

## ALDEN, TONY

A risk management approach to CAIS development p 123 N89-16315

## ALEMAN, ROBERTO M.

Reaction torque minimization techniques for articulated p 59 A89-31029

### ALEXANDER, HAROLD L.

Control of articulated and deformable space structures p 27 A89-31091

### ALEXANDER, J. IWAN D.

Process modelling for space station experiments [NASA-CR-183274] p.4 N89p 4 N89-10922

### ALGER, DONALD L

Progress toward the evolution of a Stirling Space Engine

### (SAE PAPER 880545)

p 133 A89-12305 ALLAN, SEAN

Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324

# ALLEMANG, RANDALL J.

Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique

### ALLEN, BRADLEY P.

Simplifying the construction of domain-specific automatic programming systems: The NASA automated software development workstation project

p 119 N89-10553

p 17 A89-15587

p 4 N89-11766

### ALLEN, BRADLEY R.

Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815

### ALLEN, JAMES J.

An experimental and analytical synthesis of controlled structure design [AIAA PAPER 89-1170]

p 23 A89-30661 Automating the identification of structural model narameters

[AIAA PAPER 89-1242] p 24 A89-30727

### ALLEN, MARC S.

AUTOPLAN: A PC-based automated mission planning p 10 N89-10067 tool

## ALLEN, W. H.

Integrated control of the Space Station electrical power p 75 A89-15385 AMAIKE, T.

## Space utilization promotion program of NASDA

p 178 N89-17022 AMBRUS, JUDITH H.

# In-space technology experiments program: InSTEP

ANASTAS, GEORGE Distributed magnetic actuators for fine shape control p 32 N89-15973 [AD-A199287]

# ANCHETA, STAN

Variable gravity research facility INASA-CR-1847141 n 194 N89-19324

### ANDARY, J. F.

Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer p 109 N89-19870 (FITS)

# ANDARY, JAMES F.

The Flight Telerobotic Servicer Project and systems p 99 A89-20112 ANDERSON, AUDIE

Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles p 11 N89-15567 Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles p 87 N89-19825 (ADEPT)

### ANDERSON, D. E. Environmental effects on spacecraft material

[AD-A202112] p 168 N89-18521

## ANDERSON, D. M.

Volatilization-devolatilization reactions p 112 N89-15014

### ANDERSON, JOHN L.

Technology for human self-sufficiency in space p 182 A89-27816 [SAE PAPER 881013] Outer atmospheric research using tethered systems

# Pathfinder: Humans in space

ANDERSON, LOREN A. The space station integrated refuse management p 7 N89-17403

### [NASA-CR-184722]

ANDERSON, PAUL M. Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight p 69 A89-15299 applications

## ANDERSON, RUSSELL

Telerobotics - Problems and research needs

p 101 A89-21179

p 144 A89-31876

p 185 N89-11764

ANDRAKA, CHARLES E. Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and	ASKHABOV, S. N.	BAINUM, PETER M.
experimental studies p 65 A89-15199	Investigation of the effects of a jet and thermal radiation from an electrorocket engine on a spacecraft solar array	Orientation and shape control of optimally designed
ANDRE, S.	p 174 A89-18449	large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635
FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the	ASPINALL, JOHN G.	The optimal control of orbiting large flexible beams with
preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems	Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al	discrete-time observational data and random
[SAE PAPER 881045] p 9 A89-27845 ANDRE, S. V.	applications p 127 N89-19838 ASWANI, M.	measurement noise
Analysis of SP-100 critical experiments	Integrated Structural Analysis And Control (ISAAC):	[AAS PAPER 87-418] p 52 A89-12637
[DE88-014429] p 82 N89-11508	Issues and progress p 33 N89-19341	Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466
ANDRESEN, R. D.	ATKINS, K. L.	systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE
The measured and predicted micro-g EURECA	Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft engineering subsystems p 128 AB9-15344	configuration p 60 N89-13467
environment (IAF PAPER 88-341) p 174 A89-17778	engineering subsystems p 128 AB9-15344 ATKINSON, DAVID J.	The dynamics and control of large flexible space
(IAF PAPER 88-341) p 174 A89-17778 ANDREWS, R. C.	Enhancing aerospace systems autonomy through	structures, part 11
Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage	predictive monitoring	[NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975
shift of power MOSFETs p 161 A89-25760	[AIAA PAPER 89-0107] p 143 A89-25094 ATTWOOD, MIKE C.	Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital effects p.33 N89-19334
ANDREWS, SHEILA BRISKIN	Columbus logistics program	BAKER, RALPH
Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F	[AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314	Role of gnotobiotics in a Space Station
[NASA-EP-223] p 185 N89-10522	AUBRY, PATRICK	[SAE PAPER 881048] p 183 A89-27848
Living in space [NASA-EP-222] p 193 N89-14684	VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station	BAKER, T. E.
ANGULO, M.	<ul> <li>An attractive challenge in design/development and qualification</li> </ul>	Optimization-based design of control systems for flexible
Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using	[IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652	structures p 29 N89-13471
computer-aided engineering techniques	AUSTIN, A.	BALAKRISHNAN, A. V. Some nonlinear damping models in flexible structures
[ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116	Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis	p 29 N89-13463
APLEY, W. J.	of telemetry data p 114 A89-11809 AUTY, DAVID	A mathematical problem and a Spacecraft Control
Rotating solid radiative coolant system for space nuclear reactors	The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16284	Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) used to evaluate control
[DE88-016312] p 39 N89-14069	A study of MAPSE extensions p 126 N89-16372	laws for flexible spacecraft. NASA/IEEE design challenge
ARAI, FUMIHITO	AVAKIAN, ARRA S.	challenge p 61 N89-13476 A mathematical formulation of the SCOLE control
Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and	Using Ada (R) on a workstation for large projects	problem. Part 2: Optimal compensator design
control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094	p 122 N89-16291 AVAKIAN, S. V.	[NASA-CR-181720] p 11 N89-15163
ARCHER, JAMES E., JR.	The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100	BALCH, C. C.
Rational's experience using Ada for very large	AYERS, J. KIRK	Space environment laboratory data acquisition and display system 2
systems p 121 N89-16290	Earth transportation node requirements and design	[PB88-205471] p 119 N89-13299
ARCHER, JOHN S.	[IAF PAPER 88-182] p 129 A89-17709 AZUMA, HISAO	BALLESIO, MARINO
Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays	Overview of Japanese microgravity activities	IRIS thermal balance test within ESTEC LSS
configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489	p 176 A89-24672	p 38 N89-12603
ARCILESI, CHARLES J.		Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using
The Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle - A new capability	В	computer-aided engineering techniques
[IAF PAPER 88-203] p 91 A89-17725		[ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116
ARDEN, J. W.	BABB, A. L.	BANDA, SIVAS S.  (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method
An interstellar dust component rich in C-12 p 159 A89-21941	Rotating solid radiative coolant system for space nuclear reactors	p 20 A89-23510
ARDUINI, C.	[DE88-016312] p 39 N89-14069	BANDY, A. J.
A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized	BABINI, G.	The breakdown characteristics of outgassing dominated
structures	Experimental and theoretical analysis on the effects of	vacuum regions p 158 A89-15408 BANGSUND, EDWARD L.
[IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751	residual stresses in composite structures for space	Issues associated with a future orbit transfer vehicle
AREND, H.	applications	Issues associated with a future orbit transfer vehicle (OTV)
AREND, H. The Columbus Development Programme	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.	(OTV) [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712
AREND, H.	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M. Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs	(OTV) [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.
AREND, H. The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A69-22618 ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702	(OTV) [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A. The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56  A89-28499	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M. Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.	(OTV) [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.
AREND, H. The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702	(OTV) [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A. The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589
AREND, H. The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S. 'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497	(OTV) [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A. The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T. Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms
AREND, H. The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L D.	(OTV) [JAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A. The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T. Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256 Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling	(OTV)  [JAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A69-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for POS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S. 'HYTEC: Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15220	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362	(OTV) [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A. The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T. Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  "HYTEC": Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling	(OTV) [JAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A. The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T. Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  P 111 A89-28642  BANKS, PETER M. Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A69-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for POS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S. 'HYTEC: Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15220	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs	(OTV) [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A. The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T. Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M. Soviets in space BANNEROT, RICHARD B.
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  "HYTEC": Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256 Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S.	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282	(OTV) [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A. The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T. Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M. Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANKEROT, RICHARD B. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH	(OTV)  [JAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU  Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN  Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S.  Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANKENOT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1968, volume 2
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID	(OTV)  [JIAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2 [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU  Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for mulitimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN  Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S.  Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA  Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNDT, D.	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase	(OTV)  [JIAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A69-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  p 111 A89-28642  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  "HYTEC": Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256 Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNOT, D. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs  p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-28642  BANKEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU  Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  "HYTEC": Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN  Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S.  Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA  Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARMSTRONG, CINDA  Cortial Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818	(OTV)  [JIAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  P 111 A89-28642  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281
AREND, H. The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU  Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for multitimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN  Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA  Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNDT, D.  Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs  p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-28642  BANKEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2 [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARACONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBERA, R.  The Columbus Development Programme
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU  Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  "HYTEC": Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN  Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S.  Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA  Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARMSTRONG, CINDA  Cortial Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A69-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBERA, R.  The Columbus Development Programme
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU  Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for multitimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN  Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S.  Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA  Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNOT, D.  Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  ARNO, ROGER D.  Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849  ARNOLD, GRAHAM S.	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE99-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-28642  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANKEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1968, volume 2  [INASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBERA, R.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  BARBIERI, ENRIQUE
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256 Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNOT, D. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  ARNO, ROGER D. Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849  ARNOLD, GRAHAM S. Contarmination induced degradation of solar array	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701  BAGOT, K.	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBERA, R.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  BARBIERI, ENRIQUE  Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU  Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  "HYTEC": Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN  Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S.  Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA  Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARMOTO, D.  Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  ARMO, ROGER D.  Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849  ARNOLD, GRAHAM S.  Contamination induced degradation of solar array performance p 69 A89-15307	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE99-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701	(OTV)  [JIAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A69-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-28642  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1968, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBERA, R.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  BARBIERI, ENRIQUE  Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A69-28634  BARBONI, R.
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256 Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNOT, D. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  ARNO, ROGER D. Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849  ARNOLD, GRAHAM S. Contarmination induced degradation of solar array	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs  p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701  BAGOT, K.  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-28642  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBERA, R.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  BARBIERI, ENRIQUE  Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634  BARBONI, R.  A finite element approach for composite space
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  "HYTEC": Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256 Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNDT, D. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  ARNO, ROGER D. Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849  ARNOLD, GRAHAM S. Contamination induced degradation of solar array performance p 69 A89-15307  ARON, PAUL R. The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines status, problems, perspectives [OGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE99-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs  p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701  BAGOT, K.  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  BAHRAMI, K. A.	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBERA, R.  The Columbus Development Programme  P 175 A89-22618  BARBIERI, ENRIQUE  Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A69-28634  BARBONI, R.  A finite element approach for composite space structures
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for muiltimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15256  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNOT, D. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  ARNO, ROGER D. Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849  ARNOLD, GRAHAM S. Contamination induced degradation of solar array performance p 69 A89-15307  ARON, PAUL R. The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701  BAGOT, K.  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  BAHRAMI, K. A.  Aulomated workstation for the operation of spacecraft	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBIERI, ENRIQUE  Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A69-28634  BARBONI, R.  A finite element approach for composite space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-273]  BARBOUR, CHRISTOPHER G.
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256 Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15220  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNOT, D. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  ARNO, ROGER D. Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849  ARNOLD, GRAHAM S. Contamination induced degradation of solar array performance p 69 A89-15307  ARON, PAUL R. The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs  P 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701  BAGOT, K.  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  BAHRAMI, K. A.  Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBIERI, ENRIQUE  Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A69-28634  BARBONI, R.  A finite element approach for composite space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-273]  BARBOUR, CHRISTOPHER G.
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  "HYTEC": Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256 Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNDT, D. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  ARNO, ROGER D. Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849  ARNOLD, GRAHAM S. Contamination induced degradation of solar array performance p 69 A89-15307  ARON, PAUL R. The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287  ARROTT, ANTHONY P. Making acceleration data more accessible and useful	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701  BAGOT, K.  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  BAHRAMI, K. A.  Aulomated workstation for the operation of spacecraft	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A69-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-28642  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1968, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A69-23281  BARBERA, R.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  BARBIERI, ENRIQUE  Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A69-28634  BARBONI, R.  A finite element approach for composite space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A69-17753  BARBOUR, CHRISTOPHER G.  Differential color brightness as a body orientation cue
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256 Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15220  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNOT, D. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  ARNO, ROGER D. Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849  ARNOLD, GRAHAM S. Contamination induced degradation of solar array performance p 69 A89-15307  ARON, PAUL R. The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE99-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs  p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701  BAGOT, K.  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  BAHRAMI, K. A.  Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344  BAILEY, ELIZABETH	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBERA, R.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  BARBIERI, ENRIQUE  Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A69-28634  BARBONI, R.  A finite element approach for composite space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  BARBOUR, CHRISTOPHER G.  Differential color brightness as a body orientation cue p 41 A89-26419  BARENGOLTZ, J.
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  "HYTEC": Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256 Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNDT, D. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  ARNO, ROGER D. Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849  ARNOLD, GRAHAM S. Contamination induced degradation of solar array performance p 69 A89-15307  AROOL, PAUL R. The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287  ARROTT, ANTHONY P. Making acceleration data more accessible and useful to microgravity investigators p 128 A89-17103  ASH, R. D. An interstellar dust component rich in C-12	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs  P 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701  BAGOT, K.  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  BAHRAMI, K. A.  Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344  BAILLEY, ELIZABETH Intelligent user interface concept for space station p 124 N89-16349	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBERA, R.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  BARBIERI, ENRIQUE  Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A69-28634  BARBONI, R.  A finite element approach for composite space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  BARBOUR, CHRISTOPHER G.  Differential color brightness as a body orientation cue p 41 A89-26419  BARENGOLTZ, J.  WE/PC internal molecular contamination during system
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for muiltimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNOT, D.  Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  ARNO, ROGER D. Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849  ARNOLD, GRAHAM S.  Contamination induced degradation of solar array performance p 69 A89-15307  ARON, PAUL R.  The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287  ARROTT, ANTHONY P.  Making acceleration data more accessible and useful to microgravity investigators p 128 A89-17103  ASH, R. D. An interstellar dust component rich in C-12 p 159 A89-21941	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE99-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs  p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701  BAGOT, K.  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  BAHRAMI, K. A.  Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344  BAILLIEUL, J.  Linearized models for the control of rotating beams	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-28642  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANKEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBERA, R.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  BARBERI, ENRIQUE  Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634  BARBONI, R.  A finite element approach for composite space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  BARBOUR, CHRISTOPHER G.  Differential color brightness as a body orientation cue p 41 A89-26419  BARENGOLTZ, J.  WF/PC internal molecular contamination during system thermal-vacuum test p 185 N89-12583
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256 Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15220  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNOT, D. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  ARNO, ROGER D. Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849  ARNOLD, GRAHAM S. Contamination induced degradation of solar array performance p 69 A89-15307  ARON, PAUL R. The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287  ARROTT, ANTHONY P. Making acceleration data more accessible and useful to microgravity investigators p 128 A89-17103  ASH, R. D. An interstellar dust component rich in C-12 p 159 A89-21941	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE99-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701  BAGOT, K.  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  BAHRAMI, K. A.  Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344  BAILLEY, ELIZABETH Intelligent user interface concept for space station p 124 N89-16349  BAILLIEUL, J.  Linearized models for the control of rotating beams	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-28642  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANKEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1968, volume 2  [INASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBERA, R.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-23281  BARBERI, ENRIQUE  Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A69-28634  BARBONI, R.  A finite element approach for composite space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  BARBOUR, CHRISTOPHER G.  Differential color brightness as a body orientation cue p 41 A89-26419  BARENGOLTZ, J.  WF/PC internal molecular contamination during system thermal-vacuum test p 185 N89-12583
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256  Cermet-fueled reactors for muiltimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNOT, D.  Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  ARNO, ROGER D. Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849  ARNOLD, GRAHAM S.  Contamination induced degradation of solar array performance p 69 A89-15307  ARON, PAUL R.  The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287  ARROTT, ANTHONY P.  Making acceleration data more accessible and useful to microgravity investigators p 128 A89-17103  ASH, R. D. An interstellar dust component rich in C-12 p 159 A89-21941	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs  P 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701  BAGOT, K.  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  BAHRAMI, K. A.  Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344  BAILEY, ELIZABETH Intelligent user interface concept for space station p 124 N89-16349  BAILLIEUL, J.  Linearized models for the control of rotating beams p 22 A89-28650	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-28642  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANKEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1968, volume 2  [INASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARADNA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBERA, R.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  BARBERI, ENRIQUE  Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A69-28634  BARBONI, R.  A finite element approach for composite space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  BARBOUR, CHRISTOPHER G.  Differential color brightness as a body orientation cue p 41 A89-26419  BARENGOLTZ, J.  WF/PC internal molecular contamination during system thermal-vacuum test p 185 N89-12583  BARENGOLTZ, JACK B.  Particle adhesion to surfaces under vacuum p 162 A89-31882
AREND, H.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  ARIMOTO, SUGURU Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499  ARMIJO, J. S.  "HYTEC": Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter - An innovative concept for space power applications p 67 A89-15256 Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320  ARMSTRONG, ALAN Proposed revisions to America's national airspace system - A crisis in leadership? p 189 A89-18950  ARMSTRONG, E. S. Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE configuration p 61 N89-13474  ARMSTRONG, LINDA Living and working in space p 186 N89-18379  ARNDT, D. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  ARNO, ROGER D. Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849  ARNOLD, GRAHAM S. Contamination induced degradation of solar array performance p 69 A89-15307  ARROT, ANTHONY P. Making acceleration data more accessible and useful to microgravity investigators p 128 A89-17103  ASH, R. D. An interstellar dust component rich in C-12 p 159 A89-21941  ASHTON, PATRICK ISAAC: Infliatable Satellite of an Antenna Array for	applications [IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758  BACCARINI, M.  Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702  BACKHAUS, R.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines - Status, problems, perspectives [DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497  BACON, L. D.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling [DE99-010240] p 128 N89-25362  BADCOCK, CHARLES  A view from the AIAA - Introduction of new energy storage technology into orbital programs p 79 A89-23282  BADI, DEBORAH  OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407  BAER-PECKHAM, DAVID  Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase change technology [SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818  BAGLEY, R. L.  The fractional order state equations for the control of viscoelastically damped structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701  BAGOT, K.  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  BAHRAMI, K. A.  Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344  BAILLEY, ELIZABETH Intelligent user interface concept for space station p 124 N89-16349  BAILLIEUL, J.  Linearized models for the control of rotating beams	(OTV)  [IAF PAPER 88-185] p 180 A89-17712  BANKS, BRUCE A.  The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program p 163 N89-12589  BANKS, H. T.  Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641  Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials  BANKS, PETER M.  Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851  BANNEROT, RICHARD B.  National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume 2  [NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073  BARAONA, COSMO R.  Status of the Space Station power system p 79 A89-23281  BARBERA, R.  The Columbus Development Programme p 175 A89-22618  BARBIERI, ENRIQUE  Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634  BARBONI, R.  A finite element approach for composite space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753  BARBOUR, CHRISTOPHER G.  Differential color brightness as a body orientation cue p 41 A89-26419  BARENGOLTZ, JACK B.  Particle adhesion to surfaces under vacuum

BENZ. UWE REACH, LEE ROY Modular performance simulation of spacecraft fuel cell The human factors of color in environmental design: A BARNICOTT, P. T. Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA systems including application for Hermes p 79 A89-27846 critical review exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia [SAE PAPER 881046] p 49 N89-15532 p 183 A89-27867 [NASA-CR-177498] BERG, H.-P. [SAE PAPER 881071] BEATTIE, J. R. Status of the RITA - Experiment on Eureca BARRETT, W. P. Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-transfer vehicle Space environment laboratory data acquisition and p 137 A89-31748 p 136 A89-19922 display system 2 RERGAMASCHI, S. BEATTY. R. p 119 N89-13299 Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [PB88-205471] Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power p 141 A89-12650 AAS PAPER 87-435] BARROWS, DAVE p 71 A89-15327 Overview of Space Station attitude control system with BERGER, R. L. RECK. SHERWIM active momentum management Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling Space Station utilization [SAE PAPER 872462] p 55 A89-20848 p 128 N89-25362 [AAS PAPER 88-044] LDE89-0102401 p 132 A89-10673 BARRY, THOMAS BERGHOFER, W. BECKER-IRVIN, CRAIG An innovative approach to supplying an environment Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems Solar cell reverse biasing and power system design for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed p 179 N89-19816 (ESA-CR(P)-2693) p 68 A89-15297 BERGMAN, D. avionics systems BECKSTROM, P. S. Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems [AIAA PAPER 88-3978] Electrochemically regenerable metabolic CO2 and An environment for the integration and test of the Space moisture control system for an advanced EMU Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678 p 93 N89-12581 [NASA-CR-179393] application BERGMANN. H. W. BARTLETT, SANDRA L. p 44 A89-27858 [SAE PAPER 881061] Motion stereo and ego-motion complex logarithmic Materials and construction techniques for large orbital p 143 A89-23540 BÈEBE, D. D. mapping (ECLM) Telerobotics (supervised autonomy) for space IDGI R PAPER 87-1281 p 110 A89-10535 Status of the RITA - Experiment on Eureca p 137 A89-31748 applications BERNASCONI, M. C. p 99 A89-18136 Inflatable, space-rigidized antenna reflectors - Flight experiment definition [AIAA PAPER 88-3970] BÈGHIN, C. BARTON, JOHN R. Spacelab 1 experiments on interactions of an energetic p 88 A89-17651 Improved load scheduling techniques p 41 A89-19921 p 73 A89-15356 electron beam with neutral gas A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized BEGLEY, DAVID L. BARUCH, MENAHEM structures Mass conservation in the identification of space laser communication technologies; Free-space p 18 A89-17751 [IAF PAPER 88-268] Proceedings of the Meeting, Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 11, BERNSTEIN, DENNIS S. Maximum entropy/optimal projection design synthesis p 23 A89-30724 12, 1988 [AIAA PAPER 89-1239] p.88 A89-15793 [SPIE-885] for decentralized control of large space structures BARUH, H. Dynamics and control of flexible robot manipulators BEINE, DONNA p 34 N89-19358 IAD-A2023751 Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 52 A89-11683 BERTRAND, W. T. p 194 N89-19324 Surface effects of satellite material outgassing BASSETT, D. A. p 158 A89-12576 Mobile servicing system flight operations and support BEJCZY, ANTAL K. products synchronized computational architecture for p 98 A89-17670 BEYER, DAVID S. generalized bilateral control of robot arms Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space p 8 A89-11819 BASSICK, JOHN pressure Development of higher operating Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics BELETSKII, V. V. NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 extravehicular space-suit glove assemblies Dynamics of tethered space systems p 46 A89-27894 [SAE PAPER 881102] BHANDARI, P. p 141 A89-14762 Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power BASSNER, H. Status of the RITA - Experiment on Eureca p 71 A89-15327 BELL, W. B. p 137 A89-31748 Disparity coding - An approach for stereo BHAT, M. SEETHARAMA p 102 A89-23537 reconstruction Identification of modal parameters in large space BASTEDO, WILLIAM G. Space Station assembly sequence planning - An engineering and operational challenge structures Synthesis and evaluation of electroactive CO2 carriers p 18 A89-17660 [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 45 A89-27874 p 148 A89-16522 SAE PAPER 881078] [AIAA PAPER 88-3500] BICKNELL, B. BELVIN. W. KEITH Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems BASTEDO, WILLIAM G., JR. Space Station - Designing for operations and support On the state estimation of structures with second order study p 2 A89-16541 p 93 N89-12581 [NASA-CR-179393] p 24 A89-30726 [AIAA PAPER 89-1241] Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems BATCHELDER, GARY BELZ. FRANK Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study A risk management approach to CAIS development p 85 N89-16224 p 94 N89-15154 [NASA-CR-183509] [NASA-CR-182177] p 123 N89-16315 Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems BAUER, ANNE A prototype gas exchange monitor for exercise stress testing aboard NASA Space Station p 182 A89-26650 BENDIKSEN, ODDVAR O. study. Space station program fluid management systems Localization of vibrations in large space reflectors p 21 A89-27698 databook p 95 N89-17613 [NASA-CR-183583] BALIFR FRNST Forced vibrations in large space reflectors with localized Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites BIED, BARBRA R. Space station functional relationships analysis modes and space debris p 23 A89-30671 [AIAA PAPER 89-1180] p 176 A89-22891 p 7 NB9-18007 [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] [NASA-CR-177497] BÉNINGA, K. J. BAUER, FRANK H. RIFLAK, J. Space deployable membrane concentrators for solar Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design Transient response of joint-dominated space structures p 80 A89-29115 p 141 A89-15848 dynamic power systems p 19 A89-20193 and analysis feasibility study A new linearization technique RENJANNET, H. BAUER, HELMUT F. Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural BIGLARI, H. Natural frequencies and stability of immiscible cylindrical Fault tolerant intelligent controller for Space Station p 19 A89-19716 and artificial excitation p 176 A89-24662 p 114 A89-15337 z-independent liquid systems eubevetems RENNETT, E. BILARDO, VINCENT J., JR. BAUGHER, CHARLES R., II Materials sciences research in space by telescience Space Station Freedom as an earth observing U.S. Laboratory Module - Its capabilities and p 110 A89-17634 [IAF PAPER 88-016] accommodations to support user payloads platform BENNETT, GARY L p 143 A89-25211 p 130 A89-26378 [AIAA PAPER 89-0251] Proposed principles on the use of nuclear power source An integrated model of the Space Station Freedom active thermal control system p 188 A89-15294 BAUMEISTER, JOSEPH F. Thermal distortion analysis of the Space Station solar BENNETT, GREGORY R. p 36 A89-25271 p 72 A89-15341 [AIAA PAPER 89-0319] dynamic concentrator Space Station - Toward Station operability Space Station thermal control during on-orbit p 149 A89-16542 BAUNE, JACQUELINE Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) assembly BENNETT, TIMOTHY J. p 36 A89-27866 [SAE PAPER 881070] Advanced sensible heat solar receiver for space p 172 A89-17664 BINNENBRUCK. H. p 77 A89-15415 [IAF PAPER 88-075] Mission possibilities and hardware concepts BAUNE, MANFRED BENNETT, W. H. p 179 N89-19105 Nonlinear dynamics and control issues for flexible space Man systems aspects in the design concept of the BIRNER, W. Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) p 57 A89-28646 Status of the RITA - Experiment on Eureca p 172 A89-17664 p 137 A89-31748 [IAF PAPER 88-075] BENNIGHOF, J. K. An investigation of the time required for control of BAYES, STEPHEN A. A nonventing cooling system for space environment extravehicular activity, using radiation and regenerable BISHOP, LYNDA p 51 A89-11676 Momentum management strategy during Space Station BENSAOULA. A. Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum buildun p 19 A89-20847 [AAS PAPER 88-042] p 153 A89-27860 Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials [SAE PAPER 881063] BISWAS, SAROJ K. p 3 A89-25198 AIAA PAPER 89-02311 Optimal regulation of flexible structures governed by BAZ, A. BENTON, DAVID Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by p 57 A89-28631 hybrid dynamics Thermal/structural design verification strategies for p 14 A89-11666 piezo-electric actuators BITZ, DENNIS A. p 38 N89-12602 Modified independent modal space control method for large space structures Important technology considerations for space nuclear p 15 A89-11681 BENTS, DAVID J. active control of flexible systems Power transmission studies for tethered SP-100 nower systems p 86 N89-18177 Active control of buckling of flexible beams [DE89-004005] p 76 A89-15403

p 31 N89 15433

[NASA-CR-183333]

BJORKMAN, MICHAEL D.	International interface design for Space Station Freedom	
Simulation of the effects of the orbital debris environment	- Challenges and solutions	BRANDLI, A. E.  Development of a Space Station Operations
on spacecraft p 163 N89-12607  BLACK, DAVID C.	[IAF PAPER 88-085] p 2 A89-17669	Management System Station Operations
Space Station utilization for the Astrometric Telescope	BOND, W. E. Strategies for adding adaptive learning mechanisms to	[AIAA PAPER 88-3973] p 149 A89-18168
Facility	rule-based diagnostic expert systems	BRANDON, D. J.
[AIAA PAPER 89-0510] p 144 A89-25409 BLACK, MIKE	p 120 N89-15587	Analysis of SP-100 critical experiments [DE88-014429] p 82 N89-11508
Feasibility of vibration monitoring of small rotating	Ariane 5 transfer vehicle (ATV) for logistics flights	BRAUER, DAVID C.
machines for the environmental control and life support	towards ISS	Ada and knowledge-based systems: A prototype
systems (ECLSS) of the NASA advanced space craft	[AIAA PAPER 89-0091] p 176 A89-25080	combining the best of both worlds p 125 N89-16352
p 47 A89-30991 BLACKWOOD, G. H.	BONNER, MARY JO	BRAUN, H. M.  European development possibilities in the direction of
Active-member control of precision structures	Ground-based simulation of telepresence for materials science experiments	a manned space station
[AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p 59 A89-30806	[AIAA PAPER 89-0597] p 102 A89-28439	[DGLR PAPER 87-140] p 170 A89-10500
BLAIS, N. C.  High energy-intensity atomic oxygen beam source for	BONTING, SJOERD L.	BRAVE, FERNANDO LUIS
low earth orbit materials degradation studies	Bioisolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849	Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned
(DE88-014316) p 145 N89-11504	[SAE PAPEH 881050] p 183 A89-27849 BONTSEMA, J.	planetary missions and to provide a testbed for
BLANC, A.	Robustness of flexible structures against small time	technological development
Architectures and technologies for Columbus and Hermes on-board data systems p 176 A89-23078	delays p 22 A89-28638	[NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933
BLANCKE, B.	BORGER, WILLIAM U.  Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21)	BREITBACH, E. Structural dynamics problems of future spacecraft
Autonomous geostationary stationkeeping system	p 134 A89-15291	systems - New solution methods and perspectives
optimization and validation [IAF PAPER 88-327] p 142 A89-17771	BOSLEY, JOHN J.	[DGLH PAPER 87-126] p 12 A89-10533
[IAF PAPEH 88-327] p 142 A89-17771 BLANCO, J. R.	Operational considerations for the Space Station Life	BREITLING, W.
UV/ozone removal of contaminants in spacecraft	Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 881123] p.131 A89-27914	Regenerative CO2 fixation {DGLR PAPER 87-116} p. 40 A89-10504
environments p 161 A89-29503 BLAND, DAN	[SAE PAPER 881123] p 131 A89-27914 BOSSAVIT, ALAIN	BREITLING, WALTER
Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical	On the exploitation of geometrical symmetry in structural	Regenerative CO2-control - A technology development
report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results	computations of space power stations	for European manned space programs
[NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707	p 16 A89-12573	[SAE PAPER 881116] p 177 A89-27907 BREWER, W. V.
BLANKENSHIP, CHARLES P. Large space structures - Structural concepts and	BOTTELLI, ALEJANDRO HORACIO Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the	End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of
materials	Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned	large truss structures in space: A second generation
[SAE PAPER 872429] p 13 A89-10648	planetary missions and to provide a testbed for	p 106 N89-14898
BLASER, ROBERT	technological development [NASA-CR-184735] p.139 N89-15933	BRIGANTI, MICHAEL
Development of an automated checkout, service and maintenance system for a Space Station EVAS	[NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933 BOUCHER, R. L.	Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2: Establishment of physiological and performance criteria
[SAE PAPER 881065] p 153 A89-27862	An investigation of the time required for control of	for EVA gloves
BLASER, ROBERT W.	structures p 51 A89-11676	[NASA-CR-172099] p 155 N89-17393
Development of an advanced solid amine humidity and CO2 control system for potential Space Station	BOUDREAULT, RICHARD	BRIMLEY, W. J. G. Mobile servicing system flight operations and support
Extravehicular Activity application	Economics and rationale for material processing using free-flying platforms p 3 A89-26386	[IAF PAPER 88-086] p 98 A89-17670
[SAE PAPER 881062] p 45 A89-27859	BOUZGUENDA, MOUNIR	BRINDLE, ANNE F.
BLOCK, ROGER F. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis	A knowledge-based load forecasting and management	A debugger for Ada tasking p 117 A89-28740
to advanced aerospace vehicles	technique for Space Station power systems	BRINKER, DAVID J.
[AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371	P 115 A89-15383  BOWN, RODNEY L.	InP homojunction solar cell performance on the LIPS 3 flight experiment
BLOEBAUM, CHRISTINA L.	First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming	[NASA-TM-101390] p 83 N89-12123
Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented structural synthesis	Language Applications for the NASA Space Station.	BRITT, DANIEL L.
[AIAA PAPER 89-0844] p 20 A89-25613	volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279	The impact of the utility power system concept on spacecraft activity scheduling p 75 A89-15384
BLOOMFIELD, H.	First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming	spacecraft activity scheduling p 75 A89-15384  BRODY, ADAM
Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power system p 71 A89-15327	Language Applications for the NASA Space Station.	Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Provinity
BLOOMFIELD, H. S.	Volume 2	Operations (PHOX OPS) Simulator
Extended SP-100 reactor power systems capability	BOYLE, R. V.	[NASA-CR-177510] p 155 N89-16896 BRODY, ADAM R.
p 134 A89-15392 BLOSSER, MAX L.	Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station	An evaluation of interactive displays for trajectory
Thermal-stress-free fasteners for joining orthotropic	p 71 A89-15338	planning and proximity operations
materials p 27 A89-31919	BOYNTON, W. V.	[AIAA PAPER 88-3963] p 149 A89-18130
BLUMBERG, F. C. Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience	Experimental constraints on heating and cooling rates of refractory inclusions in the early solar system	The effect of initial velocity on manually controlled remote docking of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (OMV)
with a kernel operating system interface set	p 39 N89-15042	to a space station
p 123 N89-16319	Experimental constraints on the origin of chondrules	[AIAA PAPER 89-0400] p 92 A89-25335
BLUMENBERG, JUERGEN	p 138 N89-15043	BROSGOL, BENJAMIN M.  Using Ada (R) on a workstation for large projects
Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a	Containerless high-pressure petrology experiments in the microgravity environment of the Space Station	p 122 N89-16291
solar-dynamic power system	p 6 N89-15045	BHOWN, A.
[IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727	BRADY, JOYCE A.	Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p 80 A89-29112
BO, RONALD A.  A Space Station crew rescue and equipment retrieval	The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program	BROWN, ROBERT W.
system	p 163 N89-12589 BRADY, MIKE	Space Station Freedom - A resource for aerospace
[IAF PAPER 88-516] p 135 A89-17845	Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles	education
BOCHSLER, DANIEL C.	(ADEPT) p 11 N89-15567	BRUCKNER, A. P. p 188 A89-17831
Expert system isssues in automated, autonomous space vehicle rendezvous p 114 A89-11714	Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles	Basic and applied research related to the technology
BOETTCHER, ROLF-D.	(ADEPT) p 87 N89-19825	Of space energy conversion systems
Exhaust jet contamination of spacecraft	Space Station thermal test bed status and plans	(NASA-CR-184644) p 39 N89-15456 BRUNO, R.
p 160 A89-23809 BOGGIATTO, D.	[SAE PAPER 881068] p 36 A89-27865	Selection of active member locations in adaptive
Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned	BRAGA, I.	structures
space systems	Technological activities of ESA in view of the robotic	[AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p 58 A89-30769 BRYSON, ARTHUR E., JR.
[IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558 BOGUS, KLAUS-PETER	and automatic application in space [AIAA PAPER 88-5010] p 175 A89-20659	Pole-zero modeling of flexible space structures
High-voltage solar cell modules in simulated	BRAHNEY, JAMES H.	p.53 A89-16160
low-earth-orbit plasma p 65 A89-11122	Structural concepts for future space systems	BRYSON, R. J.
BOLTON, G.	p 19 A89-20574	Surface effects of satellite material outgassing
Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF	BRAITHWAITE, T. Atomic oxygen studies on polymers	BRYSON, RICHARD A.
(IAF PAPER 88-098) p 116 A89-17675	Atomic oxygen studies on polymers p 163 N89-12591	Integrated CNI terminal software architecture
BOLTON, GORDON R.	BRAND, SUSAN	[AIAA PAPER 88-4022] p 117 A89-19862 BUCHLIN, JM.
Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663	Physiological adaptation - Crew health in space	Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport
[IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663	[SAE PAPER 871872] p 181 A89-10587	system p 39 N89-17172

CHO, MARGARET PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

BUCKMAN, J. A.

		CHANDLEE, GEORGE O.	
UCKMAN, J. A.	CARIGNAN, GEORGE The Space Station neutral gas environment and the	Previous experience in manned space flight - A survey	
Alternative heat pump configurations p 77 A89-15419	concomitant requirements for monitoring	of human factors lessons learned p 191 A89-31610	
_	p 167 N89-15795	CHANGIZI, K.  A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open	
Progress towards the development of power generation	CARLISLE, RICHARD F.	loop deformable multibody systems	
and nower conditioning technologies for SUIU	Space Station design integration	[AD-A203248] p 53 A89-13394	
p 68 A69-15293	(IAF PAPER 88-063) p 2 A89-17056 CARLOSDEALMEIDA, FAUSTO	CHAO CHI-CHANG	
Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly	An agricultural crop yield model by satellite: A	Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei, Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers	
[NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p 94 N89-13786	simulation	р 190 А89-26376	
NILL IOHN S	[INPE-4639-PRE/1350] p 192 N89-12106	CHAO, P. C.	
Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and	CARLSON, ALBERT W.  Space Station thermal control during on-orbit	Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs	
program plan [NASA TM-100999] p 108 N89-18045	assembly	p 87 A89-15702	
INDCH II	ISAE PAPER 8810701 p 36 A89-27866	CHARETTE, ROBERT A study of MAPSE extensions p 126 N89-16372	
Spacetab 1 experiments on interactions of an energetic	Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System	CHASE, ROBERT R. P.	
electron beam with neutral gas p 41 A89-19921	concept development	Toward a complete EOS data and information system	
BURDISSO, R.	CARL SCON ARNE	p 145 A89-31941	
Optimal location of actuators for correcting distortions due to manufacturing errors in large truss structures	Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into	CHAUDOIR, D. W. Technology update - Solar dynamic organic Rankine	
p 51 A89-11672	practice p 124 NB9-16346	cycle power system p 80 A89-29118	
BURGESS, THOMAS W.	CARNE, T. G.  Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural	CHAUDOURNE, S.	
Space truss assembly using teleoperated manipulators p 104 N89-10087	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716	Space nuclear power studies in France - Overview of the FRATO program p 70 A89-15318	
•	CARNEVALE, STEVEN J.	the child program	
BURKE, SHAWN E.  Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams	Overen extraction for a mission life support	CHAWATHE, A. K. Space Station nickel-hydrogen cell design and	
p 17 A89-16964	[SAE PAPER 881077] p 45 A69-27673	development p 74 A89-15377	
BUSH, HAROLD G.	CARNEY, KELLY S.  Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a Space	Space Station battery system design and development	
Results of EVA/mobile transporter space station truss	Station split-blanket solar array	p 74 A89-15378	
assembly tests [NASA TM-100661] p 155 N89-13483	(A)AA PAPER 89-1252] p 24 A89-30737	CHEATHAM, J. B.  A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity	
[NASA-TM-100661] p 155 N89-13463 The versatility of a truss mounted mobile transporter	Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a space	operations system for robotics proximity	
for in-enace construction	station split-blanket solar array	CHEDRAWI, LUTFI	
(NIACA TM_1015141 D 106 N89-1348/	[NASA-TM-101452] p 31 N69-15450 CAROSSO, P. A.	Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL)	
A comparison of two trusses for the space station	GSFC contamination monitors for Space Station	p 126 N89-16373	
structure p 32 N89-15970	p 166 N89-15793	CHEKALIN, SERGEI VASIL'EVICH Problems in space exploration p 171 A89-10719	
DUCK LOVIEE	CARPER, RICHARD	CHELOTTI, J. N.	
BUSH, JOY LEE Space station Platform Management System (PMS)	Data interfaces to the Space Station information	FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the	
replanning using resource envelopes	system p 117 A69-20109 CARR, GERALD P.	preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems	
p 192 N89-10071	Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements	[SAE PAPER 881045] p 9 A89-27845	
BUTLER, B. L.	definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar	CHEN, CHIEN-CHUNG  Space Station-based deep-space optical communication	
Space deployable membrane concentrators for solar	base	experiments p 88 A89-15796	
dynamic power systems	[INDA-OIT ITZ ITT]	CHEN. F. C.	
BUTTERFIELD, A. J.  System design analyses of a rotating	CARRASQUILLO, ROBYN  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for	An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program	
advanced-technology space station for the year 2025	Space Station application	[DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146	
[NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13462	[SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804	CHEN, G. S.	
DYDNES CHRISTOPHER I	CARRASOLII LO ROBYN L.	Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive	
Analysis and simulation of a controlled rigid spacecraft	Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support	structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768	
- Stability and instability near attractors	subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817	CHEN. GS.	
OVIN KIK WHAN	CAPDE E	Selection of active member locations in adaptive	
New generalized structural filtering concept for active	Space nuclear power studies in France - Overview of	structures	
vibration control synthesis p 59 A89-31454	the EDATO program D /0 A89-15318	[AIAA PAPER 89-1287] p 58 A89-30769	
	Space nuclear power studies in France - A new concept of particle hed reactor p 71 A89-15326	Experimental studies of adaptive structures for precision	
С	CARROLL JAMES V.	performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] p 25 A89-30804	
•	Algorithms for robust identification and control of large	CHEN, JAY-CHUNG	
CABRERA, E.	space structures, phase 1	On-orbit damage assessment for large space	
Transfer airlock requirements	[AD-A198130] p 32 N89-15971	structures p 151 A89-19913	
[TAL-RP-SN-003] p 131 N89-14254	CARRUTH, M. R., JR. Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path	System identification test using active members	
CALDICHOURY, M.	[NASA-TM-100345] p 113 NB9-18608	[AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p 25 A89-30772	
The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future	CARTWRIGHT T J.	CHEN, JESSE E.  Automation of spacecraft power electronics design	
rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642	EVA system requirements and design concepts study,	p 73 A89-15365	
CALEDONIA G F	phase 2 (PAS TR-0035) p 179 N89-19128	CHENG C.	
The determination of the spacecraft contamination	CASSERI Y DENNIS M.	Fault tolerant intelligent controller for Space Station	
environment p 162 N89-10937	Development of an atmospheric monitoring plan for	subsystems p 114 A89-15337	
[AD-A130400]	space station p 8 N89-20065	CHESNEY, JAMES R.	
CALICO, R. A.  The fractional order state equations for the control of	CELLIER, FRANCOIS E.	Design of Space Station era mass storage systems p 118 A89-31033	
vicepolectically damped structures	Design of a simulation environment for laboratory	CHETTY, P. R. K.	
[AIAA PAPER 89-1213] p 23 A89-30701	management by robot organizations p 107 N89-15591	Augmentation of the MMS MPS power capabilities	
CANNON DAVID	CEDNOSEK GARY J.	p 77 A89-15413	
Conservation of design knowledge	A proposed classification scheme for Ada-based	CHI, J. W. H.	
[AIAA PAPER 89-0186] p 2 Ad9-25101	software products p 122 N89-16304	Synergistic uses of NERVA derivative technology for	
CANNON, KATHLEEN V.	CHA, PHILIP D.  Strong mode localization in nearly periodic disordered	space power	
Space station operations management [AIAA PAPER 89-0393] p 151 A89-25330	structures p 21 A89-27699	CHIOU, WUN C., SR.  Space Station automation III; Proceedings of the	
CAMPOLAT B	CHAIT VOCSI	Meeting, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2-4, 1987	
Tansportationary regional transportation	Control of flexible structures with spillover using an	[SPIE-851] p 96 A89-11803	
company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout	augmented observer p 59 A89-31455	CHITTENDEN, D.	
[ILR-MITT-207] p 148 1469-19329	CHALMERS, D. R.  Design of a two-phase capillary pumped flight	High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from	
CAP, F. Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and	experiment	space power systems p 35 A89-15207	
other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator for aerospace and	[SAE PAPER 881086] p 37 A89-27882	CHO, B. H. Design, analysis and simulation of the main bus	
other uses - Cylinorical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403	CHAMBERS JOHN R		
CARACT 1.1	Propulsion requirements for orbital transfer and	p 74 A89-15373	
The Phase 1 of the Hermes Development Programme	planetary mission support	CHO. MARGARET	
[IAF PAPER 88-201] p 1/3 A89-1//23	CHAMPETIER R .I	ISAAC: Inflatable Satellite of an Antenna Array for	
CARIGNAN, CRAIG R.	UV/ozone removal of contaminants in spacecraft	Communications, volume 6	
Tracking and stationkeeping for free-flying robots using		[NASA-CR-184704] p 90 N89-18412	

CHODOTON IN ADMIN		- TO THIS EX
CHOBOTOV, VLADIMIR	COHEN, NORMAN H.	CODNWELL DIVILLED A
The orbital debris issue - A status report [IAF PAPER 88-519] p 158 A89-17846	The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16284	CORNWELL, PHILLIP J.
CHOE. 8.	COLEMAN, J. E.	Localization of vibrations in large space reflectors
Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas	Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental	p 21 A89-27698
p 88 A89-20197	results	Forced vibrations in large space reflectors with localized modes
CHOE, H.	[SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900 COLEMAN, WESLEY D.	TAIAA DADED oo 4400)
SP-100 nuclear subsystem design p 71 A89-15329	Development of an advanced solid amine humidity and	CORSO, GEORGE J. p 23 A89-30671
CHOU, CHAUR-MING	CO2 control system for potential Space Station	Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001
Some test/analysis issues for the space station	Extravehicular Activity application	Report on OTHER proposals for SSPEX
structural characterization experiment	[SAE PAPER 881062] p 45 A89-27859	p 193 N89-15003
p 30 N89-14901	COLLARD, PHILIPPE E.	Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to
CHOW, E.	Ada in Al or Al in Ada. On developing a rationale for	a Space Station p 164 N89-15010
Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power	integration n 121 Nec-15602	COSS, RICHARD G.
system p 71 A89-15327	COLLETT, J.	Differential color brightness as a body orientation cue
CHU, C. C.	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for	p 41 A89-26419
Active-member control of precision structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p.59 A89-30806	SP-100 p.71 A89-15331	COTTON, RANDY M.
[AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p 59 A89-30806 CHUBB, BRUCE A.	COLLINS, EMMANUEL G., JR.	A condenser-boiler for a binary Rankine cycle space
Roger B. Chaffee Space Operations Logistics	Maximum entropy/optimal projection design synthesis	power system p 66 A89-15212
Engineering Research Center	for decentralized control of large space structures [AD-A202375]	COUCH, LANA M.
[AIAA PAPER 88-4751] p 150 A89-18326	(AD-A202375) p 34 N89-19358 COLLINS, P. J.	Space research and technology base overview
CHUBB, DONALD L.	Analysis of SP-100 critical experiments	p 4 N89-11765
Gas particle radiator	[DE88-014429] p 82 N89-11508	COUGNET, C.
[NASA-CASE-LEW-14297-1] p 145 N89-12048	COLOMBANO, SILVANO	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit
CHUCKSA, R. J.	PI-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for	[IAT PAPER 88-200] D 173 ARG 17700
The modular combustion facility for the Space Station	spaceborne experiments in vestibular physiology	COUR-PALAIS, B. G.
laboratory - A requirements and capabilities study	p 120 N89-15598	A hypervelocity launcher for simulated large fragment
[AIAA PAPER 89-0505] p 131 A89-28421 CHULLEN, CINDA	COLUCCI, FRANK	space debris impacts at 10 km/s [AIAA PAPER 89-1345] p. 161 489-30830
	The essential step p 190 A89-23252	COWAN, C. L. p 161 A89-30820
Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications	Shuttle C loads up p 190 A89-23254	Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power
ICAE DARED SOLOGIA	Space tug on the slipway p 92 A89-23258	
Advancements in water vapor electrolysis technology	COMER, EDWARD	Analysis of SP-100 critical experiments
[SAE PAPER 881041] p 44 A89-27841	Intelligent user interface concept for space station	[DE88-014429] P 82 N89-11508
CHUTJIAN, A.	COMPOSTIZO, C. p 124 N89-16349	COWART, EUGENE G.
Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft	Transfer airlock requirements	Utilization of the U.S. Laboratory
systems p 142 A89-19916	(TAL DD CN 000)	[AIAA PAPER 89-0507] n 143 A80 25400
CICCARELLI, EUGENE C.	CONNORS, MARY M.	COWINGS, PATRICIA S.
Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context	Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of	Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23:
nodes p 127 N89-19844	exploration	Autogenic-reedback training as a preventive method for
CINK, BRIAN	[SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815	Space adaptation syndrome
Variable gravity research facility	COOK, CHARLES W.	[NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-15517 COWLEY, F. C.
[NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324 CINTALA, MARK J.	The OUTPOST concept - A market driven commercial	Space environment lebesses
Di-	platform in orbit	Space environment laboratory data acquisition and display system 2
Low-gravity impact experimentation p 5 N89-14999 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a	[AIAA PAPER 89-0729] p 3 A89-25552	(DD99 005474)
facility definition p 164 N89-15009	COOKE, D. E.	CRABB, THOMAS M. p 119 N89-13299
CIRILLO, WILLIAM M.	Petri nets - A tool for representing concurrent activities	Space Station - Designing for operations and support
Earth transportation node requirements and design	in Space Station applications p 8 A89-11811	n 2 A90 16541
[IAF PAPER 88-182] p 129 A89-17709	COOKE, DAVID	CHAIG, ROY R., JR.
CLARK, PHILLIP	The orbital debris issue - A status report [IAF PAPER 88-519] n 158 A89-17846	Block-Krylov component synthesis method for structural
The Soviet manned space program	COOKE, DAVID G. p 158 A89-17846	model reduction n 17 Apr 10404
p 175 A89-22265		MODE reduction and control of flexible structures using
CLARK, W. W.	Space surveillance - The SMART catalog [AAS PAPER 87-450] p.158 A89-12659	Krylov subspaces
Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator	COOLEY, V. M.	[AIAA PAPÉR 89-1237] p 58 A89-30722
[AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805 CLARKE, MARGARET M.	Design of ground test suspension systems for verification	CRANE, R. A.
		Evaluation of alternative phase change materials for energy storage in solar dynamic applications
Design guidelines for remotely maintainable equipment	COOMBS, M. G.	
p 109 N89-19885	Solar dynamic power option for the Space Station	CRAWFORD, G. K. p 80 A89-29114
Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design	p 71 A89-15338	ac system-plasma interactions p 79 A89-25738
and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848	Advanced solar receivers for space power	CRAWLEY, EDWARD F.
CLEGHORN, T. F.	p 137 A89-29116	Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic
A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity	COOMBS, MURRAY G.	testing
operations p 109 N89-19881	Advanced space solar dynamic receivers	[AIAA PAPER 89-1194] p 23 A89-30684
CLELAND, JOHN	p 72 A89-15343	Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale of the stand
The development of a test methodology for the	COOPER, D. B.	dynamic model of a Space Station
evaluation of EVA gloves	Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage	[AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815
[SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27895	SHIT OF POWER MOSEETS p 161 A89-25760	A frequency domain analysis for damped space structures
Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2:	COOPERSMITH, J. D.	(AIAA DADED on 1901)
Establishment of physiological and performance criteria for EVA gloves	GSFC contamination monitors for Space Station	CREAMER, NELSON G. p 26 A89-30854
INACA OD 4700001	p 166 N89-15793	Identification method for lightly damped structures
(NASA-CH-172099) p 155 N89-17393  CLINE, HELMUT P.	CORBAN, R. R.	p 17 Acc to the structures
Automation and robotics and related technology issues	Technology requirements for an orbiting fuel depot - A	CRISWELL, DAVID R. p 17 A89-16162
for Space Station customer servicing p 97 A89-11825	necessary element of a space infrastructure	Mandate for automation and robotics in the Space
CLOWES, TED J.	[IAF PAPER 88-035] p 180 A89-17641	riogram n 103 A80 31070
Target acquisition and track in the laser docking	CORBAN, ROBERT R.	CHITCHFIELD, ANNA
sensor p 89 A89-26968	Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space	Space station Platform Management System (PMS)
COATES, DWAINE K.	Station	replanning using resource envelopes
Nickel-hydrogen cell life testing p 67 A89-15284	[IAF PAPER 88-198] p 91 A89-17720	n 192 NRG 10071
COCHRAN, J. E., JR.	CORCORAN, JOHN B.	Chiles, J. A.
Analysis of coils of wire rope arranged for passive	Artificial intelligence application to space logistics	Space Station maintainability design requirements for
damping p 53 A89-16508	[AIAA PAPER 88-4754] p 99 A89-18329	(AIAA PARED ON ATTAIN
CODIANA, TOM  ISAAC: Inflatable Satellite of an Antenna Array for	CORDELL, BRUCE	CRONE, M. S. p 130 A89-18324
Communications, volume 6	An analysis of possible advanced space strategies	Expert system technology for the Space Station
[NASA-CR-184704] p 90 N89-18412	featuring the role of space resource utilization [IAF PAPER 88-587]  p 135 A89-17861	communications and tracking system
OFFER OUR	CORMIA ROBERT D	n 114 ARG 11800
A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation	ESCA study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in	CHOSS, J. B.
expert systems on the space station	low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency	High energy-intensity atomic overgen beam server to
p 118 N89-10077	oxygen plasma p 111 A89-29298	iow earth orbit materials degradation studies
COHEN, H. A.	CORNIER, J.	[DE88-014316] 0.145 Neg. 44504
A charge control system for spacecraft protection	Concepts for crystallization of organic material under	Atomic oxygen effects on candidate continue to
[AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158	microgravity p 143 A89-24674	long-term spacecraft in low earth orbit
		- 4CO 100 100 1
	P	p 163 N89-12592

CROSS, JON B.	orbit
Laboratory investigations of low earth environmental effects on spacecraft	
[DE88-009135] p 162 N89	9-10932
CRUICKSHANK, C. M.  Space environment laboratory data acquisiti	on and
display system 2 [PB88-205471] p 119 N8s	9-13299
CRUMP, WILLIAM J.	
Environmental control medical support team [NASA-CR-184619] p 185 N8:	9-1 <b>55</b> 05
CRYMES, JEFF The spinning artificial gravity environment: A	design
project	
[NÁSA-CR-184757] p 168 N8 CUADRA, F.	9-18515
Study on conceptual design of spacecraft	t using
computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N8	9-10116
CUDDIHY, W. F.	rotating
advanced-technology space station for the year	ear 2025
[NASA-CR-181668] p 136 140	9-13482
CUDNEY, H. H. Practical implementation issues for active contro	oflarge
flexible structures p 51 A8 CUDNEY, H., JR.	
Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping med	hanisms
CULP, ROBERT	19-20041
The orbital debris issue - A status report	19-17846
CHIR POPERT D	
Modelling untrackable orbital debris associate	ed with a
tracked space debris cloud [AAS PAPER 87-472] p 158 A6	
Guidance and control 1988; Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Con	e Annual ference,
Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988 p 54 A8	39-20830
CUSICK, R. J.  Electrochemically regenerable metabolic	CO2 and
moisture control system for an advance	rd EMU
	89-27858
Oxygen sensor optimization for long duratio	n space
missions [SAE PAPER 881079] p 183 A	89-27875
CUSICK, ROBERT J.  Carbon dioxide electrolysis with solid oxide e	lectrolyte
cells for oxygen recovery in life support systems	3
[SAE PAPER 881040] p 44 A Development of an advanced solid amine hur	89-27840 nidity and
CO2 control system for potential Space	Station
Extravehicular Activity application [SAE PAPER 881062] p 45 A	89-27859
CUTA, J. M.  Reduced gravity boiling and condensing ex	neriments
simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer con	de .
[DE88-016311] p.5 N	89-13678
CUTCHINS, M. A.  Analysis of coils of wire rope arranged for	passive
CZA IKOWSKI EVA A	89-16508
Spillover stabilization in the control of large flex	ible space 189-16902
CZARNITZKI J.	
Preliminary cost model for a commercial geo	stationary
transportation company (GRET) [ILR-MITT-208] p 148 N	189-19330
CZECH, J.  Communication and data processing	
[DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113	10490
<b>n</b>	
D	
D'ELEUTERIO, G. M. T.	
Optimal control of large flexible space struct distributed gyricity p 52	ures using 489-11677
DEMILIANO I	
Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role space systems	
[IAF PAPER 87-73] p 1/1	A89-11558
DABBS, J. R. High-energy facility development plan	400 00405
p 144	A89-28125
An agricultural crop yield model by s	atellite: A
simulation [INPE-4639-PRE/1350] p 192	N89-12106
DAILY, JOHN F.	
Resource nodes outfitting [SAE PAPER 881120] p 131	A89-27911

	DIBATTISTA, JOHN D.
DALLMANN, D.	DEHAYE, R. F.
Model of a geostationary regional transportation	Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path (NASA-TM-100345) p 113 N89-18608
company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout	DEININGER, W.
[ILR-MITT-207] p 148 N89-19329  DALSANIA, VITHAL	Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power
Thermal distortion analysis of the Space Station solar	system p 71 A89-15327
dynamic concentrator p 72 A89-15341	DEJULIO, EDMUND T.  A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space
DAMAREN, C. J.  Optimal control of large flexible space structures using	Station maintenance and logistics operations
distributed gyricity p 52 AB9-116//	[AIAA PAPER 88-4753] p 150 A89-18328 DEL BASSO, STEVE
DAMON, THOMAS D.  Introduction to space: The science of spaceflight	An assessment of the structural dynamic effects on the
p 190 A89-19850	microgravity environment of a reference Space Station
DANDINI, V. J.	[AIAA PAPER 89-1341] p 131 A89-30816 DELANNOY, ALAIN
High-temperature silicon-on-insulator electronics for space nuclear power systems. Requirements and	Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on
feasibility p 132 A89-11354	geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753  DELBEY, PH.
DANKERT, CARL	Columbus data management
Exhaust jet contamination of spacecraft p 160 A89-23809	[IAF PAPER 88-091] p 173 A89-17672
DARYOUSH, A. S.	DELLATORRE, ALBERTO Study of the development of on-board distributed
Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197	software systems using Ada
DAS. S. K.	[ESA-CR(P)-2651] p 119 N89-12255 DEMENT'EV, GENNADII PETROVICH
Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive	Physical/technical principles behind the development
structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768	and application of spacecraft p 170 A89-10716
DASH F. G.	DEMPSEY, R. J.  Environmental effects on spacecraft material
Expert system technology for the Space Station communications and tracking system	[AD-A202112] p 168 N89-18521
p 114 A89-11808	DEMPSTER, WILLIAM F. BIOSPHERE II - Design of a closed, manned terrestrial
DAVIS, ELDON E.	ecosystem
Issues associated with a future orbit transfer vehicle (OTV)	(SAE PAPER 881096) p 184 A89-27890
(IAF PAPER 88-185) p 180 A89-17712	DENIG, W. F.  Measurements of shuttle glow on mission STS 41-G
DAVIS, ELIZABETH K.  The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818	[AD-A201769] p 168 N89-19327
DAVIS, H. W.	DENNER, WJ.  Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply
Quiet structures for precision pointing	systems for future space stations
[AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-20850  DAVIS, NEIL W.	(DGLR PAPER 87-114) p 170 A89-10502
Japan broadens its aerospace interests	Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions
p :77 A89-29651  DAVIS, RANDALL C.	[IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640
Truss-core corrugation for compressive loads	DENNIS, M.  Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems
[NASA-CASE-LAR-13438-1] p 29 N89-12786	study
DAVIS, RICHARD  Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer	[NASA-CR-183509] p 94 N89-15154 Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems
vehicle	study. Space station program fluid management systems
[NASA-CR-183391] p 95 N89-18506 DAVIS, ROBERT C.	databook
A space crane concept: Preliminary design and static	[NASA-CR-183583] p 95 N89-17613 DESJEAN-ARNOULD, M. C.
analysis [NASA-TM-101498] p 30 N89-13815	Hermes payload accommodation aspects and transfer
DAVIS, WILLIAM T.	operations to Columbus MTFF [IAF PAPER 88-202] p 174 A89-17724
OPSMODEL, an or-orbit operations simulation modeling	DETTLEFF, GEORG
tool for Space Station [AIAA PAPER 88-4732] p 149 A89-18309	Exhaust jet contamination of spacecraft p 160 A89-23809
DAVISON, E. J.	DEUGO, D.
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613	A dynamic case-based planning system for space station
DAWN, FREDERICK S.	application p 7 N89-15604 DEUTSCHER, N.
Hazards protection for space suits and spacecraft [NASA-CASE-MSC-21366-1] p 47 N89-12206	Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit
DE HOOP, D.	[IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722
Industrial space activities in the Netherlands p 175 A89-21790	DEVINCENZI, DONALD  Report on OTHER proposals for SSPEX
DE VRIES, S. A.	p 193 N89-15003
Robustness of flexible structures against small time	DEVINCENZI, DONALD L.  Exobiology experiment concepts for Space Station
delays p 22 A89-28638  DEARIEN, JOHN A.	p 185 N89-15017
Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space	DEVLIN, MICHAEL T.  Rational's experience using Ada for very large
operations {DE88-015119} p 81 N89-10106	systems p 121 N89-16290
DEBAS GILLES	DEWALT, DIANE V.  Control of the flexible modes of an advanced technology
VLD/FRA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station	geostationary platform p 146 N89-14902
<ul> <li>An attractive challenge in design/development and qualification</li> </ul>	DEZIO, JOSEPH A.
[IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652	U.S. Space Station platform - Configuration technology for customer servicing p 140 A89-11823
Balcony - A European Space Station external	DHAR, M.
structure [IAF PAPER 88-099] p 173 A89-17676	Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system for terrestrial power generation p 80 A89-29112
Missions and system requirements for an escape vehicle	DIARRA, CHEICK M.
within a European manned space infrastructure [IAF PAPER 68-514] p 174 A89-17844	The dynamics and control of large flexible space
DECLARIS, NICHOLAS	structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975
International Conference on Advances in Communication and Control Systems, 1st, Washington,	DIARRA, CHEICK MODIBO
DC, June 18-20, 1987, Proceedings p 56 A89-25868	The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467
<b>DEFILIPPI, V.</b> Fluid science laboratory for Columbus, executive	DIAZ-HERRERA, JORGE L.
summary	The impact of common APSE interface set specifications on space station information systems
[SG-RP-AI-024] p 93 N89-12022	on space station information systems o 123 N89-16314

DEGAVRE, J. C.

The concept of telescience
[IAF PAPER 88-012]

p 123 N89-16314

p 63 N89-18402

DIBATTISTA, JOHN D.

Controls and guidance: Space

p 115 A89-17631

DICKMAN, GLEN J. PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

DICKMAN, GLEN J. DRAVID, NARAYAN EBERT, K. Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system An integrated and modular digital modeling approach Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for analysis study, 1985. Volume 2: OTV concept definition for the Space Station electrical power spacecraft under acceleration conditions
[DGLR PAPER 87-093] and evaluation. Book 2: OTV concept definition development p 68 A89-15298 p 90 A89-10496 [NASA-CR-183543] p 93 N89-13449 DRESSENDORFER, P. V. ECKERT, A. Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system High-temperature silicon-on-insulator electronics for Model of a geostationary regional transportation analysis study, 1986. Volume 1-A: Executive summary space nuclear power systems - Requirements and company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout feasibility supplement p 132 A89-11354 HLR-MITT-2071 [NASA-CR-183542] p 148 N89-19329 DROLEN, B. L. p 93 N89-13451 Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system analysis study. Volume 2: OTV concept definition and ECKSTEIN, BRETT Heat-pump-augmented radiator for high power Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] spacecraft thermal control evaluation. Book 3: Subsystem trade studies p 194 N89-19324 [AIAA PAPER 89-0077] p 36 A89-25068 EDWARDS, JAMES [NASA-CR-183544] p 94 N89-13458 DUBA, AL Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for DIEDERIKS-VERSCHOOR, I. H. PH. Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station Space Station application Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space p 5 N89-15002 [SAE PAPER 880995] regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 Report on OTHER proposals for SSPEX p 41 A89-27804 DIEHL, LARRY A. EGRY, I. p 193 N89-15003 Aerospace '88 p 190 A89-21796 DUBOIS, D. L. Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines DIETLEIN, L. F. Status, problems, perspectives
 [DGLR PAPER 87-137] Synthesis and evaluation of electroactive CO2 carriers [SAE PAPER 881078] Medical considerations for extending human presence p 45 A89-27874 p 169 A89-10497 DUBOWSKY, STEVEN EGUSA, SHIGENORI [IAF PAPER 88-484] Minimization of spacecraft disturbances in space-robotic p 181 A89-17835 Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in DINER, DANIEL B. mechanical properties of polymer matrix co [AAS PAPER 88-006] Stereo depth distortions in teleoperation p 101 A89-20835 p 110 A89-11893 [NASA-CR-180242] p 105 N89-12199 DUFFY, DONALD R. EHLERS, H. Long-life/durable radiator coatings for Space Station [SAE PAPER 881067] p 36 A89-27864 DINSMORE, CRAIG E. Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. A nonventing cooling system for space environment p 193 N89-15791 extravehicular activity, using radiation and regenerable DÚFRANE, K. F. EICHSTADT, FRANK T. Space station long-term lubrication analysis [NASA-CR-178882] p. 138 thermal storage Resource nodes outfitting [SAE PAPER 881120] (SAE PAPER 881063) p 153 A89-27860 p 138 N89-15149 p 131 A89-27911 DIXON, G. A. DUNLEAVY, MATHEW J. EILERS, D. Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA A Sterile Water for Injection System (SWIS) for use in The measured and predicted micro-g EURECA exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia he production of resuscitative fluids aboard the Space ISAE PAPER 881071 environment p 183 A89-27867 Station [IAF PAPER 88-341] DOETSCH, K. H. [SAE PAPER 8810161 p 174 A89-17778 p 42 A89-27819 EISENBERGER, MOSHE Canada's Mobile Servicing System for Space Station DUNNING, JOHN W., JR. Exact static and dynamic stiffness matrices for general [IAF PAPER 88-057] p 98 A89-17656 Space Station power system requirements variable cross section members DOHERTY, MARK F. p 68 A89-15295 | AIAA PAPER 89-1258 | Real-time object determination for space robotics p 24 A89-30743 DUQUETTE, MILES EISENHAURE, DAVID p 98 A89-12026 Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer DOMINICK, J. An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing vehicle Reduced gravity and ground testing of a two-phase thermal management system for large spacecraft [NASA-CR-4179] [NASA-CR-183391] p 60 N89-11921 p 95 N89-18506 Distributed magnetic actuators for fine shape control DUSTIN, M. O. SAF PAPER 881084 [AD-A199287] A89-27880 Evaluation of alternative phase change materials for p 32 N89-15973 DOMINICK, JEFFREY S. EKE, FIDELIS O. energy storage in solar dynamic applications Cooperating expert systems for Space Station -Power/thermal subsystem testbeds p 115 A89-15350 Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected p 80 A89-29114 DUTILLY, ROBERT DOMINICK, SAM M. IAAS PAPER 87-4551 p 16 A89-12661 Automation of spacecraft control centers Mixed fleet assessment for on-orbit consumables EL-GENK, MOHAMED S. p 154 N89-10078 resuppiv An analysis of the effects of external heating on the DUTTO, P. [AIAA PAPER 88-4750] p 135 A89-18325 SP-100 system radiator heat pipes Tasks projected for space robots and an example of p 76 A89-15393 DONALDSON, CAMERON ELIZANDRO, D. W. associated orbital infrastructure p 98 A89-15115 Intelligent user interface concept for space station System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station DUTTO, PIERRE p 124 N89-16349 Balcony - A European Space Station external p 132 A89-11810 DORDAIN, J.-J. ELLIS, STEPHEN R. The Columbus Development Programme structure An evaluation of interactive displays for trajectory [IAF PAPER 88-099] p 175 A89-22618 p 173 A89-17676 planning and proximity operations DORRINGTON, G. E. DWIVEDI, SUREN N. | AIAA PAPER 88-3963 | MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up [IAF PAPER ST-88-15] p 135 Use of CAD systems in design of Space Station and p 149 A89-18130 Interactive orbital proximity operations planning space robots p 135 A89-17877 p 100 A89-20602 system DORSEY, JOHN T. DWYER, T. A. W., III NASA-TP-28391 An integrated in-space construction facility for the 21st Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647 p 155 N89-18039 ELLIS, W. E. century DWYER, THOMAS A. W., III [NASA-TM-101515] The Space Station active thermal control technical p 30 N89-13486 Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting DOUTRELEAU, J. of flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 [AIAA PAPER 89-0073] The concept of telescience p 36 A89-25064 DYER, JACK E. [IAF PAPER 88-012] ELMS, R. V. p 115 A89-17631 Development of a verification program for deployable Space Station solar array design and development DOWNER, JAMES truss advanced technology An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-181703] p 74 A89-15380 p 28 N89-10936 INASA-CR-41791 ELSEN, LIZ p 60 N89-11921 DOYLE, RICHARD J. A teacher's companion to the space station: Enhancing aerospace systems autonomy through Ε multi-disciplinary resource p 192 N89-12575 predictive monitoring
[AIAA PAPER 89-0107] EMIGH, GRANT p 143 A89-25094 The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine EAGON, MARK Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] system: Conceptual design Propulsion requirements for orbital transfer and [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 p 194 N89-19324 planetary mission support ENGSTROM, F. [IAF PAPER 88-183] EAKMAN, DAVID p 91 A89-17710 The Columbus Development Programme Growth requirements for multidiscipline research and DOYLE, STEPHEN E. development on the evolutionary space station p 175 A89-22618 Legal aspects of international competition in provision [NASA-TM-101497] ENGSTROM, FREDRIK p 137 N89-11780 of launch services p 171 A89-12113 The Columbus programme - Status and perspective [IAF PAPER 88-054] p 172 A89-17654 EARL, M. W. DRAKE Experimental constraints on heating and cooling rates Capacity and pressure variation of Intelsat VI p 172 A89-17654 nickel-hydrogen cells with storage and cycling ERBEN, EBERHARD of refractory inclusions in the early solar system Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 67 A89-15282 p 39 N89-15042 EASON, DOUGLAS J. p 2 A89-15645 Experimental constraints on the origin of chondrules ERICKSON C. Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight p 138 N89-15043 Orbit transfer rocket engine technology program. Phase Containerless high-pressure petrology experiments in D 69 A89-15299 2: Advanced engine study [NASA-CR-179602] the microgravity environment of the Space Station EATON, D. C. G. p 92 N89-10119 p 6 N89-15045 Composites design handbook for space structure ESCOBAR, J. applications, volume 1 Transfer airlock requirements [TAL-RP-SN-003] [ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO] Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar p 112 N89-11823

p 131 N89-14254

p 181 A89-19857

Analysis of human activities during space missions -

Outlines of possible human missions aboard Columbus

ESTERLE, ALAIN

[IAF PAPER 88-487]

dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113
Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage

in the manned space station

[DE88-011390]

p 80 A89-29113

p 82 N89-10933

EBERHARDT, RALPH N.

[AIAA PAPER 88-4750]

resupply

Mixed fleet assessment for on-orbit consumables

p 135 A89-18325

FEROUNE NOTTION INDEX		
ETO, TAKAO	FINDLAY, JOHN T.	FREDLEY, J.  Design of a two-phase capillary pumped flight
Logistics support of the Japanese Experiment Module	OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop [NASA-CP-10013] p 10 N89-11407	experiment
by the H-II rocket [IAF PAPER 88-199] p 173 A89-17721	FIN7LA.F.	[SAE PAPER 881086] p 37 A89-27882 FREDRICK, REBECCA
ETOH T	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with	Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer
Air revitalization system study for Japanese space	nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686 FISCHER, M.	vehicle
station [SAE PAPER 881112] p 46 A89-27903	H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system	[NASA-CR-183391] p 95 N89-18506 FREEMAN, DELMA C.
EVANICH PEGGY L.	for manned space stations	Aerospace '88 p 190 A89-21796
Advanced physical-chemical life support systems	100Ett till Etter till 1	FREEMAN, JOHN W.
research [SAE PAPER 881010] p 42 A89-27814	FISHER, H. T. EVA equipment design - Human engineering	Report on OTHER proposals for SSPEX p 193 N89-15003
EVANS, BRAD	considerations	The orbit properties of colliding co-orbiting bodies
Down scale of the SP-100 concept for 5 kWe p 83 N89-13225	[SAE PAPER 881090] p 153 A89-27885	p 164 N89-15013
EVANS RRIICE W	FISHER, SHALOM  Effect of actuator dynamics on control of beam flexure	A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station p 6 N89-15024
Modular transformer state model for the simulation of	during nonlinear slew of SCOLE model	FREEMAN, KENNETH A.
high frequency spacecraft power systems	p 29 N89-134/2	Concurrent development of fault management hardware and software in the SSM/PMAD p 114 A89-15336
EVANS MICHAEL W.	FITZ-COY, N. G.  Analysis of coils of wire rope arranged for passive	and software in the SSM/PMAD p 114 A89-15336 FREEMAN, MICHAEL S.
The NASA information system life-cycle transition	damping p 53 A89-16508	The elements of design knowledge capture
management within the software project [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118	FLAMM, D. S.	p 11 N89-15554
EVANS W F M.	Integrated Structural Analysis And Control (ISAAC): Issues and progress p 33 N89-19341	FREILEY, A. J. Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink
Canada's Mobile Servicing System for Space Station	FLANERY, R. E.	performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194
EWELL D	Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage	FRENCH, J. B. Atomic oxygen studies on polymers
Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power	in the manned space station (DE88-011390) p 82 N89-10933	p 163 N89-12591
system p /1 A89-1532/	[DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 FLECK, W.	FREUND, E.
EYMAR, PATRICK Operations impact on Columbus MTFF and Hermes	Hybrid thermal circulation system for future space	Automation and robotics in space [DGLR PAPER 87-096] p 95 A89-10492
designs - A converging process	applications LDGLB PAPER 87-0921 p 169 A89-10495	FRIEDLANDER, ALAN
[IAF PAPER 88-089] p 173 A89-17671	[DGLR PAPER 87-092] p 169 A89-10495 FLEETWOOD, D. M.	Transportation system requirements for lunar materials
F	High-temperature silicon-on-insulator electronics for	delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629
r	space nuclear power systems - Hequirements and	FRIEDMAN, ROBERT
FABIANO, R. H.	feasibility p 132 A69-11354 Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to	Fire behavior and risk analysis in spacecraft INASA-TM-1009441 p 185 N89-10111
Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms	predict CMOS device response in strategic and space	[NASA-TM-100944] p 185 N89-10111 FRIEDRICH, HELMUT
p 22 A89-28641	environments p 161 AB9-25754	Man systems aspects in the design concept of the
FAINTER, R. G. Debugging tasked Ada programs p 121 N89-16280	FLEMING, M. L.  The Solar Dynamic radiator with a historical	Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)
FALCO, PATRICK, M.	The Solar Dynamic radiator with a historical perspective p 72 A89-15340	[IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664 FRISCH, HAROLD P.
Surface effects of satellite material outgassing products p 158 A89-12576	The solar dynamic radiator with a historical	The integrated analysis capability (IAC Level 2.0)
FALUEL 1 I	perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117	p 9 A89-12180
SP-100 nuclear subsystem design p 71 A89-15329	[NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117 FLOOD, DENNIS J.	FRITZSCHE, A.
FANSON, J. L.  Active-member control of precision structures	Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems	Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply systems for future space stations
[AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p 59 A89-30806	[IAF PAPER 88-221] p 135 A89-17730	[DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502
FANSON JAMES L	Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems [NASA-TM-101341] p 82 N89-10122	FROHBIETER, A. R.
System identification test using active members [AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p 25 A89-30772	Issues and opportunities in space photovoltaics	Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform [AIAA PAPER 88-3497] p 98 A89-16521
FARAG. K.	[NASA-TM-101425] p 84 N89-151/1	FUJII, HARUHISA
Efficiency of structure-control systems p 51 A89-11670	NASA photovoltaic research and technology	Observation of surface charging on Engineering Test
FAV STANLFY	(1010) (1010)	Satellite V of Japan [AIAA PAPER 89-0613] p 89 A89-25488
Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control,	FOELSCHE, G. A.  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures	FUJII, HIRONORI
structure and gimbal system interaction study [NASA_CR-172095] p 28 N89-11793	- A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193	Mission function control for deployment and retrieval
EAVMON KARL A.	FOO, NORMAN Y.	of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467
High temperature superconducting magnetic energy	Dynamic reasoning in a knowledge-based system p 120 N89-15586	FUJITA, S.  Air revitalization system for Japanese experiment
storage for future NASA missions p 68 A89-15288	FORD, DONNIE	module
FEHSE, W.  The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future	Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles	[SAE PAPER 881113] p 47 A89-27904
rendezvous and docking operations	(ADEPT) p 11 N89-15567  Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles	FUJITA, T.  Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power
[IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642	(ADEPT) p 87 N89-19825	system p 71 A89-15327
FEOKTISTOV, K. P. Major development trends of orbital space stations	FORTUNATO, F. A.	FUKUDA, HIDEHIRO
[IAF PAPER 88-595] p 188 A89-17864	Alkaline static feed electrolyzer based oxygen	Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure
CEDEDES MEI VIN J. JR	generation system [NASA-CR-172093] p 49 N89-15535	p 13 A89-10570
Advanced Technology Space Station studies at Langley Research Center	FORTUNATO, FRED A.	FUKUDA, TOSHIO
[AAS PAPER 87-525] p 133 A89-12696	Static feed water electrolysis system for Space Station	Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations
EERCUSON THOMAS R.	oxygen and hydrogen generation [SAE PAPER 880994] p 41 A89-27803	p 13 A89-11094
Air Force space automation and robotics - An artificial	FOUSHEE H CLAYTON	FUKUSHIMA, YUKIO
intelligence assessment [AIAA PAPER 88-5006] p 101 A89-20656	Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment	Logistics support of the Japanese Experiment Module
FERNS, D. C.	behavioral issues in analogous environments [SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811	by the H-II rocket [IAF PAPER 88-199] p 173 A89-17721
The Columbus polar platform ground segment p 179 N89-18756	FRANCIS, ROBERT W.	FULLMER, R. REES
·	Issues and opportunities in space photovoltaics	Three degree-of-freedom force feedback control for
FESMIRE, JAMES E.  Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly	FRANÇOIS. H.	robotic mating of umbilical lines p 106 N89-14156
[NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p 94 N89-13786	European development possibilities in the direction of	FUNK, E. W.  Recovery of Space Station hygiene water by membrane
FESTER, DALE A.  Tethered versus attached cryogenic propellant storage	a manned space station [DGLR PAPER 87-140] p 170 A89-10500	technology
at Space Station p 142 A89-16504	FRANK M. S.	[SAE PAPER 881032] p 43 A89-27834
CELIERRACHER B	Using Ada to implement the operations management	FUNK, JOAN G.  The effects of simulated space environmental
Materials sciences research in space by telescience	system in a community of experts p 125 N89-16353 FRANKFURT, G. L.	parameters on six commercially available composite
CIALA MARVEY F	Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental	materials (NASA-TP-2906) p 113 N89-19385
Artificial intelligence applications in space and SDI: A	results	[NASA-TP-2906] p 113 N89-19385 FUNKE, H.
survey p 107 N89-15599	[SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900 FRANSCINI, LUKE, III	Regenerative CO2 fixation
FIELD, G. B. Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448	Aerospace '88 p 190 A89-21796	[DGLR PAPER 87-116] p 40 A89-10504
is the space environment at tisk? I p 100 7100-20440	•	

FUNKE, HELMUT	GEDEON, STEPHEN	GIOMMI, M.
Regenerative CO2-control - A technology development for European manned space programs	Space reactor assessment and validation study	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal
ISAE PAPER 881116 p 177 A89-27907	p 84 N89-13227	structural model p 38 N89-12613
FURLONG, KELLY L.	GEER, CHARLES W.	GLAESE, JOHN A.
A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space	Applications of Man-Systems Integration Standards to EVA	The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595
Station maintenance and logistics operations	ICAE BARER COLOGO	Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing
[AIAA PAPER 88-4753] p 150 A89-18328	GEER, RICHARD D. p 184 A89-27884	p 154 N89-12596
FURNISS, TIM	Evaluation of available analytical techniques for	GLASER, PETER E.
Columbus aims at autonomy p 174 A89-18348	monitoring the quality of space station potable water	Risk assessment for safety
FURR, PAUL A.	p 50 N89-20071	[IAF PAPER 86-59B] p 182 A89-24845
Physiological effects of repeated decompression and	GEHRKE, HANS	GLASER, R. J.
recent advances in decompression sickness research -	Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in	Multiple boundary condition testing error analysis
A review	the European space flight scenario	[AIAA PAPER 89-1162] p 22 A89-30653
(SAE PAPER 881072) p 45 A89-27868	[DGLR PAPER 87-117] p 175 A89-20231	GLUCK, R.
Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 1:	GEISENDORFER, CHERLY	Ground testing of an SP-100 prototypic reactor
Physiological limitations to extravehicular activity in	The quantitative modelling of human spatial	p 134 A89-15330
space	habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p.49 N89-15530	GLUSHKO, V.
[NASA-CR-172098] p 186 N89-17392	[NASA-CH-17/501] p 49 N89-15530 GEISENDORFER, GLEN	The way to Mars p 175 A89-20748
FURUYA, HIROSHI		GOFORTH, ANDRE
Adaptive structure concept for future space	The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability	Advanced data management design for autonomous
applications p 17 A89-16117	[NASA-CR-177501] p 49 NB9-15530	teleropotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic
	GEITH, RICHARD	processors p 118 N89-10096
G	ISAAC: Inflatable Satellite of an Antenna Array for	Ada in Al or Al in Ada. On developing a rationale for
G	Communications, volume 6	ntegration p 121 N89-15602
CARRIEL	[NASA-CR-184704] p 90 N89-18412	GOHRING, JOHN R.
GABRIEL, S.	GEOFFROY, AMY L.	The impact of the utility power system concept on
Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft	The impact of the utility power system concept on	spacecraft activity scheduling p 75 A89-15384
systems p 142 A89-19916	spacecraft activity scheduling p 75 A89-15384	GOLDSTEIN, STANLEY H.
GAISER, KAREN	GEORGE, T. C.	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of	Space Nuclear Safety Program	(NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education
exploration	[DE88-015048] p 82 N89-11505	(ASEE) Summer Faculty Fellowship Program 1988, volume
[SAF PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815	GERMAN, A. D.	[NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073
GALLOWAY, K. F.	Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods	[NASA-CR-172118-VOL-2] p 194 N89-20073 GOLUB, MORTON A.
Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage shift of power MOSFETs p 161 AR9-25760	in a polar-orbit plane p 54 A89-18432	Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P/) with various polymer
shift of power MOSFETs p 161 A89-25760 GAMPE, F.	GERRELS, E. E.	TIIMS n 161 And 2020e
European development possibilities in the direction of	'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter	ESCA study of Kapton exposed to atomic owner in
a manned space station	- An innovative concept for space power applications	low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency
[DGLR PAPER 87-140] p 170 A89-10500	,p 67 A89-15256 GERSH, MARK A.	oxygen plasma p 111 A89-29298
GANESHAN, A. S.	Air Force space automation and robotics - An artificial	GOMBOS, FRANK J.
Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made	intelligence assessment	An integrated and modular digital modeling approach
debris	[AIAA PAPER 88-5006] p 101 A89-20656	for the Space Station electrical power system
[IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847	GERSON, AMY C. REISS	development p 68 A89-15298
GANGLOFF, R. P.	Spacecraft electrical power systems lessons learned	GOMEZ, A. J.
Environment assisted degradation mechanisms in	p 77 A89-15411	Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation n.19 A89.19716
advanced light metals	GERVAISE, F.	and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 GOO, S. D.
[NASA-CR-181049] p 112 N89-15232	Space nuclear power studies in France - Overview of	Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental
GARBA, JOHN A.	the ERATO program p 70 A89-15318	results
On-orbit damage assessment for large space	GETTIG, GARY A.	[SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900
structures p 151 A89-19913 GARN, P. A.	KAM (Knowledge Acquisition Module): A tool to simplify	GOOD, WILLIAM A.
a ' .	the knowledge acquisition process p 120 N89-15555	The OUTPOST concept - A market driven commercial
System design analyses of a rotating advanced-technology space station for the year 2025	GETZSCHMANN, A.	platform in orbit
(NASA-CR-181668) p 138 N89-13482	The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations	[AIAA PAPER 89-0729] p 3 A89-25552
GARRETT, H. B.		GOODWIN, MARY ANN
Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft	[IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642 GHAEMMAGHAMI, P.	Expert system isssues in automated, autonomous space
systems p 142 A89-19916	Design of ground test suspension systems for verification	venicie rendezvous p 114 ARQ-11714
GARRETT, L. BERNARD	of flexible space structures p 15 A89-11693	GOPINATH, N. S.
OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop	GHOLDSTON, EDWARD W.	Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made
(NASA-CP-10013) p 10 N89-11407	A diagnostic expert system for space-based electrical	Georg
GART, MITCHELL	power networks p 115 A89-15349	[IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847
Using Ada (R) on a workstation for large projects	GIAMPALMO, G.	GORANSON, H. T.
p 122 N89-16291	The Columbus Development Programme	An approach to knowledge structuring for advanced
GARVEY, J. M.	p 175 A89-22618	phases of the Technical and Management Information System (TMIS)
Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar	GIBBINS, MARTIN N.	GORDON, L. B. p 125 N89-16351
operations p 134 A89-16506 GATES, STEPHEN	Patching up the Space Station p 154 A89-29654	High voltage breakdown in the space environment
Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control,	GIBSON, J. S.	p 76 ARQ-15406
structure and gimbal system interaction study	Identification of flexible structures using an adaptive order-recursive method p. 22 A89-28640	The breakdown characteristics of outgassing dominated
(NASA-CR-172095) p 28 N89-11793	P 22 1100 20040	vacuum regions p 158 A89-15408
GATEWOOD, GEORGE D.	GIDDINGS, NANCY	GORENSEK, MAX B.
Space Station utilization for the Astrometric Telescope	Aerospace '88 p 190 A89-21796	Space Station water recovery trade study - Phase
Facility	GIENGER, JANE KUCERA	change technology
[AIAA PAPER 89-0510] p 144 A89-25409	Dehumidification via membrane separation for	[SAE PAPER 881015] p 42 A89-27818
GATTINGER, R. L.	space-based applications	GORNEY, D. J.
Measurements of shuttle glow on mission STS 41-G	[SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837	Spacecraft environmental anomalies expert system
[AD-A201769] p 168 N89-19327	GILBERT, M. C.	[AEROSPACE-ATR-88(9562)-1] p 119 N89-13485
GAUDENZI, P.	Volatilization-devolatilization reactions	GOROVE, STEPHEN
A finite element approach for composite space	P 112 N89-15014	Man-made space debris - Data needed for rational
structures	GILBERT, MICHAEL G.	D 157 A89-12107
[IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753	Results of an integrated structure-control law design sensitivity analysis	GORSHKOV, L. The way to Mars  p. 175 A89-20748
GAULT, D. E.	INIACA THE COLOURS	GORY, J. F. p 175 A89-20748
Debris-cloud collisions: Accretion studies in the Space	[NASA-1M-101517] p 61 N89-15111 GILLETTE, D. A.	FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the
Station p 165 N89-15033	Small linear wind tunnel saltation experiments: Some	preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems
Impacts of free-floating objects: Unique Space Station		
experiments p 165 N89-15034  GAWRONSKI, WODEK	experiences p 164 N89-15015 GILLETTE, DALE	GOSWAMI, D. YOGI
	Dhymina advis H.A	1988 IECEC; Proceedings of the Twenty third
Model reduction for flexible space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1339] p 25 A89-30814		Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference
[AIAA PAPEH 89-1339] p 25 A89-30814 GAY, R. L.	GILROY, KATHLEEN	Denver, CO, July 31-Aug. 5, 1988. Volumes 1, 2, 3, & 4
Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for	Intelligent user interface concept for space station	p 65 A89-15176
space applications p 69 A89-15301	p 124 N89-16349	GOTO, NORIHIRO
Tests of heat transfer enhancement for thermal energy	The evolution of Eutomal Tank and its	Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic
storage canisters p 72 A89-15339	The evolution of External Tank applications [AIAA PAPER 89-0727] p.3 A89-25551	beam simulating flexible space structure
\$ 12 700-1008	[AIAA PAPER 89-0/27] p 3 A89-25551	p 13 A89-10570

		HADEDMEVED JOHN A
GRADY, M. M.	GRIMALDI, MARGARET E.  Space station erectable manipulator placement	HABERMEYER, JOHN A.  An automated, integrated approach to Space Station
An interstellar dust component rich in C-12 p 159 A89-21941	system	structural modeling
GRANDHI, RAMANA V.	[NASA-CASE-MSC-21096-1] p 105 N89-12621	[AIAA PAPER 89-1342] p 9 A89-30817
Structural and control optimization of space structures	GRIMARD, MAX	HABLANI, HARI B.  Modal identities for multibody elastic spacecraft - An
p 21 A89-28481	Missions and system requirements for an escape vehicle	aid to selecting modes for simulation
GRANDO, JEAN	within a European manned space infrastructure	[AIAA PAPER 89-0544] p 20 A89-25437
Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753	GRISHIN, SERGEI DMITRIEVICH	HACKE, KEITH
geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753 GRASHCHENKO, A. P.	Problems in space exploration p 171 A89-10719	Strategies for adding adaptive learning mechanisms to
Fluence equivalency of monoenergetic and	GRISWOLD, N. C.	rule-based diagnostic expert systems p 120 N89-15587
nonmonoenergetic irradiation of thermal control coatings	Disparity coding - An approach for stereo	HACKLER, IRENE
p 111 A89-30045	reconstruction p 102 A89-23537	Expert system structures for fault detection in
GRAUL, ST.  Dynamic simulation, an indispensable tool in the	GRONET, MARC J.	spaceborne power systems p 114 A89-15347
construction and operation of future orbital systems	Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural	HADLOCK, CHARLES R.
[DGLR PAPER 87-127] p 170 A89-10534	dynamic model of a Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815	Risk assessment for safety [IAF PAPER 86-59B] p 182 A89-24845
GRAVEL, DONALD T., JR.	GROSS, H. GERALD	HAFEN, DOUGLAS P.
Decentralized adaptive control of large scale systems,	Space Station emergency egress and EVA lighting	Dynamic performance battery model
with application to robotics	considerations and candidate Koch hardware	p 67 A89-15276
[DE88-015409] p 60 N89-12303 GRAY, ROB	p 181 A89-10454	HAFFNER, J. W.
Development of the NASA ZPS Mark III 57.2-kN/sq m	GROSSMAN, G.	An analysis of GPS electrostatic discharge rates [AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440
(8.3 psi) space suit	High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207	[AIAA PAPER 89-0616] p 161 A89-28440 Environmental effects on spacecraft material
[SAE PAPER 881101] p 46 A89-27893	Space power systems	[AD-A202112] p 168 N89-18521
GRAY, W. M.	GROSSMAN, M.  Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power	HAFTKA, R. T.
A hypervelocity launcher for simulated large fragment	system p 71 A89-15327	Optimal location of actuators for correcting distortions
space debris impacts at 10 km/s [AIAA PAPER 89-1345] p 161 A89-30820	GROVE, T. L.	due to manufacturing errors in large truss structures
GRDLICHKO, D. P.	Experimental studies of crystal-melt differentiation in	p 51 A89-11672
Investigation of the effects of a jet and thermal radiation	planetary basalt compositions p 146 N89-15018	HAFTKA, RAPHAEL T.  Reducing distortion and internal forces in truss structures
from an electrorocket engine on a spacecraft solar array	Kinetics of mineral condensation in the solar nebula	by member exchanges
p 174 A89-18449	p 146 N89-15019	[NASA-TM-101535] p 32 N89-16194
GREELEY, RONALD	GRUNWALD, ART  An evaluation of interactive displays for trajectory	HAGAN, LYNN P.
Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the	planning and proximity operations	A teacher's companion to the space station: A
Space Station [NASA-CP-2494] p 193 N89-14998	[AIAA PAPER 88-3963] p 149 A89-18130	multi-disciplinary resource p 192 N89-12575 <b>HAGEDORN, P.</b>
[NASA-CP-2494] p 193 N89-14990 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000	GRUNWALD, ARTHUR J.	On the active vibration control of distributed parameter
Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity	Interactive orbital proximity operations planning	systems p 14 A89-11674
p 6 N89-15020	system	HAGOOD, NESBITT W.
Design and calibration of the carousel wind tunnel	[NASA-TP-2839] p 155 N89-18039	A frequency domain analysis for damped space
p 164 N89-15021	GRZYLL, L. R.  Alternative heat pump configurations	structures (AIAA PAPER 89-1381) p 26 A89-30854
Cautionary tales for reduced-gravity particle research	p 77 A89-15419	[AIAA PAPER 89-1381] p 26 A89-30854 HAHN, RICHARD C.
p 6 N89-15026	GUBONIN, N. S.	Ground-based simulation of telepresence for materials
Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted	Quality index exchange diagram of spacecraft approach	science experiments
geological materials p 165 N89-15027	and docking trajectories under abnormal operating	[AIAA PAPER 89-0597] p 102 A89-28439
Aeolian processes aboard a Space Station: Saltation and particle trajectory analysis p 165 N89-15039	conditions p 176 A69-23719  GUDEA, DENNY D.	HAINES, RICHARD F.
and particle trajectory many	Fault tolerant power controller p 73 A89-15355	An evaluation of interactive displays for trajectory planning and proximity operations
GREELEY, SCOTT W.  Active vibration suppression for the mast flight system	GUELL, ANTONIO	[AIAA PAPER 88-3963] p 149 A89-18130
p 56 A89-26869	Analysis of human activities during space missions -	HAJASH, A.
GREEN, B. D.	Outlines of possible human missions aboard Columbus	Volatilization-devolatilization reactions
The determination of the spacecraft contamination	[IAF PAPER 88-487] p 181 A89-19857	p 112 N89-15014
environment 400 10007	GUENASSIA, C.  Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume	HALE, ARTHUR L.
[AB-///00100]	1: Executive summary	Block-Krylov component synthesis method for structural model reduction p 17 A89-16161
GREEN, BYRON DAVID  Requirements for particulate monitoring system for	[MBB-ATA-RP-ER-046-VOL-1] p 39 N89-18523	HALL, DAVID F.
Space Station p 7 N89-15798	Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume	Contamination induced degradation of solar array
GREEN, H.	2: Synthesis and recommendations [MRR-ATA-RP-FR-045-VOL-2] p 40 N89-18524	performance p 69 A89-15307
Communication and data processing	[MBB-ATA-RP-ER-045-VOL-2] p 40 N89-18524 GULIAEV, V. I.	HALL, GARDINER
[DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490	Nonlinear oscillations of a system of two bodies	Integrated resource scheduling in a distributed scheduling environment p 117 A89-21808
GREENE, WILLIAM H.	connected by a flexible rod in a central force field	HALL, JOHN B., JR.
A space crane concept: Preliminary design and static	p 174 A89-18433	Nodes packaging option for Space Station application
analysis (NASA-TM-101498) p 30 N89-13815	GUNDERSON, E. K. ERIC	[SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836
[NASA-TM-101498] p 30 N89-13815 Reducing distortion and internal forces in truss structures	A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic	ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some
by member exchanges	Programme [AD-A198924] p 48 N89-13885	alternate concepts [SAE PAPER 881058] p 44 A89-27855
[NASA-TM-101535] p 32 N89-16194	GUSTAFSON, C. L.	HALLAUER, WILLIAM L., JR.
GREGORWICH, WALT S.	Integrated Structural Analysis And Control (ISAAC):	Experimental active vibration damping of a plane truss
Microwave power beaming from earth-to-space	issues and progress p 33 N89-19341	using hybrid actuation
p 89 A89-29928	GUSTAFSON, ERIC	[AIAA PAPER 89-1169] p 58 A89-30660
GRIFFIN, BRAND N.	Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development	HALLEN, LINCOLN
A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat	[NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731	The impact of very high speed integrated circuit technology on Space Station logistics
[OAL 174 Ell 65 111]	GUYENNE, T. D.	[AIAA PAPER 88-4714] p 129 A89-18298
GRIFFIN, J. H.  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures	ESA's activities report	HALLETT, H. RAYMOND
- A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193	[ISSN-0258-025X] p 178 N89-14937	Space simulation using computer generated imagery
GRIFFIN THOMAS J.	GYANFI, MAX  A methodology for automation and robotics evaluation	[SAE PAPER 871907] p 8 A89-10597
MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for	applied to the space station telerobotic servicer	HALPERN, RICHARD E.
on-orbit EVA satellite servicing	p 109 N89-19882	Space Station utilization [SAE PAPER 872462] p 132 A89-10673
[AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625	•	HALPERT, GERALD
GRIFFITHS, LYNN D. Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001	Н	The technology issues and the prospects for the use
Exobiology experiment concepts for Space Station	•••	of lithium batteries in space p 65 A89-11406
p 185 N89-15017	HAAS, R. J.	HAM, FREDRIC M.
GRIGGER D. J.	Space Station nickel-hydrogen cell design and	Active vibration suppression for the mast flight system p 56 A89-26869
Alkaline static feed electrolyzer based oxygen	development p 74 A89-15377	HAMA, HIDEKI
generation system	Space Station battery system design and development p 74 A89-15378	JEM ECLSS and Man System
[NASA-CR-172093] p 49 N89-15535		[IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665
GRIGSBY, L. L.		
at the transformer state model for the simulation of	HABER, HARRY S.  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and	HAMACHER, H.
Modular transformer state model for the simulation of high frequency spacecraft power systems	Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216	HAMACHER, H.  Physical conditions for space flight experiments p 168 N89-19106

HAMMOND DON		- I TOOTH IN THOM IN THE
HAMMOND, RON An efficient simulation environment for space power	HEATH, GLORIA W. Space safety and rescue 1986-1987	HERSHEY, T. L.
generation systems p 9 A89-15371	p 181 A89-24844	Power system design analysis computer program p 74 A89-15370
HANABUSA, O.	HEDIN, A. E.	HERTZBERG, A.
Air revitalization system study for Japanese space station	Atomic oxygen modeling in the upper thermosphere p 1 A89-12247	Basic and applied research related to the technology
[SAE PAPER 881112] p 46 A89-27903	HEER, E.	of space energy conversion systems [NASA-CR-184644] p. 39 N89-15456
HANAI, YOSHIHARU	Intelligent, autonomous systems in space	[NASA-CR-184644] p 39 N89-15456 HESTER, GINA L.
Typical application of CAD/CAE in space station preliminary design p 174 A89-19943	p 101 A89-22172 HEER, EWALD	A prototype fault diagnosis system for NASA space
HANCOCK, THOMAS M., III	Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace	station power management and control [AD-A202032] p.86 N89-18520
Utilization of spray on foam insulation for manned and	systems p 103 A89-31076	HEYDORN, RICHARD P. p 86 N89-18520
unmanned spacecraft and structures p 28 N89-10914 HANKINS, WALTER W., III	Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace p 103 A89-31077	An overview of the program to place advanced
Space truss assembly using teleoperated manipulators	Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems	automation and robotics on the Space Station
p 104 N89-10087	p 118 A89-31082 HEIDENREICH, G. R.	p 106 N89-15004 HIBEY, JOSEPH L.
HANNIGAN, RUSSELL J.	Technology update - Solar dynamic organic Rankine	Guidance and control strategies for aerospace
Multi-Role Capsule system description p 4 A89-29405	cycle power system p 80 A89-29118	vehicles
Multi-Role Capsule operations p 153 A89-29406	HEIDENREICH, GARY  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat	[NASA-CR-182339] p 180 N89-15927 HICKS, JAMES W., JR.
HARMAN, PHILLIP E.	pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209	Current military/government applications for speech
The impact of an IVA robot on the Space Station microgravity environment	HEILWEIL, B.	recognition
[AIAA PAPER 89-0596] p 102 A89-28438	Earth-to-satellite microwave beams - Innovative approach to space power p 87 A89-14136	[SAÉ PAPER 871750] p 187 A89-10580 HIGUCHI, K.
HARN, Y-P.	HEINEMANN, KLAUS	Program status and plan of JEM
Optimization-based design of control systems for flexible structures p 29 N89-13471	Model of a geostationary regional transportation	[IAF PAPER 88-055] p 172 A89-17655
structures p 29 N89-13471 HARRISON, ALBERT A.	company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout [ILR-MITT-207] p 148 N89-19329	HILDEBRAND  Experimental appetraints as heating
Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal	Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary	Experimental constraints on heating and cooling rates of refractory inclusions in the early solar system
distancing mechanisms for space station design [NASA-CR-177500] p.49 N89-15529	transportation company (GRET) [ILR-MITT-208] p. 148 N89-19330	p 39 N89-15042
[NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 HART, HAL	[ILH-MITT-208] p 148 N89-19330 HEIZER, BARBARA L.	Experimental constraints on the origin of chondrules
A risk management approach to CAIS development	Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems	p 138 N89-15043
p 123 N89-16315 HART, RUSSELL E., JR.	[SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27883 HELLER, J.	Containerless high-pressure petrology experiments in the microgravity environment of the Space Station
InP homojunction solar cell performance on the LIPS	Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power	p 6 N89-15045
3 flight experiment	system p 71 A89-15327	HILL, D. G.
[NASA-TM-101390] p 83 N89-12123 HARTY, RICHARD B.	HELMREICH, ROBERT L.  Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment	Reduced gravity and ground testing of a two-phase thermal management system for large spacecraft
A comparison of the SNAP aerospace safety program	behavioral issues in analogous environments	[SAE PAPER 881084] p 37 A89-27880
with current requirements p 70 A89-15322	[SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811	HINES, B.
Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic	HEMPSELL, C. M.  Rationale and requirements for the Multi-Role Capsule	Orbit transfer rocket engine technology program. Phase 2: Advanced engine study
testing	p 177 A89-29404	[NASA-CR-179602] p 92 N89-10119
[AIAA PAPER 89-1194] p 23 A89-30684	Multi-Role Capsule system description	HINKAI, S. W.
HARWELL, K. E. Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei,	p 4 A89-29405 The re-entry environment of the Multi-Role Capsule	Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FITS) p 109 N89-19870
Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Papers	p 137 A89-29407	HISEY, MICHAEL
p 190 A89-26376 HASHIMOTO, H.	HENDERSON, TIMOTHY	Telerobotics - Problems and research needs
Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel	Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control, structure and gimbal system interaction study	ρ 101 A89-21179 HITT, A. J., III
[IAF PAPER 88-271] p 78 A89-17752	[NASA-CR-172095] p 28 N89-11793	Criteria definition and performance testing of a Space
HASTINGS, D. E. Induced emission of radiation from a large	HENDRICKS, JOHN W.	Station experiment water management system
Induced emission of radiation from a large space-station-like structure in the ionosphere	Analysis and specification tools in relation to the APSE n.122 NR9-16299	[SAE PAPER 881019] p 42 A89-27821 HJERMSTAD, CHRIS
p 162 A89-31915	APSE p 122 NB9-16299 HENDRICKS, S. L.	Paranoia.Ada: A diagnostic program to evaluate Ada
HATANO, S. Study of trace contaminant control system for Space	Evaluation of two identification methods for damage	floating-point arithmetic p 125 N89-16361
Station	detection in large space trusses p 13 A89-11660	HOCKNEY, RICHARD
[SAE PAPER 881117] p 47 A89-27908	Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805	An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing [NASA-CR-4179] p.60 N89-11921
HATHAWAY, R. G. W. On-orbit servicing and cost effectiveness of Columbus	[AIAA PAPEH 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805 HENLEY, MARK	Distributed magnetic actuators for fine shape control
Polar Platform concepts p 178 N89-12983	Aerospace '88 p 190 A89-21796	[AD-A199287] p 32 N89-15973 HOEHN, F. W.
HATTIS, PHILIP	HENLEY, MARK WILLIAM	The Solar Dynamic radiator with a historical
Momentum management strategy during Space Station buildup	Space transfer system evolution to support lunar and Mars missions	perspective p 72 A89-15340
[AAS PAPER 88-042] p 19 A89-20847	[IAF PAPER 88-184] p 135 A89-17711	The solar dynamic radiator with a historical perspective
HATTORI, AKIRA	HENNIGES, BEN L.	[NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117
JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665	Active vibration suppression for the mast flight system p 56 A89-26869	HOERZ, FRIEDRICH
HAUG, EDWARD J.	HEPPNER, DENNIS B.	Planetary impact experimentation p 5 N89-14999 HOFFERT, M. I.
Geometric non-linear substructuring for dynamics of	Advancements in water vapor electrolysis technology	Earth-to-satellite microwave beams - Innovative
flexible mechanical systems p 16 A89-12134 A recursive method for parallel processor multiflexible	[SAE PAPER 881041] p 44 A89-27841	approach to space power p 87 A89-14136
body dynamic simulation p 127 N89-19336	HERBACH, BRUCE Ground-based simulation of telepresence for materials	HOFFMAN, STANFORD E. The role of LSAR in long term space operations and
HAVENS, V. N. Technology update - Solar dynamic organic Rankine	science experiments	space maintenance support
cycle power system p 80 A89-29118	[AIAA PAPER 89-0597] p 102 A89-28439	[AIAA PAPER 88-4718] p 129 A89-18300
HAWKINS, JAMES S.	HERBER, NIKOLAUS European Space Suit System baseline	HOFFMAN, STEPHEN Transportation system requirements for lunar materials
A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat [SAE PAPER 881119] p 3 A89-27910	[SAE PAPER 881115] p 177 A89-27906	delivery to LEO
{SAE PAPER 881119} p 3 A89-27910 HAYDUK, ROBERT J.	HERFS, W.	[AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629
Large space structures - Structural concepts and	The measured and predicted micro-g EURECA environment	HOLCOMB, LEE B. Information sciences and human factors overview
materials [SAE PAPER 872429] p 13 A89-10648	[IAF PAPER 88-341] p 174 A89-17778	p 185 N89-11772
SAE PAPER 872429   p 13 A89-10648	HERHOLZ, J.	HOLDAWAY, R.
Cooperating expert systems for Space Station -	Logistics aspects associated with the Hermes	A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric propulsion
Power/thermal subsystem testbeds p 115 A89-15350 HEARD, WALTER L., JR.	Spaceplane turnaround and cargo preparation [AIAA PAPER 88-4736] p 174 A89-18313	[IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748
Results of EVA/mobile transporter space station truss	HERM, RONALD R.	HOLDER, D.
assembly tests	Model for radiation contamination by outgassing from	Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems
[NASA-TM-100661] p 155 N89-13483 The versatility of a truss mounted mobile transporter	space platforms p 160 A89-24245 HERMEL, J.	[SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817
for in-space construction	Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-transfer vehicle	HOLLIMAN, CHARLES T.
[NASA-TM-101514] p 106 N89-13487	p 136 A89-19922	The Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle - A new capability [IAF PAPER 88-203] p 91 A89-17725
		F - 1.00 1,720

2,100,11,2,10
HOLMES, ROY
Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for
Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804
HOLTZMAN, PETER L.
o: I'll in the construction of domain-specific
automatic programming systems: The NASA automated
software development workstation project p 119 N89-10553
HOMEM DE MELLO, L. S.
Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph
representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068
Task planning for robotic manipulation in space
applications p 101 A89-2118/ HOMEM DE MELLO, LUIZ
Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space
telerobotics p 97 A89-11818
HONG, GLENN T. Supercritical water oxidation - Microgravity solids
separation
[SAE PAPER 881038] p 43 A89-27838
HOOK, W. RAY
Earth transportation node requirements and design
[IAF PAPER 88-182] p 129 A89-17709 HORAN, STEPHEN
Modem simulations for possible use in Space Station
p 90 A89-31030
HORIE, Y.
Air revitalization system for Japanese experiment module
[SAE PAPER 881113] p 47 A89-27904
HORIKAWA, Y.
Program status and plan of JEM  (IAF PAPER 88-055) p 172 A89-17655
HORN PAUL
Application for spacecraft of the 90's using microDACS
technology P 118 A89-31009
HORNE, W. E. Experimental evaluation of a solar thermophotovoltaic
energy conversion module p 68 A89-15296
HORNER G.C.
Analysis and test of a space truss foldable hinge p 15 A89-11692
HORNER, WARD P.
Design of Space Station era mass storage systems
p 118 A89-31033
HORTON, ALBERG D.
CALS and the Space Station - The need for computer-aided acquisition and logistics support
[AIAA PAPER 88-4756] p 116 A89-18331
HOSKINS, E.
Volatilization-devolatilization reactions p 112 N89-15014
HOSOGAL HIDEMI
Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and
control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094
HOSSAIN S. A.
Infinite-dimensional approach to system identification of
Space Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) p 10 N89-13462
HOTZ, ANTHONY F.
A covariance control theory p 54 A89-20582
HOVENCA MIKE
Feasibility of vibration monitoring of small rotating machines for the environmental control and life support
systems (ECLSS) of the NASA advanced space craft
p 47 A89-30991
HOWARD, W. S.  Kinematic study of flight telerobotic servicer
Kinematic study of flight telerobotic servicer configuration issues p 104 N89-10100
HOWERTON, R.

perspective

perspective

HOWERTON, R. L.

NASA-TM-1009721

development environment

HOWSMAN, THOMAS G.

[NASA-CR-177500]

[SAE PAPER 881084]

a distributed sensor

HOYT, KATHLEEN

HSU. K.

HUBBARD, J.

The TAVERNS emulator: An Ada simulation of the space

Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal

Reduced gravity and ground testing of a two-phase

Observability of a Bernoulli-Euler beam using PVF2 as

p 126 N89-16366

p 154 N89-12596

p 49 N89-15529

p 37 A89-27880

p 15 A89-11675

station data communications network and software

Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing

distancing mechanisms for space station design

thermal management system for large spacecraft

HOWES, NORMAN R.

The Solar Dynamic radiator with a historical p 72 A89-15340 The solar dynamic radiator with a historical D 81 N89-10117

Distributed actuator control design for flexible beams HUBERT, J. HUDSON, HUGH S.

Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation p 147 N89-15371 [NASA-CR-184576] HUENERS. H. Structural dynamics problems of future spacecraft systems - New solution methods and perspectives p 12 A89-10533 IDGLR PAPER 87-1261 HUGHES, J. Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum -Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials p 3 A89-25198 [AIAA PAPER 89-0231] HUGHES, P. C. 'Daisy' - A laboratory facility to study the control of large p 14 A89-11664 flexible spacecraft HUGHES, RICHARD C. The Special Purpose Dexterous Manipulator (SPDM) -A Canadian focus for automation and robotics on the Space Station p 100 A89-20654 [AIAA PAPER 88-5004] HUIJSER, R. H. Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part 1. Executive summary p 145 N89-12396 (NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1) HUMPHREY, TERRY D. Reducing the risks of using Ada onboard the Space Station p 116 A89-18139 [AIAA PAPER 88-3977] HUMPHRIES, R. Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support subsystems p 42 A89-27817 [SAE PAPER 881014] HUMPHRIES, W. R. Process material management in the Space Station environment p 130 A89-27805 [SAE PAPER 880996] Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental control and life support system n 43 A89-27833 ISAE PAPER 8810311 HUNT, JAMES ESA's activities report p 178 N89-14937 DSSN-0258-025X1 HUNTER, DAVID G. The Special Purpose Dexterous Manipulator (SPDM) -A Canadian focus for automation and robotics on the Space Station p 100 A89-20654 [AIAA PAPER 88-5004] HURLBUT, F. C. Tether satellite potential for rarefied gas aerodynamic p 144 A89-31877 research HUSHING, SUMNER K., III A user-friendly power system terminal/supervisor p 73 A89-15353 program HWANG, WARREN C. Contamination induced degradation of solar array p 69 A89-15307 performance HYEN, JUERGEN Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario n 175 A89-20231 (DGLR PAPER 87-117) HYLAND, DAVID C. Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to p 64 N89-19344 uncertainty The optimal projection equations for fixed-order dynamic compensation: Existence convergence and global p 12 N89-19345 of an optimality Experimental verification performance-validation methodology for large space systems p 34 N89-19357 Maximum entropy/optimal projection design synthesis for decentralized control of large space structures p 34 N89-19358 [AD-A202375]

HUBBARD, JAMES E., JR.

Atomic oxygen studies on polymers

p 17 A89-16964

p 163 N89-12591

HYMAN, J. A charge control system for spacecraft protection p 62 N89-15158 AD-A1999041 HYPES, WARREN D. ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some atternate concents p 44 A89-27855 (SAE PAPER 881058) ı IBRAHIM, A. M. Dynamics of the orbiter based WISP experiment p 89 A89-25433 [AIAA PAPER 89-0540] On the Orbiter based construction of the Space Station p 152 A89-26383 and associated dynamics

JACKSON, ROBERT W. ICHIKAWA, S. A flight experiment of flexible spacecraft attitude control [IAF PAPER 88-044] IGNATIEV, A. Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum -Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials p 3 A89-25198 AIAA PAPER 89-0231] HZUKA, I. JEM integrated control and management system (JEM OMA) p 172 A89-17662 [IAF PAPER 88-069] IKEUCHI, MASAMI Space robotics in Japan p 100 A89-20655 [AIAA PAPER 88-5005] ILES, P. A. Space solar cells - The moving target p 69 A89-15302 INMAN, D. J. Square root filtering for continuous-time models of large p 13 A89-11656 space structures Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms p 22 A89-28641 Comments on electromechanical actuators p 33 N89-19339 controlling flexible structures IONASESCU, RODICA Design options and analysis of variable gravity systems in space [AIAA PAPER 89-0100] p 143 A89-25088 IRVING. M. p 141 A89-13419 Columbus on-board software IRWIN, D. An application of high authority/low authority control and positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791 ISENBERG, ARNOLD O. Carbon dioxide electrolysis with solid oxide electrolyte cells for oxygen recovery in life support systems [SAE PAPER 881040] p 44 A8 p 44 AB9-27840 ISERMANN, ROLF Automatic control; Proceedings of the Tenth Triennial World Congress of IFAC, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, July 27-31, 1987. Volume 6 p 55 A89-24476 ISHIJIMA, SHINTARO Mission function control for deployment and retrieval p 154 A89-31467 of a subsatellite ISHKOV, S. A. Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p 4 A89-32162 ISHLINSKII, A. IU. Mechanics and scientific-technological progress. Volume 1 - General and applied mechanics p 1 A89-14751 The Gagarin Scientific Lectures on Astronautics and p 154 A89-32126 Aviation 1987 ISIDORI, ALBERTO Analysis and simulation of a controlled rigid spacecraft - Stability and instability near attractors p 21 A89-28500 IVERSEN, JAMES D. p 146 N89-15000 Physics of windblown particles Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p 6 N89-15020 Design and calibration of the carousel wind tunnel p 164 N89-15021 Aeolian processes aboard a Space Station: Saltation and particle trajectory analysis p 165 N89-15039 IWAKAMI, M. Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel p 78 A89-17752 [IAF PAPER 88-271] IWATA, TSUTOMU Report of Research Forum on Space Robotics and

p 177 A89-29110 Automation: Executive summary

JAAP, JOHN P. The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p 7 N89-19818 Space station payload operations scheduling with p 156 N89-19819 JABBARI, FARYAR Identification of flexible structures using an adaptive p 22 A89-28640 order-recursive method JABRA, A. A. Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs p 87 A89-15702 JACKSON, ROBERT Truss-core corrugation for compressive loads p 29 N89-12786 [NASA-CASE-LAR-13438-1] JACKSON, ROBERT W. The reusable reentry satellite - A mission and system description and operational concept p 151 A89-25089 [AIAA PAPER 89-0101]

JACKSON, S. W.	JOHNSON, JEFFREY C.	
Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform	Social structure and effectiveness in isolated groups	Control of flexible structures: Model errors, robustness
[AIAA PAPER 88-3497] p 98 A89-16521	[AIAA PAPER 89-0592] p 41 A89-25473	measures, and optimization of feedback controllers [AD-A202234] p 64 N89-19596
JACKSON, STEWART W.	JOHNSON, MARJORY J.	JURI, TERRY
Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A] p 128 A89-16523	Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays (NASA-CR-183223) p.119 N89-14695	Automation of spacecraft power electronics design
[AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A] p 128 A89-16523 JACOBS, STEVE	[NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695 JOHNSON, SALLY C.	p 73 A89-15365
Long-life/durable radiator coatings for Space Station	Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based	
[SAE PAPER 881067] p 36 A89-27864	systems p 127 N89-19833	K
JACOBSON, DEAN L.	JOHNSON, SHEILA J.	••
Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature nuclear space power p 134 A89-15222	Dynamic performance battery model	KABAMBA, PIERRE T.
JAFFE, L.	p 67 A89-15276 JOHNSON, STEVE	Planar, time-optimal, rest-to-rest slewing maneuvers of
Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power	Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat	flexible spacecraft p 55 A89-22510 KADIRAMANGALAM, M.
system p 71 A89-15327	pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209	Earth-to-satellite microwave beams - Innovative
JAFFE, LEONARD D.	JOHNSON, VICKI	approach to space power p 87 A89-14136
Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle p 136 A89-19923	Telescience concept for habitat monitoring and control [SAE PAPER 881121] p 117 A89-27912	KAIDY, JAMES T.
JAHIER, J. PH.	JOHNSTON, JAMES C.	Space Station assembly sequence planning - An
Autonomous geostationary stationkeeping system	Ground-based simulation of telepresence for materials	engineering and operational challenge [AIAA PAPER 88-3500] p 148 A89-16522
optimization and validation	science experiments	Space Station - Designing for operations and support
[IAF PAPER 88-327] p 142 A89-17771 JAHNKE, ROBERT E.	[AIAA PAPER 89-0597] p 102 A89-28439 JONES	p 2 A89-16541
Space simulation using computer generated imagery	Experimental constraints on heating and cooling rates	KAKAD, Y. P.
[SAE PAPER 871907] p 8 A89-10597	of refractory inclusions in the early solar system	Combined problem of slew maneuver control and vibration suppression p 61 N89-13473
JAIN, RAMESH	p 39 N89-15042	vibration suppression p 61 N89-13473  KALEM, C. B.
Motion stereo and ego-motion complex logarithmic	Experimental constraints on the origin of chondrules	UV/ozone removal of contaminants in spacecraft
mapping (ECLM) p 143 A89-23540  JAMES, GEORGE H., III	p 138 N89-15043 Containerless high-pressure petrology experiments in	environments p 161 A89-29503
A stereo-triangulation approach to sensing for structural	the microgravity environment of the Space Station	KAMIMOTO, MASAYUKI
identification	p 6 N89-15045	Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15300
[AAS PAPER 88-015] p 19 A89-20838	JONES, ELLEN F.	KAMISHIMA, N.
JANIK, DON F.	Automated power management within a Space Station module p 72 AB9-15348	Study of trace contaminant control system for Space
A diagnostic expert system for space-based electrical power networks p 115 A89-15349	module p 72 A89-15348 JONES, GARY	Station
JAU, B. M.	Use of CAD systems in design of Space Station and	[SAE PAPER 881117] p 47 A89-27908 KAMIYA, JOE
Space-based multifunctional end effector systems	space robots p 100 A89-20602	Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23;
functional requirements and proposed designs	JONES, HOWARD C.	Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for
[NASA-CR-180390] p 105 N89-11237 JEDRUCH, JACEK	Space truss assembly using teleoperated manipulators p 104 N89-10087	space adaptation syndrome
A multimegawatt space power source radiator design	JONES, VICTORIA L.	[NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-15517
(DE88-015185) p 38 N89-12662	Formulation and verification of frequency response	KANE, FRANCIS X.  Space Station safety planning
JEFFERIES, KENT S.	system identification techniques for large space	[IAF PAPER 86-59E] p 182 A89-24847
Thermal distortion analysis of the Space Station solar	structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849	KANKI, R.
dynamic concentrator p 72 A89-15341 Ray tracing optical analysis of offset solar collector for	JONKER, BEN p 55 A89-20849	Space utilization promotion program of NASDA
Space Station solar dynamic system p 77 A89-15416	A finite element dynamic analysis of flexible spatial	p 178 N89-17022
JENKIN, A. B.	mechanisms and manipulators	Space logistics - Switzerland accepts the challenge
Dynamics and control analysis of a satellite with a large flexible spinning antenna	[ETN-89-93901] p 108 N89-19575 JOOSTEN, L. J. M.	p 153 A89-28272
[AAS PAPER 87-482] p 53 A89-12678	Optical data storage in space missions	KAPUSTKA, ROBERT E.
Integrated Structural Analysis And Control (ISAAC):	[NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397	An automated dynamic load for power system development p 87 A89-15354
Issues and progress p 33 N89-19341	JOSHI, S. M.	KARPINSKI, A. P.
JENKINS, JAMES P. Humans in space p 192 N89-11775	On the design of the dissipative LQG-type controllers p 57 A89-28637	New application of silver-zinc batteries for orbiting
Human factors: Space p 186 N89-18405	Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE	spacecraft p 67 A89-15275 KATO, SUMIO
JENKINS, LYLE M.	configuration p 61 N89-13474	Concept of inflatable elements supported by truss
Telerobot experiment concepts in space p 96 A89-11816	JOSHI, SURESH M.  Robust multivariable control of large space structures	structuré for reflector application
JENKINS, T.	p 56 A89-25873	[IAF PAPER 88-274] p 18 A89-17754 KAUFELER, J. F.
WF/PC internal molecular contamination during system	JOSLOFF, A. T.	A new generation of spacecraft control system -
thermal-vacuum test p 185 N89-12583	SP-100 space reactor power system scalability	'SCOS' p 176 A89-22619
JENNINGS, DONALD E. Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment	p 71 A89-15328  JUANG, J. N.	KAUFMAN, N.
p 147 N89-15797	Design of ground test suspension systems for verification	Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft
JENSEN, J. K.	of flexible space structures p 15 A89-11693	engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344  KAWADA, Y.
Results of EVA/mobile transporter space station truss	Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection	A flight experiment of flexible spacecraft attitude
assembly tests	method: Application using multiple optimization criteria	control
[NASA-TM-100661] p 155 N89-13483 JHA, ANIL D.	p 33 N89-19349 JUANG, JN.	[IAF PAPER 88-044] p 54 A89-17648
A Sterile Water for Injection System (SWIS) for use in	A comparative overview of modal testing and system	KAWAI, Y. Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel
the production of resuscitative fluids aboard the Space	identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262	[IAF PAPER 88-271] p 78 A89-17752
Station	JUANG, JER-NAN	KAWAMOTO, J. D.
[SAE PAPER 881016] p 42 A89-27819 JOHNSON, BRIAN	Efficient eigenvalue assignment for large space structures	Integrated Structural Analysis And Control (ISAAC):
The quantitative modelling of human spatial	[AIAA PAPER 89-1393] p 27 A89-30866	Issues and progress p 33 N89-19341 KAY, R. J.
habitability	JULICH, P. M.	Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal
[NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530	Expert system technology for the Space Station	system feasibility testing
JOHNSON, BRUCE Distributed magnetic actuators for fine shape control	communications and tracking system p 114 A89-11808	[SAE PAPER 880993] p 41 A89-27802
[AD-A199287] p 32 N89-15973	JUNKINS, J. L.	KAYAL, HAKAN
JOHNSON, C. J.	Some recent results on robustness optimization for	Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary transportation company (GRET)
Importance of heat transfer in Li/MoS2 batteries for	control of flexible structures p 50 A89-11652	[ILR-MITT-208] p 148 N89-19330
aerospace applications p 34 A89-11418  JOHNSON, CATHERINE C.	Near-minimum time open-loop slewing of flexible vehicles p 55 A89-22511	KAYS, RANDY
Bioisolation on the Space Station	Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection	The behavior of outgassed materials in thermal vacuums n.157 489.111.07
[SAE PAPER 881050] p 183 A89-27849	method: Application using multiple optimization criteria	Vacuums p 157 A89-11197 KAZAROV, IURII KONSTANTINOVICH
JOHNSON, CHARLES S.	p 33 N89-19349	Physical/technical principles behind the development
Some design constraints required for the use of generic software in embedded systems: Packages which manage	JUNKINS, JOHN L. Identification method for lightly damped structures	and application of spacecraft p 170 A89-10716
abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage	p 17 A89-16162	KEAT, J. E.
collection p 11 N89-16300	A stereo-triangulation approach to sensing for structural	Equations of motion of systems of variable-mass bodies for space structure deployment simulation
Some design constraints required for the assembly of	identification	p 8 A89-11684
software components: The incorporation of atomic abstract types into generically structured abstract types	[AAS PAPER 88-015] p 19 A89-20838 Robustness optimization of structural and controller	KEDDY, E.
p 124 N89-16331	parameters parameters p 20 A89-22512	Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209
·	F ==	pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209

p 119 N89-13485

Spacecraft environmental anomalies expert system

AEROSPACE-ATR-88(9562)-1]

# ORIGINAL PAGE 18 OF POOR QUALITY

KOONS, H. C.

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX		
KEELEY, J. T. Orbital transfer vehicle concept de analysis study, 1985. Volume 2: OTV and evaluation. Book 2: OTV concep [NASA-CR-183543] Orbital transfer vehicle concept de analysis study, 1985. Volume 2: OTT	concert definition of the defi	ot definition on N89-13449 and system
and evaluation. Book 4: Operations [NASA-CR-183545] KEHR, JOACHIM	ρ 155	N89-13452
Columbus operations - Planning ar		tion A89-26380
KEIRLE, P.  Space nuclear power studies in F the ERATO program	rance - 0 p 70	Overview of A89-15318
Environmental effects on spacecra [AD-A202112]	ft materi p 168	al N89-18521
KELLY, CHRISTINE M. A methodology for modeling life-cy	cle proc p 115	esses A89-16513
KELLY, FREDERICK A.  Model evaluation, recommendation future work for the manipulator emulator emulato	ator testt	rioritizing of ped N89-20072
KELLY, W. D.  Trajectory analysis for low thrust	maneuve	rs and drag
decay in low earth orbit operations [AAS PAPER 87-475] KEMPINSKI, ROBERT	р 91	A89-12673
Space Station resupply using evenicles	expenda	ble launch
(AIAA PAPER 88-4738) KENDALL, D. J.	p 149	A89-18315
Measurements of shuttle glow o [AD-A201769] KENNEL ELLIOT B.	n missio p 168	n STS 41-G N89-19327
Advanced thermionic nuclear elect to Geo transfer in 14 days KERNER, JUDY	ric propu p 66	Ision for Leo A89-15220
A risk management approach to C KERSLAKE, WILLIAM R.	AIS dev	elopment N89-16315
The effect of the near earth microm	eteoroid	environment
on a highly reflective mirror surface [AIAA PAPER 88-0026]	p 159	A89-17939
KESLER, L. O. Telerobotics (supervised auto	nomy)	for space
applications [AIAA PAPER 88-3970] KESLOWITZ, SAUL	p 99	A89-18136
Open control/display system for station	p 104	N89-10089
KESSELI, JAMES  An experimental analysis of a d direct absorption solar receiver Advanced heat receiver conceptu [NASA-CR-182177]	p 67	A89-15245
KIDA, T.  Dynamics simulation of space configuration change  A flight experiment of flexible	p io	A09-11009
control [IAF PAPER 88-044]		A89-17648
KIDA, TAKASHI  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation	in vibrati	on modes for
a class of complex space structure (IAF PAPER 88-317)	s p 19	A89-17767
KIDGER, NEVILLE  Mir mission report  Above the planet - Salyut EVA of		A89-31759
	p 154	A89-31760
KIEFEL, ERLINDA R. Tethered versus attached cryoge at Space Station	nic prop p 142	ellant storage A89-16504
KIEFER, RICHARD L. Radiation effects on polymeric m	ateriałs p 112	N89-14914

INASA-CR-1846481

[AIAA PAPER 89-1194]

KILGORE, MELVIN V., JR.

(SAF PAPER 881038)

NASA-CR-1846191

KILLILEA, WILLIAM R.

Scaling of large space structure joints

Environmental control medical support team

Telerobotics - Problems and research needs

Supercritical water oxidation - Microgravity solids

p 23 A89-30684

p 29 N89-11794

p 185 N89-15505

p 43 A89-27838

p 101 A89-21179

KONDO, S.

power plant

KIENHOLZ, DAVID A.

[AD-A197027]

KIM, WON SOO

Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure KING, C. B. analyses of design [NASA-CR-181668] KING, NELSON E. [AIAA PAPER 88-4708] KIRCHWEY, KIM (NASA-CR-172095) KIRKPATRICK, MARC E. Maneuvering Vehicle
[AIAA PAPER 89-0495] KIRSCHENBAUM, AUDREY Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F (NASA-EP-223) Living in space [NASA-EP-222] KISHIYAMA, JENNY S. Bioisolation on the Space Station ISAE PAPER 8810501 KITAMURA, KATSUHIDE vibration isolation Space systems and their running costs (IAF PAPER 88-571) KLEESSEN, R. TILR-MITT-207 KNOTT, K. APM/MTFF [IAF PAPER 88-098] KÔCINSKI, R. G. [AIAA PAPER 88-3497] KOELLE, D. E. technological research and development [DGLR PAPER 87-071] KOELLE, H. H. system analysis transportation company (GRET) HLR-MITT-2081 KOEPF, GERHARD A. 12, 1988 (SPIE-885) KOFAL, ALLEN E. KÒGA, ROKUTARO investigated upset mechanisms KOHOUT, L. heat receiver thermal model KOIKE, B. M. aluminum space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1228] KOIZUMI, H. Space environmental effects on polymeric materials p 166 N89-15255 OMA) [IAF PAPER 88-069] Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic

from an electrorocket engine on a spacecraft solar array

Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear

p 174 A89-18449

KIMURA, HARUO

p 13 A89-10570 KOONTZ, S. L. Materials selection for long life in LEO: A critical evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom a rotating p 112 N89-12590 advanced-technology space station for the year 2025 systems KOPPENWALLNER, GEORG p 138 N89-13482 Exhaust jet contamination of spacecraft p 160 A89-23809 Some necessary conditions for space logistics models KOSHKIN, V. L. p 129 A89-18293 Nonlinear oscillations of a system of two bodies connected by a flexible rod in a central force field Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control, p 174 A89-18433 structure and gimbal system interaction study KOSHY, THOMAS C. p 28 N89-11793 NDT of composite structures used in space polications p 21 A89-26292 applications Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding on the Orbital KOSMO, JOSEPH J. Development of the NASA ZPS Mark III 57.2-kN/sq m p 20 A89-25404 (8.3 psi) space suit SAE PAPER 881101 | p 46 A89-27893 Development of higher operating pressure p 185 N89-10522 extravehicular space-suit glove assemblies [SAE PAPER 881102] p 46 A89-27894 p 193 N89-14684 Hazards protection for space suits and spacecraft [NASA-CASE-MSC-21366-1] p 47 N89-12 p 47 N89-12206 Don/doff support stand for use with rear entry space p 183 A89-27849 suits [NASA-CASE-MSC-21364-1] p 48 N89-13889 KOSTIUK, THEODOR Maintenance of microgravity environment on the Space Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment Station - On the microgravity environment analysis and p 147 N89-15797 p 159 A89-19945 KOSUT, ROBERT L. Adaptive control techniques for large space structures AD-A200208] p 62 N89-16901 Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space [AD-A200208] p 188 A89-17858 Structures Model of a geostationary regional transportation [AD-A194761] p.32 N89-19333 company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout Adaptive control of large space structures p 148 N89-19329 p 63 N89-19343 KOTNIK, P. Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for A laboratory facility for flexible structure control p 14 A89-11667 p 116 A89-17675 KOVACH, A. J. Alkaline static feed electrolyzer based oxygen Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform p 98 A89-16521 eneration system p 49 N89-15535 NASA-CR-1720931 KÔVACH, ANDREW J. Space-flight perspectives - Guiding principles for Static feed water electrolysis system for Space Station oxygen and hydrogen generation p 1 A89-10486 [SAE PAPER 880994] p 41 A89-27803 KÖZLOV. A. I. A model for the geostationary orbital infrastructure, Investigation of the effects of a jet and thermal radiation from an electrorocket engine on a spacecraft solar array p 140 N89-19323 p 174 A89-18449 Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary KRAL, KEVIN Reaction torque minimization techniques for articulated p 148 N89-19330 p 59 A89-31029 Free-space laser communication technologies: KRASOVSKII, N. N. Mechanics and scientific-technological progress. Volume 1 - General and applied mechanics Proceedings of the Meeting, Los Angeles, CA, Jan. 11, p 1 A89-14751 p 88 A89-15793 KRAUSE, P. C. Simulation of a dc inductor resonant inverter for Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system p 74 A89-15369 spacecraft power systems analysis study, 1986. Volume 9: Study extension results [NASA-CR-183549] p 93 N89-13454 Simulation and control of a 20 kHz spacecraft power system Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently KRAUTHAMER, S. The state-of-the-art of dc power distribution p 168 N89-18603 systems/components for space applications p 82 N89-10941 INASA-CR-1827431 The development of an advanced generic solar dynamic KREBS, H. p 80 A89-29117 Planning Framework for High Technology and Space Flight - Propulsion systems p 132 A89-10487 Thermal distortion behaviour of graphite reinforced [DGLR PAPER 87-073] KREEB, H. p 111 A89-30715 Hybrid thermal circulation system for future space applications JEM integrated control and management system (JEM p 169 A89-10495 [DGLR PAPER 87-092] p 172 A89-17662 Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with KOJIMA, FUMIO application to the control of a flexible system Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems p 57 A89-28632 arising in thermal testing of materials KROLICZEK, E. J. Design of a two-phase capillary pumped flight experiment p 111 A89-28642 KOLASINSKI, WOJCIECH A. Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently [SAE PAPER 881086] p 37 A89-27882 investigated upset mechanisms KROTIUK, W. J. p 168 N89-18603 Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments KOLOSKOV, V. A. simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code Investigation of the effects of a jet and thermal radiation

[DE88-016311]

[INPE-4639-PRE/1350]

KRUG, THELMA

p 5 N89-13678

p 192 N89-12106

An agricultural crop yield model by satellite: A

LAURINI, DANIELE

KRUGER, G. B.	
Cermet-fueled reactors for multi	
applications KRUTZ, R. W., JR.	p 70 A89-15320
Oxygen toxicity during five sin	nulated eight-hour EVA
exposures to 100 percent oxygen	at 9.5 psia
[SAE PAPER 881071]	p 183 A89-27867
KU, J.	
	apillary pumped flight
experiment	
[SAE PAPER 881086]	p 37 A89-27882
KUDIJA, C. T.  Solar dynamic power option for	the Cases Clatica
Solar dynamic power option for	p 71 A89-15338
KUDRIAVTSEVA, NATAL'IA S.	p / 1 / Nos-15556
Optimization of spacecraft them	nal control systems
,	p 176 A89-24195
KUGLER, W.	
Thermoelectric electromagnet	ic pump design for
SP-100	p 71 A89-15331
KULKARNI, S. S.	
Recovery of Space Station hygic	ene water by membrane
technology (SAE PAPER 881032)	p 43 A89-27834
KUMAR, K.	p 43 A89-27834
Analysis of coils of wire rope	arranged for passive
damping	p 53 A89-16508
KUMAR, MUDIT	F 55 7.55 15555
A simulation model for reliabilit	y evaluation of Space
Station power systems	p 75 A89-15381
KUMINECZ, J.	
Materials selection for long I	
evaluation of atomic oxygen test	
systems	p 112 N89-12590
KUNG, H. F.	_14: 4
Dynamics and control of a spati [AIAA PAPER 89-1328]	p 25 A89-30805
KUO, C. P.	p 25 M69-30605
Multiple boundary condition testi	ing error analysis
[AIAA PAPER 89-1162]	
	p 22 A89-30653
KUO, Y. S.	,
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic	cle space station
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design	
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.	cle space station p 180 A89-26775
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design KUPPERMAN, HELEN S. Maintaining outer space for peac	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.	cle space station p 180 A89-26775
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design KUPPERMAN, HELEN S. Maintaining outer space for peak international cooperation	p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design KUPPERMAN, HELEN S. Maintaining outer space for peacinternational cooperation KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA Maintenance of microgravity env Station - On the microgravity env	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peace international cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 ironment on the Space
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design KUPPERMAN, HELEN S. Maintaining outer space for pear international cooperation KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA Maintenance of microgravity env Station - On the microgravity enviolation isolation KURLAND, RICHARD	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 ironment on the Space ironment analysis and p 159 A89-19945
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peace international cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peace international cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity envolvation isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 ironment on the Space ironment analysis and p 159 A89-19945
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design KUPPERMAN, HELEN S. Maintaining outer space for pear international cooperation KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA Maintenance of microgravity env Station - On the microgravity env vibration isolation KURLAND, RICHARD Status of Advanced Photovoltaic KURZHALS, PETER R.	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 circonment on the Space circonment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design KUPPERMAN, HELEN S. Maintaining outer space for pear international cooperation KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA Maintenance of microgravity env Station - On the microgravity env vibration isolation KURLAND, RICHARD Status of Advanced Photovoltaic KURZHALS, PETER R. Achieving operational efficiency Space Station	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for pear  international cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 circonment on the Space circonment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design KUPPERMAN, HELEN S. Maintaining outer space for pear international cooperation KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA Maintenance of microgravity env Station - On the microgravity env vibration isolation KURLAND, RICHARD Status of Advanced Photovoltaic KURLAND, RICHARD Achieving operational efficiency Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-083] KUSHIDA, R. O.	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for pear  international cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peac  international cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for pear  international cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  (IAF PAPER 88-083)  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-train  KUSPA, JOHN P.	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peac  international cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peac  international cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  (IAF PAPER 88-083)  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-train  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerati  power systems  [DE89-004005]	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peacinternational cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerati  power systems  [DE89-004005]  KUWAO, FUMINIRO	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922 ons for space nuclear p 86 N89-18177
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peacinternational cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaid  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerati  power systems  [DE89-004005]  KUWAO, FUMHIRO  A comparison between single poi	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922 ons for space nuclear p 86 N89-18177 nt excitation and base
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peacinternational cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerati  power systems  [DE89-004005]  KUWAO, FUMINIRO	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922 ons for space nuclear p 86 N89-18177 nt excitation and base very
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peacinternational cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity envolvation isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-train  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerating  power systems  [DE89-004005]  KUWAO, FUMINIRO  A comparison between single point  excitation for spacecraft modal sun	cele space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922 ons for space nuclear p 86 N89-18177 int excitation and base very p 17 A89-15617
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peak  international cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaid  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  (IAF PAPER 88-083)  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerati  power systems  [DE89-004005]  KUWAO, FUMIHIRO  A comparison between single poi  excitation for spacecraft modal sun  Vibration characteristics and sha	cele space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922 ons for space nuclear p 86 N89-18177 int excitation and base very p 17 A89-15617
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peacinternational cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity envolvation isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-train  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerating  power systems  [DE89-004005]  KUWAO, FUMINIRO  A comparison between single point  excitation for spacecraft modal sun	cele space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922 ons for space nuclear p 86 N89-18177 int excitation and base very p 17 A89-15617
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peak  international cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaid  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaid  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerati  power systems  [DE89-004005]  KUWAO, FUMIHIRO  A comparison between single poi  excitation for spacecraft modal sun  Vibration characteristics and shalplanar truss structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1288]  KWATNY, H. G.	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-15305 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922 ons for space nuclear p 86 N89-18177 nt excitation and base vey p 17 A89-15617 pe control of adaptive p 25 A89-30770
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peacinternational cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerati  power systems  [DE89-004005]  KUWAO, FUMINIRO  A comparison between single poi  excitation for spacecraft modal sun  Vibration characteristics and sha  planar truss structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1288]  KWATNY, H. G.  Nonlinear dynamics and control is	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922 ons for space nuclear p 86 N89-18177 int excitation and base rey p 17 A89-15617 pe control of adaptive p 25 A89-30770 sues for flexible space
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peak  international cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaid  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaid  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerati  power systems  [DE89-004005]  KUWAO, FUMIHIRO  A comparison between single poi  excitation for spacecraft modal sun  Vibration characteristics and shalplanar truss structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1288]  KWATNY, H. G.	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-15305 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922 ons for space nuclear p 86 N89-18177 nt excitation and base vey p 17 A89-15617 pe control of adaptive p 25 A89-30770
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for pear  international cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station · On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerati  power systems  [DE89-004005]  KUWAO, FUMINIRO  A comparison between single poi  excitation for spacecraft modal sun  Vibration characteristics and sha  planar truss structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1288]  KWATNY, H. G.  Nonlinear dynamics and control is  platforms	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922 ons for space nuclear p 86 N89-18177 int excitation and base rey p 17 A89-15617 pe control of adaptive p 25 A89-30770 sues for flexible space
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peacinternational cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerati  power systems  [DE89-004005]  KUWAO, FUMINIRO  A comparison between single poi  excitation for spacecraft modal sun  Vibration characteristics and sha  planar truss structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1288]  KWATNY, H. G.  Nonlinear dynamics and control is	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922 ons for space nuclear p 86 N89-18177 int excitation and base rey p 17 A89-15617 pe control of adaptive p 25 A89-30770 sues for flexible space
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peacinternational cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerati  power systems  [DE89-004005]  KUWAO, FUMIHIRO  A comparison between single poi  excitation for spacecraft modal sun  Vibration characteristics and sha  planar truss structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1288]  KWATNY, H. G.  Nonlinear dynamics and control is  platforms	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 irronment on the Space irronment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922 ons for space nuclear p 86 N89-18177 int excitation and base rey p 17 A89-15617 pe control of adaptive p 25 A89-30770 sues for flexible space
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S. Maintaining outer space for peak international cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA Maintenance of microgravity env Station - On the microgravity env vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R. Achieving operational efficiency Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O. Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerati  power systems  [DE98-004005]  KUWAO, FUMIHIRO  A comparison between single poi  excitation for spacecraft modal sun  Vibration characteristics and sha  planar truss structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1288]  KWATNY, H. G.  Nonlinear dynamics and control is  platforms	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 ironment on the Space ironment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922 ons for space nuclear p 86 N89-18177 int excitation and base rely p 17 A89-15617 pe control of adaptive p 25 A89-30770 sues for flexible space p 57 A89-28646
Orbital Maneuvering Vehic communications design  KUPPERMAN, HELEN S.  Maintaining outer space for peacinternational cooperation  KURIBAYASHI, MUNETAKA  Maintenance of microgravity env  Station - On the microgravity env  vibration isolation  KURLAND, RICHARD  Status of Advanced Photovoltaic  KURZHALS, PETER R.  Achieving operational efficiency  Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083]  KUSHIDA, R. O.  Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-tran  KUSPA, JOHN P.  Important technology considerati  power systems  [DE89-004005]  KUWAO, FUMIHIRO  A comparison between single poi  excitation for spacecraft modal sun  Vibration characteristics and sha  planar truss structures  [AIAA PAPER 89-1288]  KWATNY, H. G.  Nonlinear dynamics and control is  platforms	cle space station p 180 A89-26775 ceful purposes through p 187 A89-12104 ironment on the Space ironment analysis and p 159 A89-19945 Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305 with the international p 148 A89-14986 ster vehicle p 136 A89-19922 ons for space nuclear p 86 N89-18177 int excitation and base rely p 17 A89-15617 pe control of adaptive p 25 A89-30770 sues for flexible space p 57 A89-28646

Advanced sensible heat solar receiver for space p 77 A89-15415 power LAFAY, J. F. The concept of telescience [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631 LAFON, T FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems ISAE PAPER 881045] p 9 A89-27845 LAHER, R. R. Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital environment p 111 A89-23415 LAIDET, LOUIS U.S. space policy. II p 190 A89-21402 LAKE, M. S. Results of EVA/mobile transporter space station truss assembly tests [NASA-TM-100661] p 155 N89-13483 LAKE, MARK S. The versatility of a truss mounted mobile transporter for in-space construction [NASA-TM-101514] p 106 N89-13487 LAKIN, FRED Conservation of design knowledge [AIAA PAPER 89-0186] p 2 A89-25161 LALOE, J. EVA safety p 175 A89-21403 LAMBERSON, STEVEN F. Experimental active vibration damping of a plane truss using hybrid actuation [AIAA PAPER 89-1169] p 58 A89-30660 LAN, E. H. Atomic oxygen effects on candidate coatings for long-term spacecraft in low earth orbit p 163 N89-12592 High pressure water electrolysis for space station EMU recharge [SAE PAPER 881064] p 45 A89-27861 LANDIS, DAVID M. Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight applications p 69 A89-15299 LANDIS, GEOFFREY A. A new Space Station power system p 136 A89-20016 LANE, GARTH A diagnostic expert system for space-based electrical power networks p 115 A89-15349 LANGE, TH. Investigation of flight sensors and actuators for the vibration damping augmentation of large flexible space structures [ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 LANGE, THOMAS Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] o 18 A89-17660 LANTRIP, DAVID The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 LANTZ, RENEE Measurement of metabolic responses to an orbital-extravehicular work-simulation exercise [SAE PAPER 881092] p 46 A89-27887 LARDNER, THOMAS J. Motion and deformation of very large space structures p 22 A89-29200 LASHLEE, ROBERT W., JR. Space structure control using moving bank multiple model adaptive estimation p 57 A89-28552 LASKIN, ROBERT A. Space science/space station attached payload pointing accommodation study: Technology assessment white [NASA-CR-182735] p 145 N89-10931 A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric [IAF PAPER 88-261] Analysis and test of a space truss foldable hinge

LATHAM, P. M. LAUFER, J. p 15 A89-11692 LAUFFER, J. P. Modal testing an immense flexible structure using natural and artificial excitation p 19 A89-19716 LAUFFER, JAMES P. An experimental and analytical synthesis of controlled structure design [AIAA PAPER 89-1170] p 23 A89-30661 LAUGER, JOHN B. Resource nodes outfitting [SAE PAPER 8811201 p 131 A89-27911

International interface design for Space Station Freedom - Challenges and solutions [IAF PAPER 88-085] p 2 A89-17669 LAVALLEE, DAVID B. An Ada interence engine for expert systems p 125 N89-16350 LAWRENCE, C. Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 LAWRENCE, GEORGE F. AUTOPLAN: A PC-based automated mission planning p 10 N89-10067 LAZAREV. A. I. The halo around spacecraft p 161 A89-30100 LAZARUS, J. D. Ground testing of an SP-100 prototypic reactor p 134 A89-15330 LAZARUS, TERRI Recent developments in the experimental identification of the dynamics of a highly flexible grid [ASME PAPER 87-WA/DSC-19] p 12 A89-10119 LE, HUONG G. Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft p 38 N89-12617 LEA, ROBERT N. Automated orbital rendezvous considerations p 148 A89-12069 Automated space vehicle control for rendezvous proximity operations p 151 A89-21804 LEACH, C. S. Medical considerations for extending human presence in space HAF PAPER 88-484 p 181 A89-17835 LEACH, R. N. Design and calibration of the carousel wind tunnel p 164 N89-15021 Aeolian processes aboard a Space Station: Saltation and particle trajectory analysis p 165 N89-15039 LEACH, RODMAN Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000 LEBAIR, DEBORAH A. Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 LEE, CHESTER M. Spacehab - A multipurpose facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881028] p 144 A89-27830 LEE, CHING Fault tolerant power controller p 73 A89-15355 LEE, FRED C. Effects of load on the performance of the Mapham resonant inverter p 76 A89-15390 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 LEE, J. Columbus on-board software p 141 A89-13419 LEE, J. R. Design, analysis and simulation of the main bus dynamics of spacecraft power systems p 74 A89-15373 LEE, JOHN F. L. Overview of Space Station attitude control system with active momentum management [AAS PAPER 88-044] p 55 A89-20848 LEE, K. L. SP-100 nuclear subsystem design p 71 A89-15329 LEE, K. Y. Techniques for the identification of distributed systems using the finite element approximation p 19 A89-20587 Infinite-dimensional approach to system identification of Space Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) p 10 N89-13462 LEE, M. C. Electrochemically regenerable metabolic CO2 and moisture control system for an advanced EMU application [SAE PAPER 881061] D 44 A89-27858 LEE, S. C. Development of a component centered fault monitoring and diagnosis knowledge based system for space power system p 114 A89-15345 LEÉ, SHENG SAM

Symbolic generation of equations of motion for

Large deflection static and dynamic finite element

analyses of composite beams with arbitrary cross-sectional

p 63 N89-17615

p 26 A89-30838

dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody

pace systems

[AIAA PAPER 89-1363]

LEE, SUNG W

LACY, D. E.

LACY, DOVIE

LACY, DOVIE E.

Columbus data management

Hermes on-board data systems

direct absorption solar receiver

Architectures and technologies for Columbus and

An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride

Advanced solar receivers for space power

Advanced space solar dynamic receivers

p 173 A89-17672

p 176 A89-23078

p 137 A89-29116

p 67 A89-15245

p 72 A89-15343

[IAF PAPER 88-091]

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX		E0111, 11211111
LEE, USIK	U.S. Space Station ready spares inventory as determined from projection of Space Shuttle data - How much is	LODGE, D. W. S. The Columbus polar platform ground segment
Dynamic continuum modeling of beamlike space structures using finite element matrices	enough?	p 179 N89-18756
[AIAA PAPER 89-1383] p 26 A89-30856	[AIAA PAPER 88-4744] p 129 A89-18320	LOEWENTHAL, STUART H.
LEE, W. T.  Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for	Roger B. Chaffee Space Operations Logistics	Future directions in spacecraft mechanisms technology
space applications p 69 A89-15301	Engineering Research Center [AIAA PAPER 88-4751] p 150 A89-18326	[SAE PAPER 872454] p 96 A89-10666
LEESON, H. C.	LI, FEIYUE	LOGSDON, JOHN M.  A sustainable rationale for manned space flight
Cost modelling for space programmes - The Columbus polar platform p 187 A89-13418	The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467	p 191 A89-31554
LEGER. L.	The dynamics and control of large flexible space	LOH, Y. C. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station
Materials selection for long life in LEO: A critical evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom	structures, part 11	communications design p 180 A89-26775
systems p 112 N89-12590	[NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975 LIAW, DC.	LOLLAR, LOUIS F.
Summary of requirements in NASA work package No.	Nonlinear stabilization of tethered satellites	Development of a component centered fault monitoring and diagnosis knowledge based system for space power
2 p 193 N89-15791 LEGGE, HUBERT	p 58 A89-28652	system p 114 A89-15345
Exhaust jet contamination of spacecraft	LICHTENBERG, BYRON  Maintenance and repair on Spacelab	The autonomously managed power systems laboratory p 72 A89-15351
p 160 A89-23809 LEGRAND, SUE	[AIAA PAPER 88-4739] p 150 A89-18316	laboratory p 72 A89-15351 Power quality load management for large spacecraft
The CAIS 2 Project p 123 N89-16318	LICHTENBERG, BYRON K.	electrical power systems
LEGROS, J. C.	Telescience space life sciences test bed [IAF PAPER 88-014] p 98 A89-17632	[NASA-TM-100342] p 82 N89-11127 LOMAS, W. E., II
Kinetic of the Soret effect and its measurement under microgravity conditions p 191 A89-26390	Concepts for crew experiment interaction - Future space	Future directions in spacecraft mechanisms
LEIFER, LARRY	flights: Workstation design and requirements [SAE PAPER 881025] p 182 A89-27827	technology [SAE PAPER 872454] p 96 A89-10666
Conservation of design knowledge [AIAA PAPER 89-0186] p 2 A89-25161	[SAE PAPER 881025] p 182 A89-27827 LIEW, S. H.	LONGDON, NORMAN
LEINER, B.	Vacuum stressing technique for composite laminates	Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems;
Telescience	inspection by optical method p 27 A89-31525	long term preparatory program. Results of technological studies
[AIAA PAPER 88-5002] p 100 A89-20652 LEIPHOLZ, H. H. E.	LIM, KYONG B.  Robustness optimization of structural and controller	[ESA-SP-1096] p 178 N89-11789
On a modal approach to the control of distributed	parameters p 20 A89-22512	ESA's activities report [ISSN-0258-025X] p 178 N89-14937
parameter systems p 52 A89-11679	LIN, C. S.  Spacelab 1 experiments on interactions of an energetic	LOOMIS, AUDREY
LEISGANG, THOMAS C.  Dynamic performance battery model	electron beam with neutral gas p 41 A89-19921	Space station Platform Management System (PMS)
p 67 A89-15276	LIN, CHENG S.	replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071
LELAND, J. E.  Alternative heat pump configurations	Location of modeling errors using modal test data [AIAA PAPER 89-1240] p 24 A89-30725	LOPES DE OLIVEIRA E SOUZA, MARCELO
p 77 A89-15419	LIN, JIGUAN GENE	Exactly solving the weighted time/fuel optimal control
LEMKE, DIETRICH Space observations for infrared and submillimeter	Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE p 61 N89-13469	of an undamped harmonic oscillator p 17 A89-16152 LOPEZ, R. E.
astronomy p 177 N89-11643	LIN, RICHARD Y.	A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station
LEMKE, LARRY G.	Space science/space station attached payload pointing	p 6 N89-15024 LOPEZ, RAMON
An artificial gravity research facility for life sciences [SAE PAPER 881029] p 183 A89-27831	accommodation study. Technology assessment white paper	Report on OTHER proposals for SSPEX
LENOROVITZ, JEFFREY M.	(NASA-CR-182735) p 145 N89-10931	p 193 N89-15003
Soviet Union to broaden commercial space activities p 175 A89-21400	LIN, Y. K.  Dynamics of complex truss-type space structures	LOTZE, CLAUDIA  Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary
LEONARD, REGIS F.	(AIÁA PAPER 89-1307) p 25 A89-30787	transportation company (GRET)
GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827	LIN, YIING-YUH  Nonlinear optimal control and near-optimal guidance	[ILR-MITT-208] p 148 N89-19330 LOUIS, JEAN F.
LESCHLY, K.	strategies in spacecraft general attitude maneuvers	Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space
WF/PC internal molecular contamination during system thermal-vacuum test p 185 N89-12583	p 64 N89-19356	p 66 A89-15211 A condenser-boiler for a binary Rankine cycle space
thermal-vacuum test p 185 N89-12583  LEVINE, JACK	LINDBERG, ROBERT E. Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA	power system p 66 A89-15212
Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777	Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, 1987, Parts 1 & 2 p.1 A89-12626	LOZANO-LEAL, R.  On the design of the dissipative LQG-type controllers
A strategy for Space Station user integration	1987. Parts 1 & 2 p 1 A89-12626 LINDENMOYER, ALAN J.	p 57 A89-28637
[AIAA PAPER 89-0394] p 130 A89-25331	Preliminary control/structure interaction study of	LUBOW, STEPHEN H.  Design of the ST Data Management Facility catalog
LEVOY, LOUIS	coupled Space Station Freedom/Assembly Work Platform/orbiter	p 144 A89-27221
Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318	[AIAA PAPER 89-0543] p 56 A89-25436	LUCK, S.
LEVY, EUGENE H.	An assessment of the structural dynamic effects on the	Transfer airlock requirements [TAL-RP-SN-003] p 131 N89-14254
Space Station utilization for the Astrometric Telescope Facility	rnicrogravity environment of a reference Space Station {AIAA PAPER 89-1341} p 131 A89-30816	LUDWIG, G. H.
[AIAA PAPER 89-0510] p 144 A89-25409	An automated, integrated approach to Space Station	Information systems for the Space Station ERA p 127 N89-18758
LEW, LEONG W. The organized Space Station	structural modeling [AIAA PAPER 89-1342] p 9 A89-30817	LUDWIG, H.
[AIAA PAPER 88-4733] p 189 A89-18310	LINDQUIST, T. E.	Structures, materials, and construction techniques for
LEWIS	Debugging tasked Ada programs p 121 N89-16280	future transport and orbital systems [DGLR PAPER 87-076] p 169 A89-10489
Experimental constraints on heating and cooling rates of refractory inclusions in the early solar system	LIPO, THOMAS A.  Study of the generator/motor operation of induction	LUDWIG, KP.
p 39 N89-15042	machines in a high frequency link space power system	Automation and robotics onboard European space
Experimental constraints on the origin of chondrules p 138 N89-15043	[NASA-CR-179600] p 137 N89-11809 LITTLEFIELD, RONALD G.	laboratory modules [IAF PAPER 88-488] p 99 A89-17837
Containerless high-pressure petrology experiments in	Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space	LUEST, REIMAR
the microgravity environment of the Space Station	Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and Robotics [NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063	What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious
p 6 N89-15045 LEWIS, G.	[NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063 LIU, JIM Y. H.	programs - Do they justify their costs? p 172 A89-17272
Life sciences space biology project planning	Active vibration control of flexible structure by	LUHMAN, DAN
[SAE PAPER 881075] p 183 A89-27871	Eigenstructure Assignment Technique p 17 A89-15587	Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324
LEWIS, R. H. Kinematic study of flight telerobotic servicer	LIVERANI, S.	LUKENS, LAURENCE L.
configuration issues p 104 N89-10100	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613	Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and
LEWIS, RUTHAN MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for	LIZUNOV, P. P.	experimental studies p 65 A89-15199 LUM, H.
on-orbit EVA satellite servicing	Nonlinear oscillations of a system of two bodies	Intelligent, autonomous systems in space
	connected by a flexible rod in a central force field	p 101 A89-22172
[AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625	p 174 A89-18433	
LEWIS, WILLIAM C. Maintenance and repair on Spacelab	LLEWELLYN, E. J.	LUM, HENRY  Machine intelligence and autonomy for serospace
LEWIS, WILLIAM C. Maintenance and repair on Spacelab [AIAA PAPER 88-4739] p 150 A89-18316	LLEWELLYN, E. J.  Measurements of shuttle glow on mission STS 41-G	LUM, HENRY  Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems p 103 A89-31076
LEWIS, WILLIAM C.  Maintenance and repair on Spacelab  [AIAA PAPER 88-4739] p 150 A89-18316  Evaluation of the benefits and feasibility of on-orbit repair	LLEWELLYN, E. J.	Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems p 103 A89-31076 Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace
LEWIS, WILLIAM C.  Maintenance and repair on Spacelab [AIAA PAPER 88-4739] p 150 A89-18316  Evaluation of the benefits and feasibility of on-orbit repair by comparison with operations in an analogous environment - How is the Freedom Space Station like an	LLEWELLYN, E. J.  Measurements of shuttle glow on mission STS 41-G [AD-A201769] p 168 N89-19327  LODGARD, DEBORAH  ISAAC: Inflatable Satellite of an Antenna Array for	Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospack systems p 103 A89-31076 Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace p 103 A89-3107
LEWIS, WILLIAM C.  Maintenance and repair on Spacelab  [AIAA PAPER 88-4739] p 150 A89-18316  Evaluation of the benefits and feasibility of on-orbit repair by comparison with operations in an analogous	LLEWELLYN, E. J.  Measurements of shuttle glow on mission STS 41-G [AD-A201769] p 168 N89-19327  LODGARD, DEBORAH	Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems p 103 A89-31076 Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace

p 6 N89-15026

p 165 N89-15027

p 91 A89-17748

p 117 A89-28740

p 150 A89-18327

p 14 A89-11667

p 81 N89-10106

p 92 N89-10119

p 194 N89-18386

p 24 A89-30727

p 33 N89-19339

Cautionary tales for reduced-gravity particle research

Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted

A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric

Application of queuing theory to on-orbit logistics

A laboratory facility for flexible structure control

Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space

Orbit transfer rocket engine technology program. Phase

Automating the identification of structural model

geological materials

HAF PAPER 88-2611

[AIAA PAPER 88-4752]

2: Advanced engine study

The dream of a nation

AIAA PAPER 89-1242]

A debugger for Ada tasking

propulsion

experiments

operations [DE88-015119]

parameters

LUM, HENRY, JR.	- 105	NOO 44770
Systems autonomy	p 105	
Spaceborne VHSIC multipro applications	cessorsy p 127	
LUMIA, R.	p 121	1403-13030
Hierarchical control of intelliger	nt machine	s applied to
Space Station telerobots	р 9	A89-21178
NASREN: Standard reference		
control	p 104	N89-10099
LUNDE, STEVEN M.		
FLOSIN - A fluid loop analyzer I	or SINDA	
[SAE PAPER 881085]	p 37	A89-27881
LURIE, B. J.	,	
Experimental studies of adaptive	structures	for precision
performance		
[AIAA PAPER 89-1327]	p 25	A89-30804
LYDON, M.		
Space station integrated propul	sion and f	luid systems
study. Space station program fluid	managem	ent systems
databook		
[NASA-CR-183583]	p 95	N89-17613
LYMAN, JOHN		
American and Japanese contro		
Possible implications for desig		ace Station
systems	p 184	A89-31606
M		
MACAULEY, MOLLY K.		
Economics and technology in U.	S enere r	olicy
Economics and lechnology in o.	p 191	A89-29150
MACKINNON, IAN D. R.	P 131	7100-20130
Particle formation and interaction	146 פ ר	N89-15001
Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cl		
	p 165	N89-15025
MADDEN, WILLIAM A.	•	
Space Station Data Managemei	nt System	architecture
[AIAA PAPER 88-3979]	p 116	A89-18171
MADLER, RONALD A.		
Modelling untrackable orbital de	bris assoc	iated with a
tracked space debris cloud	+ 150	400 40070
(AAS PAPER 87-472)	p 158	A89-12670
MADSEN, R. A. Recovery of Space Station hygier	an water b	mombrono
technology	ie water by	membrane
(SAE PAPER 881032)	p 43	A89-27834
An efficient air evaporation urine		
Space Station	p. 00000;	, 5,0.0
[SAE PAPER 881034]	p 43	A89-27835
MÀGHAMI, PEIMAN G.		
Efficient eigenvalue assignme	nt for la	rge space
structures		
[AIAA PAPER 89-1393]	p 27	A89-30866
MAGILL, CHRISTOPHER A.		
Application of integrated GN&C s	imulation a	ind analysis
to advanced aerospace vehicles (AIAA PAPER 89-0454)	n 56	A89-25371
MAH, H. W.	p 50	A09-2537 I
Dynamics during slewing and tra	nelational	manerwere
of the Space Station based MRMS	insidilo idi	manouvers
[AAS PAPER 87-481]	р 98	A89-12677
MAHEFKEY, E. T.	,	
Alternative heat pump configurati	ons	
. ,		A89-15419
MAHONE, WILLIAM		
The behavior of outgassed in	materials	in thermal
vacuums	p 157	A89-11197
MAIER, R. K.		
Method for long term ionizin		n damage
predictions for the space environme		NOO 40447
[AD-A199693] MAISEL, JAMES E.	p 167	N89-16447
Identification of high performs	and and	
technology for space electrical po		
beyond the year 2000	woi systei	iis ioi use
(NASA-CR-183003)	p 137	N89-11807
MAJUS, J.	F	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Space systems and their running	costs	
[IAF PAPER 88-571]		A89-17858
MAK, P. H.		
Dynamics and control analysis of	a satellite v	with a large
flexible spinning antenna		<b>3</b> ·
[AAS PAPER 87-482]	p 53	A89-12678
MALCHOW, HARVEY		
Momentum management strategy	during Spa	ace Station
buildup		
[AAS PAPER 88-042]	p 19	A89-20847
MALCHOW, HARVEY L.		
On a useful functional represental	on of con	trol system
structure	- ^^	NOO 40440
[NASA-CR-172109]	p 62 1	N89-16413

Motion and deformation of very large space structures

```
MALOZEMOV, VLADIMIR V.
     Optimization of spacecraft thermal control systems
                                      p 176 A89-24195
 MAN, GUY K.
     Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected
                                                             MARTIN, A. R.
   flexible bodies
   [AAS PAPER 87-455]
                                       p 16 A89-12661
 MÄNABE, K.
     Air revitalization system for Japanese experiment
                                                             MARTIN, DAVID F.
   [SAE PAPER 881113]
                                       p 47 A89-27904
                                                             MARTIN, DAVID P., II
     Study of trace contaminant control system for Space
   Station
   [SAE PAPER 881117]
                                       p 47 A89-27908
                                                             MARTIN, J.
 MANCHANDA, R. K.
     A nova outburst scenario for GX 1 + 4 spin-down
                                     p 160 A89-23222
                                                             MARTINELL, JOHN S.
   Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth
Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr.
   10-14, 1988
                                      p 80 A89-29111
                                                             MARTINEZ, A.
 MANN KENNETH F
     Space science/space station attached payload pointing
   accommodation study: Technology assessment white
                                                              INASA-CR-179602
   paper
                                                             MARTINEZ, ALFREDO
   [NASA-CR-182735]
                                     p 145 N89-10931
 MANOUCHEHRI, DAVOUD
                                                             MARTINEZ, DAVID R.
     Design guidelines for remotely maintainable equipment
                                     p 109 N89-19885
 MANTEGAZZA P.
    Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with
   nonperfect junctions
                                      p 52 A89-11686
 MARCH, SCOTT F.
     Law aboard the Space Station
                                     p 190 A89-19390
 MARCHETTI, M
    Experimental and theoretical analysis on the effects of
   residual stresses in composite structures for space
   applications
   [IAF PAPER 88-284]
                                      p 18 A89-17758
 MARCUS, BETH
    Robot hands and extravehicular activity
                                     p 104 N89-10097
 MARCZYK, J.
     Time-variable reduced order models - An approach to
  identification and active shape-control of large space
                                      p 14 A89-11662
   structures
  Space-vehicle trajectories - Optimization [ONERA, TP NO. 1988-83] p 18
                                    p 180 A89-29246
MARINELLI, W. J.
    The determination of the spacecraft contamination
  IAD-A1964351
                                     p 162 N89-10937
MARK, HERMAN
    The effect of the near earth micrometeoroid environment
  on a highly reflective mirror surface
   AIAA PAPER 88-00261
                                    p 159 A89-17939
MARKER, WALTER S., JR.
    The role of standards in integrating the space based
  and ground based data systems of the Space Station
  Information System
[AIAA PAPER 88-3974]
                                    p 116 A89-18169
MARKHAM, SANFORD M.
    Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber
  in microgravity
                                    p 181 A89-24375
MARLOWE, GILBERT
    Artificial intelligence and the space station software
  support environment
                                    p 126 N89-16374
MARMOLEJO. JOSE A.
    A simulation system for Space Station extravehicular
  activity
(SAE PAPER 881104)
                                       p 9 A89-27896
    A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station
  extravehicular activity
  [SAE PAPER 881105]
                                     p 79 A89-27897
MAROTTE, H.
    Space-cabin atmosphere and EVA
                                    p 171 A89-15114
MARQUE, JEAN-PIERRE
   Spacecraft charging and electromagnetic effects on
  geostationary satellites
                                    p 161 A89-29753
MARSH, CHRISTOPHER A.
   The ISA expert system - A prototype system for failure
  diagnosis on the Space Station
                                    p 102 A89-27605
```

MARSHALL, G.

MARSHALL J. A.

MARSHALL, JOHN R.

electron beam with neutral gas

Physics of windblown particles

Object oriented studies into artificial space debris

Design and calibration of the carousel wind tunnel

MARVIN, DEAN C. Contamination induced degradation of solar array performance p 69 A89-15307 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design [NASA-CR-184757] p 168 N89-18515 MASCY, ALFRED C. The reusable reentry satellite - A mission and system description and operational concept [AIAA PAPER 89-0101] p 151 A89-25089 MASSIE, LOWELL D. Space power technology for the 21st century (SPT21) p 134 A89-15291 MATHUR, R. P. Fault tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 MATIJEVIC. Z. Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary transportation company (GRET) (JLR-MITT-2081 p 148 N89-19330 MATSUMURA, K. Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel p 78 A89-17752 MATTHEWS, ANTHONY P. Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A p 128 A89-16523 MATTICK, A. T. Basic and applied research related to the technology of space energy conversion systems [NASA-CR-184644] p 39 N89-15456 MATUNAGA, SABURO Introducing intelligence into structures [IAF PAPER 88-267] p 18 A89-17750 An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p 103 A89-30771 MAUTE, P. The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642 Autonomous geostationary stationkeeping system optimization and validation [IAF PAPER 88-327] p 142 A89-17771 MAY, G. LYNWOOD China advances in space p 172 A89-17275 MAYBECK, PETER S. Space structure control using moving bank multiple model adaptive estimation MAYEDA, SHARON ISAAC: Inflatable Satellite of an Antenna Array for Communications, volume 6 [NASA-CR-184704] p 90 N89-18412 MAYER, JUERGEN Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary transportation company (GRET) IILR-MITT-2081 p 148 N89-19330 MAYER, MAYNETTE S. p 166 N89-15572 Launch site payload test configurations for Space Shuttle scientific payloads Spacelab 1 experiments on interactions of an energetic AIAA PAPER 89-0581] p 152 A89-25466 p 41 A89-19921 MAYNARD, RONALD S. Fluidic momentum controller p 146 N89-15000 [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] p 85 N89-15379 Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 MAYNE, R. W. Comments on electromechanical actuators for p 164 N89-15021 controlling flexible structures

MAYO, RICHARD E.
International interface design for Space Station Freedom
- Challenges and solutions [IAF PAPER 88-085] p 2 A89-17669
AAZZA, C. A new generation of spacecraft control system - 'SCOS' p 176 A89-22619
MCCAIN H
Hierarchical control of intelligent machines applied to Space Station telerobots p 9 A89-21178 NASREN: Standard reference model for telerobot
control p 104 N89-10099
ACCAIN, HARRY Space Station flight telerobotic servicer functional requirements development p 97 A89-11826
WCCAIN, HARRY G. The Flight Telerobotic Servicer Project and systems p 99 A89-20112
MCCANDLESS, W. T.
Development of a Space Station Operations  Management System [AIAA PAPER 88-3973] p 149 A89-18168
MCCLAMROCH, N. HARRIS Planar time-optimal, rest-to-rest slewing maneuvers of
flexible spacecraft p 55 A69-22510
Space pollution p 157 A69-12106
Feasibility of vibration monitoring of small rotating machines for the environmental control and life support
systems (ECLSS) of the NASA advanced space craft p 47 A89-30991
MCCOWAN, DANIEL
Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324 MCCOY, WALBERT G.
On-orbit maintenance - A perspective [AIAA PAPER 88-4746] p 150 A89-18322
MCCURDY, HOWARD E.  The decision to build the Space Station - Too weak a
MCDERMOTT JOSEPH K.
Autonomous electrical power subsystem p 71 A89-15332
MCDONALD, ANWYL Oxygen extraction for a mission life support
CAE DADED 8810771 p 45 A89-27873
[SAE FAILE OF OTT
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subtergneen and undersea power applications
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command,
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, seaterly and communications environment
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N69-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study  [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N69-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E.  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study  [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E.  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment  [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N69-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study  [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E.  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment  [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N69-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study  [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E.  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment  [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893  MCGRATH, A.  Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF  [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E.  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893  MCGRATH, A.  Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF  [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675  MCGRATH, ANDREW H.  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study  [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E.  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment  [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893  MCGRATH, A.  Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF  [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675  MCGRATH, ANDREW H.  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs  [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663  MCHALE, M. P.  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental coulders.
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E.  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893  MCGRATH, A.  Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675  MCGRATH, ANDREW H.  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663  MCHALE, M. P.  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study  [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E.  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment  [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893  MCGRATH, A.  Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF  [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675  MCGRATH, ANDREW H.  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs  [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663  MCHALE, M. P.  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900  MCHALE, MICHAEL P.  Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems  [SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27883
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study  [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E.  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment  [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893  MCGRATH, A.  Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF  [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675  MCGRATH, ANDREW H.  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs  [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663  MCHALE, M. P.  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900  MCHALE, MICHAEL P.  Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems  [SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27883  MCIVOR, STUART DONALD
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study  [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E.  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment  [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893  MCGRATH, A.  Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF  [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675  MCGRATH, ANDREW H.  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs  [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663  MCHALE, M. P.  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900  MCHALE, MICHAEL P.  Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems  [SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27883  MCIVOR, STUART DONALD  Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials  MCKAY, CHARLES W.
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E.  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893  MCGRATH, A.  Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675  MCGRATH, ANDREW H.  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663  MCHALE, M. P.  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900  MCHALE, MICHAEL P.  Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems [SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27883  MCIVOR, STUART DONALD Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials p 113 N89-19375
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E.  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893  MCGRATH, A.  Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF [IAF PAPER 88-08] p 116 A89-17675  MCGRATH, ANDREW H.  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663  MCHALE, M. P.  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results [SAE PAPER 881109] p 37 A89-27900  MCHALE, MICHAEL P.  Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems [SAE PAPER 881087]  MCIVOR, STUART DONALD  Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials  MCKAY, CHARLES W.  A study of MAPSE extensions p 126 N89-16372  MCKEE, JAMES W.  Applications of artificial intelligence to space station: General purpose intelligent sensor interface
MCDONALD, COLIN F. The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P. Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E. Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893  MCGRATH, A. Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675  MCGRATH, ANDREW H. Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663  MCHALE, M. P. Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results [SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27900  MCHALE, MICHAEL P. Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems [SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27883  MCIVOR, STUART DONALD Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials  MCKAY, CHARLES W. A study of MAPSE extensions p 126 N89-16372  MCKEE, JAMES W. Applications of artificial intelligence to space station: General purpose intelligent sensor interface [NASA-CR-184572] p 107 N89-15649
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study  [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E.  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment  [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893  MCGRATH, A.  Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF  [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675  MCGRATH, ANDREW H.  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs  [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663  MCHALE, M. P.  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 88109] p 37 A89-27900  MCHALE, MICHAEL P.  Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems  [SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27883  MCIVOR, STUART DONALD  Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials  MCKAY, CHARLES W.  A study of MAPSE extensions p 126 N89-16372  MCKEE, JAMES W.  Applications of artificial intelligence to space station: General purpose intelligent sensor interface  [NASA-CR-184572] p 107 N89-15649  MCKINNIE, JAMES  Alternate transportation system
MCDONALD, COLIN F. The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P. Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E. Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893  MCGRATH, A. Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675  MCGRATH, ANDREW H. Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663  MCHALE, M. P. Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results [SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27900  MCHALE, MICHAEL P. Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems [SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27883  MCIVOR, STUART DONALD Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials  MCKAY, CHARLES W. A study of MAPSE extensions p 126 N89-16372  MCKEE, JAMES W. Applications of artificial intelligence to space station: General purpose intelligent sensor interface [NASA-CR-184572] p 107 N89-15649  MCKINNIE, JAMES Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232
MCDONALD, COLIN F.  The high temperature gas-cooled reactor - A versatile nuclear heat source for space, terrestrial, mobile, subterranean and undersea power applications p 66 A89-15213  MCDOUGALL, D. P.  Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command, control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341  MCGLEW, DAVE  CETF Space Station payload pointing system design and analysis feasibility study  [AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846  MCGOWAN, PAUL E.  Locating damaged members in a truss structure using modal test data - A demonstration experiment  [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 A89-30893  MCGRATH, A.  Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF  [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675  MCGRATH, ANDREW H.  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs  [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663  MCHALE, M. P.  Two-phase ammonia thermal bus testbed - Experimental results  [SAE PAPER 88109] p 37 A89-27900  MCHALE, MICHAEL P.  Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems  [SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27883  MCIVOR, STUART DONALD  Heat transfer properties of satellite component materials  MCKAY, CHARLES W.  A study of MAPSE extensions p 126 N89-16372  MCKEE, JAMES W.  Applications of artificial intelligence to space station: General purpose intelligent sensor interface  [NASA-CR-184572] p 107 N89-15649  MCKINNIE, JAMES  Alternate transportation system

MCKISSOCK, B. I.	MIAN, ARSHAD
Extended SP-100 reactor power systems capability	Telescience concept for habitat monitoring and control [SAE PAPER 881121] p 117 A89-27912
p 134 A89-15392	MICHAUD, R.
MCKNIGHT, DARREN The orbital debris issue - A status report	Life sciences space biology project planning [SAE PAPER 881075] p 183 A89-27871
[IAF PAPER 88-519] p 158 A89-17846	MICHEL F. C.
MCLALLIN, K. L. The Solar Dynamic radiator with a historical	A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station p 6 N89-15024
perspective p 72 A89-15340	MIDDLETON J. A.
The solar dynamic radiator with a historical	Mobile servicing system flight operations and support
perspective [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117	MIEDANER. A.
MCLAUCHLAN, ROBERT A. Intelligent control of robotic arm/hand systems for the	Synthesis and evaluation of electroactive CO2 carriers [SAE PAPER 881078] p 45 A89-27874
NASA EVA retriever using neural networks	MIEDZA R.
p 110 N89-20075	Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume
MCLEOD, R. R.  Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling	1: Executive summary [MBB-ATA-RP-ER-046-VOL-1] p 39 N89-18523
[DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362	Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume 2: Synthesis and recommendations
MCQUADE, TIMOTHY E.  (M, N)-approximation - A system simplification method	[MBB-ATA-RP-ER-045-VOL-2] p 40 N89-18524
p 20 A89-23510	MIES, J.  Aeneas - An escape vehicle for the International Space
MCTAVISH, DONALD J.  The mini-oscillator technique: A finite element method	Station p 92 A89-282/3
for the modeling of linear viscoelastic structures	MIHARA, ROBERT M.  The space shuttle verses expendable launch vehicles
[UTIAS-323] p 28 N89-11250	lessons for the future
MECHERLE, G. STEPHEN  Docking/berthing sensor using a laser diode rangefinder,	[AD-A202014] p 194 N89-18508 MIKSELL, STEVE
CCD and video tracker p 148 A89-15854	A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation
MEDANIC, J.  Frobenius-Hankel norm framework for disturbance	expert systems on the space station p 118 N89-10077
rejection and low order decentralized controller design p 64 N89-19347	MIKHLAS MARTIN M., JR.
μ 64 1469-1954) MEESE, R. A.	An integrated in-space construction facility for the 21st
Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-transfer vehicle	[NASA-TM-101515] p 30 N89-13486
p 136 A89-19922	A space crane concept: Preliminary design and static analysis
MEFFE, MARC Control moment gyroscope configurations for the Space	[NASA-TM-101498] p 30 N89-13815
Station [AAS PAPER 88-040] p 54 A89-20845	MILDICE, JAMES W.  Stability considerations for the resonant power
MEGILL. L. R.	processor interfaces in the Space Station application
Ablation of materials in the low-earth orbital	p 75 A89-15386 MILLER, A. KEITH
MEGURO AKIRA	An experimental and analytical synthesis of controlled
A study on ground testing method for large deployment	structure design [AIAA PAPER 89-1170] p 23 A89-30661
MEDOVITCH	MILLER DAVID W.
Dynamics and control of large structures; Proceedings of the Sixth VPI&SU/AIAA Symposium, Blacksburg, VA,	Active control of elastic wave motion in structural networks p 63 N89-19342
June 29-July 1, 1987 p 50 A89-11051	MILLER, E. R.  Space Station surface deposition monitoring
A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter	p 167 N89-15799
Ontimal vibration control of a flexible spacecraft during	MILLER, G. Earth-to-satellite microwave beams - Innovative
a minimum-time maneuver p 15 A89-11005	approach to space power p 87 A89-14136
Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159	MILLER, L.  Life sciences space biology project planning
MEIROVITCH, LEONARD  Maneuvering equations in terms of quasi-coordinate	[SAE PAPER 881075] p 183 A89-27871
p 95 N89-19337	MILLER, LEE The Ni-H2 battery system - A space flight application
MELISSOPOULOS, STEFANOS Columbus logistics program	summary p 67 A89-15285
[AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314	MILLER, NEAL E. Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23:
MELVIN, PETER J.  The figure-of-8 librations of the gravity gradient	Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for
pondulum and modes of an orbiting tether	space adaptation syndrome [NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-15517
p 143 A89-24708 MENARDI, A. S.	MILLER PATRICE
Optical sensors for relative trajectory control p 89 A89-24477	Feasibility of vibration monitoring of small rotating machines for the environmental control and life support
MENDE 6 B	systems (ECLSS) of the NASA advanced space craft
Measurements of shuttle glow on mission STS 41-G	p 47 A89-30991
MEDCADAL M	MILLER, S. E.  Observability of a Bernoulli-Euler beam using PVF2 as
Analysis of limit cycles in control systems for joint	a distributed sensor p 15 A89-11675
MEDICADAL MATHIEU	MILLER, WILLIAM D.  Automated power management within a Space Station
Sensor failure detection using generalized parity	module p 72 A89-15348
MEDERITU BADDY	MILLIN, N.  A model for the geostationary orbital infrastructure,
Growth requirements for multidiscipline research and development on the evolutionary space station	system analysis
[NASA-TM-101497] p 137 N89-11780	[ILR-MITT-205] p 140 N89-19323 MILNER, G. MARTIN
MERRIGAN, M.  Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat	Equipility of vibration monitoring of small rotating
ning thermal storage system D 35 A89-15209	machines for the environmental control and life support systems (ECLSS) of the NASA advanced space craft
Characterization of compliant thermal conductive tungsten material for thermionic element application	p 47 A89-30991
tungsten material for thermionic element application p 66 A89-15221	MINEMOTO, M.  Air revitalization system study for Japanese space
MERRYMAN, S. A.  The breakdown characteristics of outgassing dominated	station
vacuum regions p 158 A89-15406	[SAE PAPER 881112] p 46 A89-27903 Study of trace contaminant control system for Space
MESSIDORO, PIERO IRIS thermal balance test within ESTEC LSS	Station
p 38 N89-12603	[SAE PAPER 881117] p 47 A89-27908

MIRTICH, MICHAEL J. MONTEMERLO, MELVIN MUNSEY, WILLIAM R. The effect of the near earth micrometeoroid environment Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398 on a highly reflective mirror surface science space life sciences test bed MONTGOMERY, E. E. [AIAA PAPER 88-0026] [IAF PAPER 88-014] p 159 A89-17939 Space station long-term lubrication analysis p 98 A89-1763; MISAWA, M. INASA-CR-178882 MURAD, EDMOND p 138 N89-15149 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear MONTGOMERY, R. C. Applications of high temperature chemistry to space power plant p 133 A89-12570 Attitude control system testing on SCOLE p 158 A89-13936 MISHKIN, A. H. MURAGISHI, OSAMU p 51 A89-11668 Concept of inflatable elements supported by trust Space-based multifunctional end effector systems MONTGOMERY, RAYMOND C. functional requirements and proposed designs [NASA-CR-180390] p 105 N89-11237 structure for reflector application Recent developments in the experimental identification of the dynamics of a highly flexible grid INASA-CR-1803901 [IAF PAPER 88-274] p 18 A89-17754 MISOVEC, KATHLEEN MURAKOSHI, YUICHI [ASME PAPER 87-WA/DSC-19] p 12 A89-10119 Distributed magnetic actuators for fine shape control Analytic redundancy management for SCOLE A comparison between single point excitation and base [AD-A199287] excitation for spacecraft modal survey p 32 N89-15973 p 61 N89-13475 MISRA, A. K. MONTI, R. P 17 A89-15617 Extensional oscillations of tethered satellite systems Telescience and microgravity - Impact on future facilities, MUROTSU, Y. ground segments and operations [IAF PAPER 88-015] Failure detection and identification in the control of large p 142 A89-16167 space structures MISRA, ARUN K. p 98 A89-17633 p 20 A89-24496 MONTZ, MICHAEL E. Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Solar engineering - 1988; Proceedings of the Tenth Annual ASME Solar Energy Conference, Denver, CO, Apr Space Station EVA test bed overview Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13, [SAE PAPER 881060] p 130 A89-27857 1987. Parts 1 & 2 p 1 A89-12626 MOOIJ, E. 10-14, 1988 p 80 A89-29111 MITCHELL, JACK C. Aeneas - An escape vehicle for the International Space MURUGESAN, S. Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system Considerations in development of expert systems for pal-time space applications p. 119 N89-15550. Considerations in development of expert systems for p 92 A89-28273 analysis study, 1985. Volume 2: OTV concept definition and evaluation. Book 4: Operations MOORE, ERVETTE P. real-time space applications Guidelines for the use of programmable display pushbuttons on the Space Station's telerobot control (NASA-CR-183545) real-time space applications p 107 N89-15610 MITCHELL, JERREL R. MYERS, IRA T. p 103 A89-31609 Formulation and verification of frequency response MOREHOUSE, JEFFREY H. The application of high temperature superconductors system identification techniques for large space Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application to space electrical power distribution components structures to space-suit battery pack [AAS PAPER 88-045] P 68 A89-15287 [AIAA PAPER 89-0240] p 55 A89-20849 p 79 A89-25204 MITSUMA, HIDEHIKO MORENO, JAMES P. N Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Liquid Metal Thermal Electric Converter theoretical and Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 xperimental studies p 65 A89-15199 NAFTEL, J. C. p 1 A89-10650 MOREY, DENNIS Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a MIURA, KORYO Space reactor assessment and validation study Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses p 84 N89-13227 of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] MORISHITA, Y. p 136 A89-25503 NAGEL, KIRSTEN application Program status and plan of JEM ISAAC: Inflatable Satellite of an Antenna Array for [AAS PAPER 87-417] HAF PAPER 88-055] p 16 A89-12636 p 172 A89-17655 Adaptive structure concept for applications Communications, volume 6 future space MÒRISON, W. D. NASA-CR-184704] p 17 A89-16117 Atomic oxygen studies on polymers p 90 N89-18412 NAGEM, RAYMOND J. Introducing intelligence into structures p 163 N89-12591 [IAF PAPER 88-267] p 18 A89-17750 Wave propagation in large space structures An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS p 33 N89-19335 [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] NAHRA, H. K. p 103 A89-30771 p 96 A89-11688 Low earth orbit environmental effects on the Space MIXON, RANDOLPH W. Dynamics during slewing and translational maneuvers Station photovoltaic power generation system Space truss assembly using teleoperated manipulators of the Space Station based MRMS AAS PAPER 87-481 p 104 N89-10087 p 81 A89-29123 p 98 A89-12677 NAIDU, DESINENI S. MORRIS, BRIAN G. Guidance and control strategies for aerospace Space Station solar array design and development Tank gauging apparatus and method [NASA-CASE-MSC-21059-1] ehicles p 74 A89-15380 p 93 N89-12843 [NASA-CR-182339] MIYAZAKI, FUMIO MORRIS, JAMES F. p 180 N89-15927 Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible NALETTE, TIMOTHY A. Thermionic conversion and alloys for high-temperature Development of an advanced solid amine humidity and multi-link manipulators nuclear space power p 56 A89-28499 p 134 A89-15222 CO2 control system for potential Space Station MOCCIA, A MOSER THOMAS I Extravehicular Activity application Three-dimensional observation by means of tethered Space Station Freedom - Technical and management [SAE PAPER 881062] challenges [IAF PAPER 88-053] antennae P 45 A89-27859 NARDI, BONNIE A. [IAF PAPER 88-118] p 142 A89-17684 p 188 A89-17653 Browsing schematics: Query-filtered graphs with context MODI, V. J. MOTOHASHI, SHOICHI Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS Vibration control of truss structures using active p 127 N89-19844 NARENDRA, KUMPATI S. p 96 A89-11688 members Vibration suppression in a large space structure Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally [IAF PAPER 88-290] p 18 A89-17761 [NASA-CR-182831] flexed appendages Vibration characteristics and shape control of adaptive p 29 N89-12624 NASH, WILLIAM A JAAS PAPER 87-4321 p 16 A89-12648 lanar truss structures Motion and deformation of very large space structures Dynamics during slewing and translational maneuvers [AIAA PAPER 89-1288] p 25 A89-30770 of the Space Station based MRMS MOTWANI, K. p 22 A89-29200 [AAS PAPER 87-481] NATIONS, JAMES Ground testing of an SP-100 prototypic reactor p 98 A89-12677 Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] Extensional oscillations of tethered satellite systems P 134 A89-15330 MOULTHROP, LAWRENCE p 142 A89-16167 p 194 N89-19324 Dynamics of the orbiter based WISP experiment NATORI, MICHIHIRO High pressure water electrolysis for space station EMU Vibration control of truss structures using active (AIAA PAPER 89-0540) p 89 A89-25433 recharge [SAE PAPER 881064] On the Orbiter based construction of the Space Station p 45 A89-27861 [IAF PAPER 88-290] and associated dynamics p 152 A89-26383 MÜENCH, JERRY p 18 A89-17761 Vibration characteristics and shape control of adaptive MOISAN, M. Spaceborne recording systems for the Space Station Atomic oxygen studies on polymers planar truss structures p 118 A89-31020 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 MUKHOPADHYAY, V. p 163 N89-12591 p 25 A89-30770 Active accuracy adjustment of reflectors through the change of element boundary MOLETTE, PIERRE Digital robust active control law synthesis for large order Aries - The Ariane 5 Extended Stage for orbital transfe flexible structure using parameter optimization [AIAA PAPER 89-1332] p 176 A89-26379 p 89 A89-30809 p 50 A89-11654 NAUMANN, ROBERT J. MONACO, SALVATORE MULLIN, S. A. Analysis and simulation of a controlled rigid spacecraft Prospects for a contamination-free ultravacuum facility A hypervelocity launcher for simulated large fragment in low-earth orbit - Stability and instability near attractors space debris impacts at 10 km/s p 144 A89-28950 NEAL. VALERIE p 21 A89-28500 AIAA PAPER 89-1345] p 161 A89-30820 Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements MONFORD, LEO G. MUMMA, MICHAEL J. definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar Improved docking alignment system [NASA-CASE-MSC-21372-1] Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment p 154 N89-12842 p 147 N89-15797 [NASA-CR-172117] MONSON, CONRAD B. MUNAIM, A. I. p 156 N89-19809 Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 1: NEEDHAM, BRUCE H. Tests of heat transfer enhancement for thermal energy Operational environmental instrumentation proposed by Physiological limitations to extravehicular activity in storage canisters p 72 A89-15339 NOAA and the international community for the NASA and MUNCK, ROBERT G.

A computer-based specification methodology

MUNOZ, ABRAHAM

The space station

p 122 N89-16301

p 194 N89-18389

ESA polar orbiting platforms

high frequency spacecraft power systems

Modular transformer state model for the simulation of

NELMS, R. M.

p 140 A89-10964

p 73 A89-15361

transactions

(NASA-CR-172098)

MONTEIRO, EDWARD J.

p 186 N89-17392

p 126 N89-16375

Space station Ada runtime support for nested atomic

NELSON, BERLIN	NUTH, J.	ONODA, J.  The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna
Management of microorganisms in CELSS plant growth	Nucleation and particle coagulation experiments in p 6 N89-15030	structures or solar concentrators
systems	microgravity p 6 1469-15030  NUTH, JOSEPH A.	[AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821
[SAE PAPER 881047] p 44 A89-27847 NELSON, ERIC E.	Report on OTHER proposals for SSPEX	ONODA, JUNJIRO Integrated direct optimization of
Space Station maintenance concept study	p 193 N89-15003	Integrated direct optimization of structure/regulator/observer for large flexible spacecraft
[AIAA PAPER 88-4745] p 150 A89-18321	NUTH, JOSEPH A., III  Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001	[AIAA PAPER 89-1313] p 25 A89-30792
NELSON, ROBERT W. GSFC Ada programming guidelines	Particle formation and microscott	OPPACHER, F.  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station
p 123 N89-16311	0	application p 7 N89-15604
NEUBERT, J.  Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines	0	ORR, JOSEPH A.
- Status problems, perspectives	O'HARA, JOHN M.	A prototype gas exchange monitor for exercise stress testing aboard NASA Space Station p 182 A89-26650
[DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497	The development of a test methodology for the	ORWOLL, ROBERT A.
NEWKIRK, K. Life sciences space biology project planning	evaluation of EVA gloves	The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials p 163 N89-14921
[SAE PAPER 881075] p 183 A89-27871	[SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27695 OBARA, H.	Space environmental effects on polymeric materials
NG A C	Conceptual design of platforms in 1990's	[NASA-CR-184648] p 166 N89-15255
Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally	[IAF PAPER 88-0004] p 2 A89-17627	ORY, HUBA
flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-432] p 16 A89-12648	OBAYASHI, T.  Spacelab 1 experiments on interactions of an energetic	Flight loading and its experimental simulation for future spacecraft systems
NOUVEN CHARLES C.	electron beam with neutral gas p 41 A89-19921	[DGLR PAPER 87-125] p 170 A89-10532
Development of kinematic equations and determination of workspace of a 6 DOF end-effector with	OBERLE, B.	OSHMAN, Y.  Square root filtering for continuous-time models of large
closed-kinematic chain mechanism	H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system for manned space stations	space structures p 13 A89-11656
[NASA-CR-183241] p 107 N89-17444	[DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503	OSSMAN, K.
NICKLING, WILLIAM G.  Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000	OBERRIGHT JOHN	Adaptive control techniques for the SCOLE configuration p 51 A89-11673
NICOGOSSIAN A. F. T.	Space Station flight telerobotic servicer functional requirements development p 97 A89-11826	configuration p 51 A89-11673 OTAGURO, W. S.
Medical considerations for extending human presence	requirements development p 97 A89-11826  OBERRIGHT, JOHN E.	Telerobotics (supervised autonomy) for space
in space [IAF PAPER 88-484] p 181 A89-17835	The Flight Telerobotic Servicer Program	applications [AIAA PAPER 88-3970] p 99 A89-18136
MENOEE IOHN	[AIAA PAPER 88-5001] p 100 A89-20651	[AIAA PAPER 88-3970] p 99 A89-18136 OTSUJI, K.
Transportation system requirements for lunar materials	ODEGARD, WAYNE L.  New advances in non-dispersive IR technology for CO2	Air revitalization system study for Japanese space
delivery to LEO [AAS PAPER 87-406] p 133 A89-12629	detection	station (SAE PAPER 881112) p 46 A89-27903
NIEMEYER, GUNTER	[SAE PAPER 8B1080] p 183 A89-27876	[SAE PAPER 881112] p 46 A89-2/903 OVADYA, S. Y.
Performance in adaptive manipulator control p 102 A89-28628	<b>OEFTERING, R. C.</b> The modular combustion facility for the Space Station	Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems
NIJHAWAN, VINIT	laboratory - A requirements and capabilities study	[ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816 OVCHINNIKOV, M. IU.
Telescience space life sciences test bed	[AIAA PAPER 89-0505] p 131 A89-28421	Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods
[IAF PAPER 88-014] p 98 A89-17632	OFFERMAN, J.  Aeneas - An escape vehicle for the International Space	in a polar-orbit plane p 54 A89-18432
NIMMO, N. A.  Analysis and test of a space truss foldable hinge	Station p 92 A89-28273	OWEN, DONALD F.  SNAP reactor reflector control systems development
p 15 A89-11692	OGURA, SOICHI	p 70 A89-15324
NISHIDA, MICHIO	Vibration control of truss structures using active members	OWEN, JAMES W.
Preliminary experiments of atomic oxygen generation	[IAF PAPER 88-290] p 18 A89-17761	Capillary heat transport and fluid management device [NASA-CASE-MFS-28217-1] p 39 N89-14392
for space environmental testing p 160 A89-23976 NISHIMOTO, HIRONOBU	OHARA, JOHN M.	OWEN, P. R.
Observation of surface charging on Engineering Test	Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2: Establishment of physiological and performance criteria	Small linear wind tunnel saltation experiments: Some
Satellite V of Japan	for EVA gloves	experiences p 164 N89-15015 OXBORROW, ROBERT R.
(MINAT IN ELLOS OSTO)	[NASA-CR-172099] p 155 N89-17393	A microprocessor-based, solar cell parameter
NISHIOKA, KENJI Space Station utilization for the Astrometric Telescope	OHKAMI, Y.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to	measurement system
Facility	configuration change p 15 A89-11689	[AD-A200227] p 85 N89-17348 OZ. H.
[AIAA PAPER 89-0510] p 144 A89-25409	A flight experiment of flexible spacecraft attitude	Efficiency of structure-control systems
NOBLE, JACK The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydrautic engine	control [IAF PAPER 88-044] p 54 A89-17648	p 51 A89-11670
system: Conceptual design	OHKAMI YOSHIAKI	OZGUNER, U.  A laboratory facility for flexible structure control
[NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182	Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures	experiments p 14 A89-11667
NOBLE, L. D.  Alkaline static feed electrolyzer based oxygen	[IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767	Adaptive control techniques for the SCOLE configuration p 51 A89-11673
congration system	OKA, YOSHIRO	configuration p.51 A89-11673  Model reference, sliding mode adaptive control for
[NASA-CR-172093] p 49 N89-15535	Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure	flexible structures p 53 A89-16709
NOLLEY, BETTY Dining in the stars p 181 A89-14856	p 13 A89-10570	Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities
NORDINE P	OKAMI, YOSHIAKI	for optimal control of large space structures p 56 A89-24482
Materials selection for long life in LEO: A critical evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with the Neo 15600	Report of Research Forum on Space Robotics and Automation: Executive summary p 177 A89-29110	OZGUNER, UMIT
avaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom		
n 112 N89-12590	OKAMOTO, O.	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum
systems p 112 Nos-12590	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634
systems p 112 Nos-12390  NORDTVEDT, TODD  Variable gravity research facility	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO OSAMIJ	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space
systems p 112 Nos-1239  NORDTYEDT, TODD  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space
systems p 112 Nos-1239  NORDTVEDT, TODD  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-C184714] p 194 N89-19324	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures p 64 N89-19346
systems p 112 Nos-1239  NORDTYEDT, TODD  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum time p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space
systems p 112 Nos-1239  NORDTVEDT, TODD  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  NORRIS, GREGORY A.  Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space structures p 29 N89-13470	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  OKUBO, H.  Failure detection and identification in the control of large	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum p 21 A89-28634 Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures p 64 N89-19346  P  PACE SCOTT
NORDTYEDT, TODD  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  NORRIS, GREGORY A. Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space structures p 29 N89-13470  NORRIS, M. A. A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  OKUBO, H.  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures p 64 N89-19346  P  PACE, SCOTT  US space transportation policy - History and issues for
systems p 112 Nos-1239  NORDTVEDT, TODD  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  NORRIS, GREGORY A. Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space structures p 29 N89-13470  NORRIS, M. A. A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter identification p 14 A89-11663	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  OKUBO, H.  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496  OLSON, R. M.  Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures p 64 N89-19346  P  PACE, SCOTT  US space transportation policy - History and issues for a new administration p 189 A89-19389
NORDTYEDT, TODD  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  NORRIS, GREGORY A. Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space structures p 29 N89-13470  NORRIS, M. A. A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter identification p 14 A89-11663  NOVOSAD, S. W. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamics simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  OKUBO, H.  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496  OLSON, R. M.  Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures p 64 N89-19346  P  PACE, SCOTT  US space transportation policy - History and issues for
systems p 112 Nos-12399  NORDTYEDT, TODD  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  NORRIS, GREGORY A. Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space structures p 29 N89-13470  NORRIS, M. A. A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter identification p 14 A89-11663  NOVOSAD, S. W. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design vehicle p 180 A89-26775	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  OKUBO, H.  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496  OLSON, R. M.  Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia  [SAE PAPER 881071] p 183 A89-27867	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space p 64 N89-19346  P  PACE, SCOTT  US space transportation policy - History and issues for a new administration p 189 A89-19389  PADDOCK, STEPHEN G.  Achieving operational efficiency with the international Space Station
systems p 112 Nos-1239  NORDTYEDT, TODD  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  NORRIS, GREGORY A. Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space structures p 29 N89-13470  NORRIS, M. A. A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter identification p 14 A89-11663  NOVOSAD, S. W. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle communications design p 180 A89-26775	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamics simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  OKUBO, H.  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496  OLSON, R. M.  Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia  [SAE PAPER 881071] p 183 A89-27867  OLSON, RICHARD L.  A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space p 64 N89-19346  P  PACE, SCOTT  US space transportation policy - History and issues for a new administration p 189 A89-19389  PADDOCK, STEPHEN G. Achieving operational efficiency with the international Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083] p 148 A89-14986
systems p 112 Nos-1239  NORDIVEDT, TODD  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  NORRIS, GREGORY A. Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space structures p 29 N89-13470  NORRIS, M. A.  A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter identification p 14 A89-11663  NOVOSAD, S. W.  Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station p 180 A89-26775  NOYES, GARY P.  Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamics simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  OKUBO, H.  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496  OLSON, R. M.  Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia  [SAE PAPER 881071] p 183 A89-27867  OLSON, RICHARD L.  A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat [SAE PAPER 881119] p 3 A89-27910	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum ime p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures p 64 N89-19346  P  PACE, SCOTT  US space transportation policy - History and issues for a new administration p 189 A89-19389  PADDOCK, STEPHEN G.  Achieving operational efficiency with the international Space Station
systems p 112 Nos-1239  NORDITYEDT, TODD  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  NORRIS, GREGORY A. Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space structures p 29 N89-13470  NORRIS, M. A. A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter identification p 14 A89-11663  NOVOSAD, S. W. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle communications design p 180 A89-26775  NOYES, GARY P. Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  OKUBO, H.  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496  OLSON, R. M.  Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia  [SAE PAPER 881071] p 183 A89-27867  OLSON, RICHARD L.  A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat  [SAE PAPER 881119] p 3 A89-27910  OLSON, W. P.	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures  P  PACE, SCOTT  US space transportation policy - History and issues for a new administration p 189 A89-19389  PADDOCK, STEPHEN G.  Achieving operational efficiency with the international Space Station  [IAF PAPER 88-083] p 148 A89-14986  Space Station - Toward Station operability p 149 A89-16542  PADILLA, C. E.
systems p 112 Nos-1239  NORDITYEDT, TODD  Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] p 194 N89-19324  NORRIS, GREGORY A. Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space structures p 29 N89-13470  NORRIS, M. A. A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter identification p 14 A89-11663  NOVOSAD, S. W. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design p 180 A89-26775  NOYES, GARY P. Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] p 44 A89-27842	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamics simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  OKUBO, H.  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496  OLSON, R. M.  Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia  [SAE PAPER 881071] p 183 A89-27867  OLSON, RICHARD L.  A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat [SAE PAPER 881119] p 3 A89-27910	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures  P  PACE, SCOTT  US space transportation policy - History and issues for a new administration p 189 A89-19389  PADDOCK, STEPHEN G.  Achieving operational efficiency with the international Space Station   [IAF PAPER 88-083] p 148 A89-14986   Space Station - Toward Station operability p 149 A89-16542  PADILLA, C. E.  Non-linear strain-displacement relations and flexible
systems NORDTVEDT, TODD Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] NORRIS, GREGORY A. Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space structures P 29 N89-13470 NORRIS, M. A. A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter identification NOVOSAD, S. W. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design NOYOSA, SARY P. Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] NUNAMAKER, ROBERT Advancing automation and robotics technology for the space station and for the US economy	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  OKUBO, H.  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496  OLSON, R. M.  Cxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia  [SAE PAPER 881071] p 183 A89-27867  OLSON, RICHARD L.  A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat  [SAE PAPER 881119] p 3 A89-27910  OLSON, W. P.  Electric fields in earth orbital space  [AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space p 64 N89-19346  P  PACE, SCOTT  US space transportation policy - History and issues for a new administration p 189 A89-19389  PADDOCK, STEPHEN G.  Achieving operational efficiency with the international Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-083] p 148 A89-14986  Space Station - Toward Station operability p 149 A89-16542  PADILLA, C. E.  Non-linear strain-displacement relations and flexible multibody dynamics
systems NORDTVEDT, TODD Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] NORRIS, GREGORY A. Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space structures P 29 N89-13470 NORRIS, M. A. A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter identification NOVOSAD, S. W. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design NOYES, GARY P. Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] NUNAMAKER, ROBERT Advancing automation and robotics technology for the space station and for the US economy [NASA-TM-100989] P 106 N89-13198	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  OKUBO, H.  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496  OLSON, R. M.  Cxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia  [SAE PAPER 881071] p 183 A89-27867  OLSON, RICHARD L.  A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat  [SAE PAPER 881119] p 3 A89-27910  OLSON, W. P.  Electric fields in earth orbital space  [AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760  OLSZEWSKI, M.  Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures  P  PACE, SCOTT  US space transportation policy - History and issues for a new administration p 189 A89-19389  PADDOCK, STEPHEN G.  Achieving operational efficiency with the international Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-083] p 148 A89-14986  Space Station - Toward Station operability p 149 A89-16542  PADILLA, C. E.  Non-linear strain-displacement relations and flexible multibody dynamics [IAIA PAPER 89-1202] p 23 A89-30692  PADMANABHAN, P.
systems NORDIVEDT, TODD Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] NORRIS, GREGORY A. Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space structures NORRIS, M. A. A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter identification NOVOSAD, S. W. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design NOYES, GARY P. Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] NUNAMAKER, ROBERT Advancing automation and robotics technology for the space station and for the US economy [NASA-TM-100989] P 106 N89-13198	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  OKUBO, H.  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496  OLSON, R. M.  Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia  [SAE PAPER 881071] p 183 A89-27867  OLSON, RICHARD L.  A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat [SAE PAPER 881119] p 3 A89-27910  OLSON, W. P.  Electric fields in earth orbital space  [AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760  OLSZEWSKI, M.  Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature space applications p 35 A89-15210  OMAN. CHARLES M.	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum ime p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures p 64 N89-19346  P  PACE, SCOTT  US space transportation policy - History and issues for a new administration p 189 A89-19389  PADDOCK, STEPHEN G.  Achieving operational efficiency with the international Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-083] p 148 A89-14986  Space Station - Toward Station operability p 149 A89-16542  PADILLA, C. E.  Non-linear strain-displacement relations and flexible multibody dynamics [AIAA PAPER 89-1202] p 23 A89-30692  PADMANABHAN, P.  Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made
systems NORDTVEDT, TODD Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] NORRIS, GREGORY A. Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space structures P 29 N89-13470 NORRIS, M. A. A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter identification NOVOSAD, S. W. Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station communications design NOYES, GARY P. Carbon dioxide reduction processes for spacecraft ECLSS - A comprehensive review [SAE PAPER 881042] NUNAMAKER, ROBERT Advancing automation and robotics technology for the space station and for the US economy [NASA-TM-100989] P 106 N89-13198	OKAMOTO, O.  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689  OKAMOTO, OSAMU  Dynamics simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures  [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767  OKUBO, H.  Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496  OLSON, R. M.  Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia  [SAE PAPER 881071] p 183 A89-27867  OLSON, RICHARD L.  A baseline design for the Space Station Habitat  [SAE PAPER 881119] p 3 A89-27910  OLSON, W. P.  Electric fields in earth orbital space  [AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760  OLSZEWSKI, M.  Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature space applications	Rest-to-rest slewing of flexible structures in minimum p 21 A89-28634  Decentralized/relegated control for large space structures  P  PACE, SCOTT  US space transportation policy - History and issues for a new administration p 189 A89-19389  PADDOCK, STEPHEN G.  Achieving operational efficiency with the international Space Station [IAF PAPER 88-083] p 148 A89-14986  Space Station - Toward Station operability p 149 A89-16542  PADILLA, C. E.  Non-linear strain-displacement relations and flexible multibody dynamics  [IAIA PAPER 89-1202] p 23 A89-30692  PADMANABHAN, P.

PAGE, JOHN P.	PERKINS, W. A.	PIRK, H.
Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the SNAP-DYN space power reactor p 70 A89-15323	Experiments with temporal reasoning applied to analysis	Safety aspects of Nuclear Power Sources (NPS) for
PALINKAS, LAWRENCE A.	of telemetry data p 114 A89-11809 PERKINS, W. R.	electricity generation in space
A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic	Frobenius-Hankel norm framework for disturbance	[FUE-87062] p 83 N89-12385
Programme	rejection and low order decentralized controller design	PITMAN, F. M.  Decentralized control of large-scale systems
[AD-A198924] p 48 N89-13885 PALMER, J. R.	PERRY, J. L. p 64 N89-19347	p 13 A89-11658
Hostile high energy visible laser environment providing	Process material management in the Space Station	PLAAS-LINK, A.
destruction of optical signal in imaging systems	environment	Concepts for crystallization of organic material under
p 141 A89-11890	[SAE PAPER 880996] p 130 A89-27805	p 143 A89-24674
PALMER, R. S.	Rechargeable metal hydrides for spacecraft application	PLANT, CHARLES P. Formulation and verification of frequency response
Cermet-fueled reactors for multimegawatt space power applications p 70 A89-15320	[NASA-TM-4076] p 47 N89-10184	system identification techniques for large space
PALUSZEK, M. A.	PERRY, MARK S.	structures
All resistojet control of the NASA dual keel Space	Advanced thermionic nuclear electric propulsion for Leo	[AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 POGUE, WILLIAM
Station p 92 A89-24495	to Geo transfer in 14 days p 66 A89-15220 PESHKIN, M. A.	Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements
PAPPA, R. S.  A comparative overview of modal testing and system	Task planning for robotic manipulation in space	definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar
identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262	applications p 101 A89-21187	Dase
PARD, A. G.	PETERSON, DONALD H.	[NASA-CR-172117] p 156 N89-19809 <b>POH, S.</b>
Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for	Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 1: Physiological limitations to extravehicular activity in	Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by
space applications p 69 A89-15301 PARISH, R.	space	piezo-electric actuators p 14 A89-11666
Reduced gravity and ground testing of a two-phase	[NASA-CR-172098] p 186 N89-17392	Modified independent modal space control method for
thermal management system for large spacecraft	PETERSON, L. D.	active control of flexible systems p 15 A89-11681
[SAE PAPER 881084] p 37 A89-27880	Experimental observations of low and zero gravity nonlinear fluid-spacecraft interaction	POLAK, E. Optimization-based design of control systems for flexible
PARK, K. C. On the state estimation of structures with second order	[DE88-015263] p 94 N89-15159	structures p 29 N89-13471
observers	PETERSON, LEE D.	POLAK, ELIJAH
[AIAA PAPER 89-1241] p 24 A89-30726	An experimental and analytical synthesis of controlled	Optimization-based design of control systems
PARKER, IAN	structure design	[AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 POLIAKHOVA, E. N.
Employing space tethers p 143 A89-23255	Nonlinear finite element simulation of the large angle	Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital
Astronaut radiation - Will it become a problem? p 181 A89-23265	motion of flexible bodies	correction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163
PARNITZKI, D.	[AIAA PAPER 89-1201] p 23 A89-30691	POLLAK, TOM
Digital control system for a refrigerator heat pump for	PETRASEK, DONALD W.	An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245
spacecraft environment [SAE PAPER 881044] p 130 A89-27844	Refractory metal alloys and composites for space nuclear power systems	PONZI, U.
[SAE PAPEH 881044] p 130 A89-27844  PARRISH, JOSEPH C.	[NASA-TM-101364] p 113 N89-16986	A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized
Opportunities for space station assembly operations	PETROV, A. B.	Structures
during crew absence	Investigation of the effects of a jet and thermal radiation	[IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751 POOL, S. L.
[AIAA PAPER 89-0398] p 151 A89-25333	from an electrorocket engine on a spacecraft solar array p 174 A89-18449	Medical considerations for extending human presence
PARYEZ, S. A. Disturbance on GSTAR satellites due to thruster plume	PFITZER, K. A.	in space
impingement on solar array	Electric fields in earth orbital space	[IAF PAPER 88-484] p 181 A89-17835
[AIAA PAPER 89-0351] p 3 A89-25296	[AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760	POOL, SAM L. Space medicine
PATERRA, FRANK C.	PFLASTERER, G. R. Ground testing of an SP-100 prototypic reactor	[SAE PAPER 881009] p 182 A89-27813
AUTOPLAN: A PC-based automated mission planning tool p 10 N89-10067	p 134 A89-15330	POORAN, FARHAD J.
PATKI, A. V.	PFLUG, JOHN F.	Development of kinematic equations and determination
Structural reliability in aerospace design	Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles	of workspace of a 6 DOF end-effector with closed-kinematic chain mechanism
p 21 A89-27175 PATRICK, CLINT	[AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371	[NASA-CR-183241] p 107 N89-17444
Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles	PHELPS, J. E.	POPP, R. K.
(ADEPT) p 11 N89-15567	Results of EVA/mobile transporter space station truss	Volatilization-devolatilization reactions
Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles	assembly tests [NASA-TM-100661] p 155 N89-13483	PORCHERLABREUILLE, BERTRAND p 112 N89-15014
(ADEPT) p 87 N89-19825 PATTON, A. D.	PHILLIPS, ROBERT W. p 155 N89-13483	Study of the development of on-board distributed
A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space	Operational considerations for the Space Station Life	sonware systems using Ada
Station power systems p 75 A89-15381	Science Glovebox	[ESA-CR(P)-2651] p 119 N89-12255 PORTER, C. A.
PATTON, J. SCOTT Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space	[SAE PAPER 881123] p 131 A89-27914 PICARD, PIERRE	Analysis of SP-100 critical experiments
application	VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station	[DE88-014429] p.82 N89-11508
[SAE PAPER 881107] p 37 A89-27898	<ul> <li>An attractive challenge in design/development and</li> </ul>	PORTER, KIM  Development of higher operating pressure
PEARSON, JEROME Zero-gravity massmeter for astronauts and Space	qualification	Development of higher operating pressure extravehicular space-suit glove assemblies
Station experiments	[IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652 PIDCOKE, L. H.	[SAE PAPER 881102] D 46 A89-27894
[IAF PAPER 88-100] p 128 A89-17677	Tests of heat transfer enhancement for thermal energy	POSBERGH, T. A.
Ride an elevator into space p 92 A89-24901 PEARSON, RICHARD J.	storage canisters p 72 A89-15339	Nonlinear dynamics of flexible structures - Geometrically exact formulation and stability p 22 A89-28651
Dynamic Isotope Power System component	PIERCE, B. L.	POTAPENKO, E. M.
demonstrations p 134 A89-15311	Synergistic uses of NERVA derivative technology for space power p. 71 AR9-15325	Dynamics of a spacecraft with direct active control of
Dynamic power conversion cycle component	PIERRE, CHRISTOPHE	the gravity gradient stabilizer p 54 A89-18436 -
demonstrations [SAE PAPER 881108] p 79 A89-27899	Strong mode localization in nearly periodic disordered	Inter orbit communications (IOC)
PEN'KOV, V. I.	structures p 21 A89-27699	[IAF PAPER 88-446] D.88 A89-17826
Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods	PIGNATARO, ROBERT	POWEL, FEROLYN T.
in a polar-orbit plane p 54 A89-18432 PENZO, PAUL A.	The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project	Local resource utilization and integration into advanced mission's LSS
A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system	[NASA-CR-184757] p 168 N89-18515	[SAE PAPER 881053] p 183 A89-27851
[AAS PAPER 87-436] p 141 A89-12651	PILKEY, WALTER D.	POWELL, LUTHER E.
Design options and analysis of variable gravity systems	Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space Structures	U.S. Laboratory Module - Its capabilities and accommodations to support user payloads
in space [AIAA PAPER 89-0100] p 143 A89-25088	[AD-A194761] p 32 N89-19333	p 130 A99,26379
Low-gravity facilities for Space Station planetology	System identification of suboptimal feedback control	POWELL, R. W.
experiments p 6 N89-15032	parameters based on limiting-performance/minimum-time	Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle
PERARNAUD, D. Architectures and technologies for Columbus and	characteristics p 63 N89-19340 PILLINGER, C. T.	[AAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503
Hermes on-board data systems p 176 A89-23078	An interstellar dust component rich in C-12	PREISS, H.
PEREZ-ARRIAGA, I. J.	p 159 A89-21941	Regenerative CO2 fixation
Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using	PINCHA, ELISABETH M. W.	[DGLR PAPER 87-116] p 40 A89-10504 PREISS, HELMUT
computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116	Material compatibility problems for ammonia systems [SAE PAPER 881087] p.37 A89-27883	European ECLS technology programme
P 10 1100 10110	[SAE PAPER 881087] p 37 A89-27883	[SAE PAPER 881114] p 47 A89-27905

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

ROEBUCK, JOHN

Regenerative CO2-control - A technology development	RAMESH, A. V.	REINHARDT, AL
for European manned space programs	Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive	The recovery and utilization of space suit
[SAE PAPER 881116] p 177 A89-27907	structure	range-of-motion data
O/IC 17/1 CIT OO 1.1.1	[AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768	[SAE PAPER 881091] p 46 A89-27886
PRESTON, WILLIAM J.  Effects of reduced order modeling on the control of a	RAMOHALLI, KUMAR	REIS, DONALD F.
	Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris	Workshop in the sky
large space structure [AD-A201674] p 64 N89-19355	removal	[AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318
	[IAF PAPER 88-576] p 159 A89-17860	RENFRO, R. H.
PRICE, ROBERT O.	[[[, ]]]	Criteria definition and performance testing of a Space
Phase I Space Station power system development p 65 A89-14967	RANDHAWA, MANJIT S.	Station experiment water management system
	Feasibility of using high temperature superconducting	[SAE PAPER 881019] p 42 A89-27821
Space Station energy storage system development	magnets and conventional magnetic loop antennas to	RENN, H. W.
p 78 A89-17625	attract or repel objects at the space station	Model of a geostationary regional transportation
Space Station power management and distribution	p 156 N89-20081	company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout
system development p 78 A89-20575	RANDOLPH, J. E.	[ILR-MITT-207] p 148 N89-19329
PRÍMEAUX, G.	A Mars rover mission concept	RENN, HATTO W.
Life sciences space biology project planning	[AAS PAPER 87-440] p 133 A89-12654	Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary
[SAE PAPER 881075] p 183 A89-27871	RANKEN, W.	transportation company (GRET)
PRITCHETT, P. L.	Characterization of compliant thermal conductive	[ILR-MITT-208] p 148 N89-19330
Beam-plasma interactions in space experiments - A	tungsten material for thermionic element application	RENZ, DAVID D.
simulation study p 142 A89-21769	p 66 A89-15221	Power components for the Space Station 20-kHz power
PROESCHEL, R. A.		distribution system p 75 A89-15387
Space Station photovoltaic power module design	RANTANEN, RAY	
p 74 A89-15376	Contamination control requirements document JSC 30426 recommended updates p 167 N89-15800	Multi-hundred kilowatt roll ring assembly evaluation results p 75 A89-15388
PROUST, E.	30426 recommended updates p 167 N89-15800	
Space nuclear power studies in France - Overview of	RAO, ANAND S.	REUTER, J. L.
	Dynamic reasoning in a knowledge-based system	Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental
Space nuclear power studies in France - A new concept	p 120 N89-15586	control and life support system
of particle bed reactor p 71 A89-15326	RASMUSSEN, DARYL	[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833
Of particle des reasons	Telescience concept for habitat monitoring and control	REW, D. W.
PRUDENKO, N. N.	[SAE PAPER 881121] p 117 A89-27912	Some recent results on robustness optimization for
Nonlinear oscillations of a system of two bodies	RASMUSSEN, DARYL N.	control of flexible structures p 50 A89-11652
connected by a flexible rod in a central force field	NASMUSSEN, DANTE IV.	Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection
p 174 A89-18433	Operational considerations for the Space Station Life	method: Application using multiple optimization criteria
PRUSSING, JOHN E.	Science Glovebox (SAF PAPER 8811231 p 131 A89-27914	p 33 N89-19349
Optimal trajectories for time-constrained rendezvous	[G/12 17 / G/15   G/15	REYNAUD, A. H.
hetween arbitrary conic orbits	RATH, J.	'Daisy' - A laboratory facility to study the control of large
[AAS PAPER 87-539] p 179 A89-12705	Energy supply	flexible spacecraft p 14 A89-11664
DUSKAR MICHAFL	[DGLR PAPER 87-074] p 132 A89-10488	RICHTER, S.
High pressure water electrolysis for space station EMU	RATHNAKARA, S. C.	Reduced-order control design via the optimal projection
recharge	Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made	approach - A homotopy algorithm for global optimality
[SAE PAPER 881064] p 45 A89-27861	debris	р 50 А89-11653
(SAE I WELLOS IOS I)	[IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
PUTNAM, D. F.	RAUSCHENBACH, HANS S.	RIDE, SALLY K. Soviets in space p 190 A89-23851
An efficient air evaporation urine processing system for	Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays	0011010 117 07 017
Space Station (SAE PAPER 881034) p 43 A89-27835	INVESTIGATION OF ESD HAZART for large space solar arrays	RIETEMA, J. S.
[SAE PAPER 881034] p 43 A89-27835	configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate [AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489	Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER p 66 A89-15230
	17.11.0 2.1.11	·
Q	RAWLINS, W. T.	RIETMEIJER, F. J. M.
u	The determination of the spacecraft contamination	Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud
	environment	p 165 N89-15025
	environ	p 700 1100 1000
QIU. L.	(AD-A196435) p 162 N89-10937	
QIU, L. Computation of the stability robustness of large state	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY. RODERICK J.	RIGGLE, PETER
Computation of the stability robustness of large state	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY. RODERICK J.	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p.84 N89-14182
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613 QUADRELLI, B. Magnetically induced librations in conducting tetters	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p.84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R.
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers  [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.  Section design analyses of a rotating	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating advanced-technology space station for the year 2025	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371 ROBERTS, BARNEY B.
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.  Section design analyses of a rotating	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371 ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating advanced-technology space station [NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371 ROBERTS, BARNEY B.
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 [NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371 ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating advanced-technology space station [NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-47421] p 189 A89-18318	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidflication via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p. 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p. 56 A89-25371 ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p. 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating advanced-technology space station [NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-47421] p 189 A89-18318	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R. Stability analysis of large space structure control	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p. 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p. 56 A89-25371 ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p. 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 [NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318 Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control	RIGGLE, PETER  The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p. 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R.  Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p. 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B.  A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p. 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p. 139 N89-16707
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 8F-435]  QUEJIO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station [NASA-CR-181668]  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742]  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R. Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371 ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707 ROBERTS, W. T.
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the equipment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R. Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671 Stability analysis of large space structure control	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p. 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p. 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p. 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p. 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky  [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the equipment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466	RIGGLE, PETER  The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p. 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R.  Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p. 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B.  A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p. 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p. 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T.  High-energy facility development plan p. 144 A89-28125
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station [NASA-CR-181668]  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742]  Planning for orbital repairs to the space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 881446]  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371 ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707 ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station [NASA-CR-181668]  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742]  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 881446]  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R. Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p. 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p. 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p. 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VDL-2] p. 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p. 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the equipment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R. Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671 Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466 The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY. A.	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371 ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707 ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station [NASA-CR-181668]  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742]  Planning for orbital repairs to the space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 881446]  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the equipment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R. Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466 The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration  REEDY, A. Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 [NASA-CR-181668]  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky  [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the equipment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R. Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671 Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466 The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY. A.	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the equipment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R. Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466 The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration  REEDY, A. Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 [NASA-CR-181668]  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky  [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the equipment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES. M. J.	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371 ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2) p 139 N89-16707 ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125 ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794 ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805 ROBSON, R. R.
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station [NASA-CR-181668]  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2) p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator (AIAA PAPER 89-1328) p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection of the control of the
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky  [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment  [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky  [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the space Station and equipment  [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371 ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707 ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125 ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794 ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805 ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station [NASA-CR-181668]  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159	(AD-A196435) p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2) p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station [NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E.	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] P 168 N89-19354
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station [NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  R  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E.  Optical data storage in space missions	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158 Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 [NASA-CR-181668]  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with spillover using an augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E.	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2) p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator (AIAA PAPER 89-1328) p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station [NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  R  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E.  Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158 Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky  [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with spillover using an augmented observer RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E.  Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397  REFFEL, H.  Communication and data processing	The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2) p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator (AIAA PAPER 89-1328) p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with spillover using an augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications  [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140  RADHARAMANN, R.  Pobblics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E.  Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158 Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station [NSA-CR-181668]  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18482  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with spillover using an augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140  RADHARAMANAN, R.  Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA,	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E.  Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397  REFFEL, H.  Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2) p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator (AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158 Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496  ROCK, JOHN A. Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with spillover using an augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications  [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140  RADHARAMANAN, R.  Hobotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second international Conference, San Diego, CA, And Canden C	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E.  Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397  REFFEL, H.  Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490	The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2) p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator (AIAA PAPER 89-1328) p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection (AD-A199904) p 62 N89-15158  Flight model discharge system (AD-A201605) p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496  ROCK, JOHN A. Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140  RADHARAMANAN, R.  Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, July 28-31, 1987 p 54 A89-20601	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R. Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671 Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466 The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A. Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J. Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E. Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E. Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397  REFFEL, H. Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490  REGALADO, OSVALDO L. Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-199904] p 52 N89-15158 Flight model discharge system [AD-201605] p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496  ROCK, JOHN A. Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications  [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140  RADHARAMANAN, R.  Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, July 28-31, 1987 p 54 A89-20601	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E.  Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397  REFFEL, H.  Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490  REGALADO, OSVALDO L.  Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A] p 128 A89-16523	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2) p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator (AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158 Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496  ROCK, JOHN A. Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375  ROCKENFELLER, U. Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 [NASA-CR-181668]  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with spillover using an augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140  RADHARAMANN, R.  Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, July 28-31, 1987 p 54 A89-26061  RAGGIO, LOUIS  Forecasting crew anthropometry for Shuttle and Space	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E.  Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397  REFFEL, H.  Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 87-094]  REGALADO, OSVALDO L.  Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A]  REIBEL, DAVID ENRICO	The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2) p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496  ROCK, JOHN A. Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375  ROCKENFELLER, U. Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature space applications
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with spillover using an augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140  RADHARAMANN, R.  Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, July 28-31, 1987  RAGGIO, LOUIS  Forecasting crew anthropometry for Shuttle and Space Station p 184 A89-31607	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R. Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671 Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466 The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A. Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J. Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E. Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E. Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397  REFFEL, H. Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490  REGALADO, OSVALDO L. Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A]  REIBEL, DAVID ENRICO Prevention of orbital debris p 157 A89-12109	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 8-093] p 90 A89-10496  ROCK, JOHN A. Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375  ROCKENFELLER, U. Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature space applications p 35 A89-15210
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 [NASA-CR-181668]  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with spillover using an augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140  RADHARAMANN, R.  Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, July 28-31, 1987 p 54 A89-20601  RAMAN SAIFLIP	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E.  Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397  REFFEL, H.  Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490  REGALADO, OSVALDO L.  Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A] p 128 A89-16223  REIBEL, DAVID ENRICO Prevention of orbital debris p 157 A89-12109	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator (AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158 Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496  ROCK, JOHN A. Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375  ROCKENFELLER, U. Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature space applications p 35 A89-15210  RODRIGUEZ, G. Recursive dynamics of topological trees of rigid bodies
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 [NASA-CR-181668]  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140  RADHARAMANAN, R.  Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, July 28-31, 1987 p 54 A89-20601  RAGIO, LOUIS  Forecasting crew anthropometry for Shuttle and Space Station  RAHMAN, SAIFUR  A knowledge-based load forecasting and management	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 60 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E.  Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397  REFFEL, H.  Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490  REGALADO, OSVALDO L.  Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A] p 128 A89-16523  REIBEL, DAVID ENRICO  Prevention of orbital debris p 157 A89-12109	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator (AIAA PAPER 89-1328) p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection (AD-A199904) p 62 N89-15158  Flight model discharge system (AD-A201605) p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions  [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496  ROCK, JOHN A. Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375  ROCKENFELLER, U. Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature space applications of topological trees of rigid bodies via Kalman filtering and Bryson-Frazier smoothing
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-1818  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  R  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with spillover using an augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140  RADHARAMANAN, R.  Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, July 28-31, 1987 p 54 A89-20601  RAHMAN, SAIFUR  A knowledge-based load forecasting and management technique for Space Station power systems	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R. Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466 The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A. Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J. Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E. Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E. Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397  REFFEL, H. Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490  REGALADO, OSVALDO L. Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A] p 128 A89-16523  REIBEL, DAVID ENRICO Prevention of orbital debris p 157 A89-12109  REICH, G. Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator (AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158 Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496  ROCK, JOHN A. Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375  ROCKENFELLER, U. Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature space applications p 35 A89-15210  RODRIGUEZ, G. Recursive dynamics of topological trees of rigid bodies
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613 QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650 QUEIJO, M. J. System design analyses of a rotating advanced-technology space station [INSA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482 QUINN, ALBERTA Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318 Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216 QUINN, R. D. Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216 QUINN, R. D. Robots for manipulation control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  R  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J. Control of flexible structures with spillover using an augmented observer p 59 A89-31455 RADECKI, RICHARD A. Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140 RADHARAMANN, R. Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, July 28-31, 1987 p 54 A89-20601 RAHMAN, SAIFUR A knowledge-based load forecasting and management technique for Space Station power systems p 115 A89-15383	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J.  Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P.  The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R  The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R.  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466  The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J.  Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E.  Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E.  Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397  REFFEL, H.  Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 88-094] p 113 A89-10490  REGALADO, OSVALDO L.  Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A] p 128 A89-16523  REIBEL, DAVID ENRICO  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371 ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707 ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125 ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794 ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator (AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805 ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A19904] p 62 N89-15158 Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354 ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496 ROCK, JOHN A. Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375 ROCKENFELLER, U. Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature space applications p 35 A89-15210 RODRIGUEZ, G. Recursive dynamics of topological trees of rigid bodies via Kalman filtering and Bryson-Frazier smoothing p 50 A89-11655
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses of a rotating for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with spillover using an augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications  [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140  RADHARAMANAN, R.  Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, July 28-31, 1987 p 54 A89-20601  RAGGIO, LOUIS  Forecasting crew anthropometry for Shuttle and Space Station p 184 A89-31807  RAHMAN, SAIFUR  A knowledge-based load forecasting and management technique for Space Station power systems p 115 A89-15383	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R. Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466 The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A. Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J. Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E. Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E. Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397  REFFEL, H. Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490  REGALADO, OSVALDO L. Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-094] p 128 A89-16523  REIBEL, DAVID EMRICO Prevention of orbital debris p 157 A89-12109  REICH, G. Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371 ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707 ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125 ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794 ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator (AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805 ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A19904] p 62 N89-15158 Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354 ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496 ROCK, JOHN A. Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375 ROCKENFELLER, U. Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature space applications p 35 A89-15210 RODRIGUEZ, G. Recursive dynamics of topological trees of rigid bodies via Kalman filtering and Bryson-Frazier smoothing p 50 A89-11655
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613  QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435]  QUEIJO, M. J.  System design analyses advanced-technology space station for the year 2025 p 138 N89-13482  QUINN, ALBERTA  Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318  Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 88-4742] p 153 A89-28216  QUINN, R. D.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J.  Control of flexible structures with spillover using an augmented observer p 59 A89-31455  RADECKI, RICHARD A.  Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications  [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140  RADHARAMANAN, R.  Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, July 28-31, 1987 p 54 A89-20601  RAHMAN, SAIFUR  A knowledge-based load forecasting and management technique for Space Station power systems p 115 A89-15383  RAMAKRISHNAN, JAYANT V.  Modeling and control of large flexible space structures	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R. Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466 The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A. Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J. Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E. Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E. Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397  REFFEL, H. Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490  REGALADO, OSVALDO L. Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A] p 128 A89-16523  REIBEL, DAVID ENRICO Prevention of orbital debris p 157 A89-12109  REICH, G. Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  REIJNEN, G. C. M. Environmental pollution of outer space, in particular of the control processing particular of the control particular o	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2) p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator (AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158 Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496  ROCK, JOHN A. Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375  ROCKENFELLER, U. Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature space applications p 35 A89-15210  RODRIGUEZ, G. Recursive dynamics of topological trees of rigid bodies via Kalman filtering and Bryson-Frazier smoothing p 50 A89-11655
Computation of the stability robustness of large state space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613 QUADRELLI, B.  Magnetically induced librations in [AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650 QUEIJO, M. J. System design analyses of a rotating advanced-technology space station [INSA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482 QUINN, ALBERTA Workshop in the sky [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318 Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and equipment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216 QUINN, R. D. Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216 QUINN, R. D. Robots for manipulation control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159  R  RADCLIFFE, CLARK J. Control of flexible structures with spillover using an augmented observer p 59 A89-31455 RADECKI, RICHARD A. Selection of a transfer frame format for Space Station communications [AIAA PAPER 88-3980] p 88 A89-18140 RADHARAMANN, R. Robotics and factories of the future '87; Proceedings of the Second International Conference, San Diego, CA, July 28-31, 1987 p 54 A89-20601 RAHMAN, SAIFUR A knowledge-based load forecasting and management technique for Space Station power systems p 115 A89-15383	[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937  RAY, RODERICK J. Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications [SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837  RAYMOND, JAMES P. The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436  REDDY, A. S. S. R The dynamics and control of large flexible space structures, part 11 [NASA-CR-184770] p 62 N89-15975  REDDY, A. S. S. R. Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671  Stability analysis of large space structure control systems with delayed input p 50 N89-13466 The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE configuration p 60 N89-13467  REEDY, A. Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set p 123 N89-16319  REES, M. J. Is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448  REESE, GEORGE E. Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104  REESINK, W. E. Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397  REFFEL, H. Communication and data processing [DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490  REGALADO, OSVALDO L. Spacecraft module berthing using today's technology [AIAA PAPER 88-094] p 128 A89-16523  REIBEL, DAVID EMRICO Prevention of orbital debris p 157 A89-12109  REICH, G. Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640	RIGGLE, PETER The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine system: Conceptual design [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182  RING, JEFF R. Application of integrated GN&C simulation and analysis to advanced aerospace vehicles [AIAA PAPER 89-0454] p 56 A89-25371  ROBERTS, BARNEY B. A transportation system for routine visits to Mars [AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16195  Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results (NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2) p 139 N89-16707  ROBERTS, W. T. High-energy facility development plan p 144 A89-28125  ROBERTS, WILLIAM T. Plasma interactions monitoring system p 167 N89-15794  ROBERTSHAW, H. H. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] p 25 A89-30805  ROBSON, R. R. A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158  Flight model discharge system [AD-A201605] p 168 N89-19354  ROCHE, CHR. Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496  ROCK, JOHN A. Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber in microgravity p 181 A89-24375  ROCKENFELLER, U. Heat pump augmented radiator for low-temperature space applications p 35 A89-15210  RODRIGUEZ, G. Recursive dynamics of topological trees of rigid bodies via Kalman filtering and Bryson-Frazier smoothing p 50 A89-11655

D 97 A89-11818

D 10 N89-10116

p 38 N89-12613

p 18 A89-17753

p 186 N89-17392

p 82 N89-11508

p 32 N89-16193

p 152 A89-25469

p 54 A89-18432

p 16 A89-12635

p 67 A89-15257

p 132 A89-10638

p 137 N89-11780

p 85 N89-16224

p 47 A89-27905

p 128 A89-15344

p 77 A89-15419

D 88 A89-18170

p 173 A89-17722

p 179 N89-19128

p 101 A89-21177

p 42 A89-27821

p 131 N89-19442

p 146 N89-12606

ROGERS, W. P. ROGERS, W. P. RUDOLPH, L. KEVIN Modular, ion-propelled, orbit-transfer vehicle Tethered versus attached cryogenic propellant storage p 136 A89-19922 ROHN, DOUGLAS A. RUMIANTSEV, V. V. The impact of an IVA robot on the Space Station Mechanics and scientific-technological progress. Volume 1 - General and applied mechanics microgravity environment [AIAA PAPER 89-0596] p 102 A89-28438 RÒHR, R. **RUNDUS, DEWEY** Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume Sensor integration by system and operator Executive summary [MBB-ATA-RP-ER-046-VOL-1] p 39 N89-18523 RUOFF, CARL F. Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume 2: Synthesis and recommendations Space telerobots and planetary rovers [AIAA PAPER 88-5011] [MBB-ATA-RP-ER-045-VOL-21 p 40 N89-18524 RUSSELL, B. DON ROMERO, E. Expert system structures for fault detection Transfer airlock requirements aceborne power systems [TAL-RP-SN-003] p 131 N89-14254 RUTLEDGE, SHARON K. RÒSCHKE, E. J. The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program The development of an advanced generic solar dynamic p 80 A89-29117 heat receiver thermal model RYAN, R. R. Flexibility modeling methods in multibody dynamics ROSE, L Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems [AAS PAPER 87-431] study Deployment, pointing, and spin of actively-controlled [NASA-CR-179393] p 93 N89-12581 spacecraft containing elastic beam-like appendages IAAS PAPER 87-478 ROSE, RICHARD E. Automated low-thrust guidance for the orbital RYAN, ROBERT S. maneuvering vehicle Practices in adequate structural design [AIAA PAPER 89-1344] p [AAS PAPER 88-007] p 151 A89-20836 ROSENBERGER, FRANZ Process modelling for space station experiments [NASA-CR-183274] p 4 N89-10922 ROSENTHAL, BRUCE N. SABATINO, STORNELLI Ground-based simulation of telepresence for materials Analysis and simulation of a controlled rigid spacecraft science experiments Stability and instability near attractors [AIAA PAPER 89-0597] p 102 A89-28439 ROSENTHAL, DON SABHARWAL, C. L. Pl-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Strategies for adding adaptive learning mechanisms to spaceborne experiments in vestibular physiology rule-based diagnostic expert systems p 120 N89-15598 ROSS, RONALD G. SACKETT, LESTER A methodology for modeling life-cycle processes Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control, p 115 A89-16513 structure and gimbal system interaction study ROSSEL, E. [NASA-CR-172095] High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from SACKSTEDER, K. R. p 35 A89-15207 space power systems The modular combustion facility for the Space Station ROSSIER, R. laboratory - A requirements and capabilities study Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems AIAA PAPER 89-0505] study [NASA-CR-183509] SACKSTEDER, KURT R. p 94 N89-15154 Fire behavior and risk analysis in spacecraft ROSSITTO, F. [NASA-TM-100944] Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D SADLER, GERALD G. Simulation test beds for the Space Station electrical (IAF PAPER 88-093) p 173 A89-17673 power system ROSSO, MATTHEW J., JR. SAITO, M. A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station Program status and plan of JEM [IAF PAPER 88-055] extravehicular activity ISAE PAPER 8811051 p 79 A89-27897 SAITO, N. ROTH, PAUL A. Program status and plan of JEM (IAF PAPER 88-055) ATHENA simulation examining the survivability of a space reactor after a loss of coolant accident p 76 A89-15395 Optimum design of nonlinear space trusses ROTHMEYER, MARKUS Modular performance simulation of spacecraft fuel cell SAKAI, YOSHINORI systems including application for Hermes [SAE PAPER 881046] p Concept of inflatable elements supported by truss p 79 A89-27846 ROUBKE, KENNETH H. structure for reflector application [IAF PAPER 88-274] OMV - An orbital life support test bed p 153 A89-27832 |SAE PAPER 881030| SAKANO, KENJI ROWELL, LAWRENCE F. Maintenance of microgravity environment on the Space Station - On the microgravity environment analys Langley Research Center resources and needs for manned space operations simulation vibration isolation ISAE PAPER 871724] p 96 A89-10596 SAKATANI, YOSHIAKI ROY, DANIEL M. Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite GSFC Ada programming guidelines beams p 123 N89-16311 SAKAWA, YOSHIYUKI Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three 'HYTEC': Hydrogen thermo-electrochemical converter degrees of freedom An innovative concept for space power applications SALAMA. M. p 67 A89-15256 Selection of active member locations in adaptive ROZENRI IT JERZY W structures Design of a simulation environment for laboratory [AIAA PAPER 89-1287] management by robot organizations SALAMAH, S. A.

p 107 N89-15591

p 1 A89-14751

p 27 A89-31525

p 184 A89-28422

p 68 A89-15288

Mechanics and scientific-technological progress.

Vacuum stressing technique for composite laminates

High temperature superconducting magnetic energy

Volume 1 - General and applied mechanics

Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom

rspection by optical method

storage for future NASA missions

[AIAA PAPER 89-0509]

RUDNICK, STANLEY J.

SALMIN, V. V.

SANCHEZ, L.

[TAL-RP-SN-003]

SANDERSON, A. C.

applications

Transfer airlock requirements

representation of assembly plans

Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph

Task planning for robotic manipulation in space pplications p 101 A89-21187

p 1 A89-14751 p 128 A89-11812 p 101 A89-20660 p 114 A89-15347 p 163 N89-12589 p 16 A89-12647 p 26 A89-30819 p 21 A89-28500 p 120 N89-15587 p 28 N89-11793 p 131 A89-28421 p 185 N89-10111 p 73 A89-15352 p 172 A89-17655 p 172 A89-17655 p 19 A89-18046 p 18 A89-17754 p 159 A89-19945 p 112 N89-13504 p 13 A89-10918 p 58 A89-30769 SP-100 nuclear subsystem design p 71 A89-15329 Optimization of the trajectories and parameters of interorbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines

SANDERSON, ARTHUR C. Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space p 142 A89-16504 telerobotics SANGIL. J. J. Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques [ESA-CR(P)-2615] SANTIN. G. P. The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model SANTINI, P. A finite element approach for composite space structures [IAF PAPER 88-2731 SANTORO, ROBERT L. Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 1: Physiological limitations to extravehicular activity in [NASA-CR-172098] SAPIR, J. L. Analysis of SP-100 critical experiments DE88-0144291 SARIGUL, NESRIN A novel approach in formulation of special transiton elements: Mesh interface elements [NASA-CR-184768] SARINA, JAMES OMV mission operations [AIAA PAPER 89-0587] SARYCHEV V A Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods in a polar-orbit plane SATYANARAYANA, K. Orientation and shape control of optimally designed large space structures [AAS PAPER 87-415] SAUCIER, DAVID R. Hybrid regenerative fuel cell systems for space applications SAUCIER, SIDNEY Near term space transportation systems for earth orbit and planetary applications **ISAE PAPER 8724141** SAUCILLO, RUDY Growth requirements for multidiscipline research and development on the evolutionary space station [NASA-TM-101497] SAUNDERS, ROGER Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study [NASA-CR-182177] SAVAGE, CHRIS European ECLS technology programme [SAE PAPER 881114] SAXON, R. Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft engineering subsystems SCARINGE, R. P. Alternative heat pump configurations SCHEFFER. TERRANCE An innovative approach to supplying an environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems [AIAA PAPER 88-3978] An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678 SCHEFOLD, K. Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] SCHEID, M. EVA system requirements and design concepts study. [BAF-TP-9035] SCHENKER, PAUL S. NASA research and development for space telerobotics Criteria definition and performance testing of a Space Station experiment water management system [SAE PAPER 881019] SCHILLER, DAVID N. Experiment plans to study preignition processes of a pool fire in low gravity [NASA-CR-182256] SCHLUND, JUERGEN Control of the induced microgravity environment of the Man Tended Free Flyer (MTFF)

> travel p 188 A89-17274 SCHMEICHEL, HARRY Automated low-thrust guidance for the orbital maneuvering vehicle [AAS PAPER 88-007] p 151 A89-20836

Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space

RUBANOVSKII, V. N.

RUDIGER, C. E., JR.

RUBAYI, N. A.

SCHMALING, UWE

p 4 A89-32162

p 131 N89-14254

p 98 A89-12068

CHMERLING, E. R.	
Telescience in the Space Station era	
CHMID, R.	
Space systems and their running costs	
CHMIDT F	
Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne	
applications p 90 N89-18927 CHMIDT, GEORGE R.	
Selection of combined water electrolysis and resistojet	
propulsion for Space Station Freedom	
CHMOT H D	
Materials sciences research in space by telescience	
QUANT I T	
On the active vibration control of distributed parameter	
systems p 14 Ad9-11074	
CHMIT, L. A., JR.  Control augmented structural synthesis with dynamic	
stability constraints	
(AIAA PAPER 89-1216) p 58 AB9-30/04 CHMITT, HARRISON H.	
Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements	
definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar	
base [NASA-CR-172117] p 156 N89-19809	
CHAID ACH P	
Model of a geostationary regional transportation company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout	
[ILR-MITT-207] p 148 N89-19329	
CUNEIDED EDANK	
Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary transportation company (GRET)	
[ILR-MITT-208] p 148 N89-19330	
Operational considerations for the Space Station Life	
Science Glovehox	
[SAE PAPER 881123] p 131 A89-27914	
Ground operation of space-based telerobots will	
enhance productivity p 100 A89-20113	
3CHOLL, MARIJA S.  Three beam-combining schemes in a color projection	
display p 87 A89-10265	
20HOLZ LAWRENCE C.	
FOR IIIISSION design duntang and appro-	
platforms [AIAA PAPER 89-0252] p 3 A89-25212	
SCHONDEDG WILLIAM P	
Characterizing the damage potential of ricochet debris due to an oblique hypervelocity impact	
[A]AA PAPER 89-1410] p 162 A69-30002	
Design of a secondary debris containment shield for	
large space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] p 27 A89-30884	
COURTIDED IEFFREY G	
The design and fabrication of a Stirling engine near	
exchanger module with an integral heat pipe p 35 A89-15190	
SCHREINER, K.	
ac bidirectional motor controller p 75 A89-15389	
SCHRIMPF, R. D.  Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage	
shift of power MOSFETs p 161 A69-23760	
SCHUBERT, F. H.  Alkaline static feed electrolyzer based oxygen	
paperation system	
[NASA-CR-172093] p 49 N89-15535	
SCHUELER, WILLIAM  Down scale of the SP-100 concept for 5 kWe	
p 83 N89-13225	
SCHUERMANNS, H.	
The safety plan for Spacelab mission D-2 [DGLR PAPER 87-139] p 169 A89-10499	
CONTRACTOR INC. POELOE I	
Launch site payload test configurations for Space Shuttle	
scientific payloads	
SCHULTZ. PETER H.	
Planetary impact experimentation P 5 N89-14999	
Debris-cloud collisions: Accretion studies in the Space	,
impacts of free-floating objects: Unique Space Station	١
experiments p 165 N89-15034	ļ
CONTRACTOR	1
Data interfaces to the Space Station information system p 117 A89-2010s	
SCHULZE, ARTHUR E.  Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements	
	*

SCHUMA, RICHARD F. Target acquisition and track in	the laser do
sensor	p 89 A89-
SCHUMACHER, DANIEL Conceptual design of a mann	ed orbital tr
vehicle [NASA-CR-183391]	p 95 N89-
SCHUMACHER, J. M. Analytic methods for the m	
structures SCHUMACHER, LARRY L.	p 21 A89-
Remote object configuration/orie INASA-CASE-NPO-17436-1-CU	ntation determ p 61 N89
SCHUSTER, JOHN R. Orbital cryogenic depot for supp	ort of space to
vehicle operations	p 135 A89
(IAF PAPER 88-205) SCHWANK, J. R.	·
Using laboratory X-ray and col predict CMOS device response in	strategic and
environments	p 161 A89
SCHWARTZ, JON A.  Space Station-based deep-space of	optical commun
experiments	p 88 A89
SCHWARZOTT, W. Integrated energy and media sup	ply concepts 1
term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034]	p 78 A89
SCHWETJE, F. KENNETH	•
Current U.S. initiatives to control	space debris p 157 A89
SCOLESE, CHRISTOPHER J.  Eos mission design utilizing	the Space
platforms	
[AIAA PAPER 89-0252] SCOTT, M.	рЗ А89
Ross-Stirling spacecraft refrigera	tor p 130 A89
SCOTT, R. D.  Kinematic study of flight	telerobotic
configuration issues	p 104 N8
SEARS, WILLIAM J.  Physiological effects of repeate recent advances in decompression	d decompress in sickness re
A review	ρ45 A8
[SAE PAPER 881072] Extravehicular activities limitat	ions study. Vo
Physiological limitations to extr space	avehicular ac
[NASA-CR-172098]	p 186 N8
SEDLUND, C. A.  A CAD method for the determine	nation of free i
aerodynamic and solar radiation [AIAA PAPER 89-0455]	forces and r p 160 A8
SEIBER, B. L. Surface effects of satellite	material ou
products SEIBERT, JOE	p 158 A8
The spinning artificial gravity	environment:
project [NASA-CR-184757]	p 168 N
SEIDEL, G. P. Space systems and their runnin [IAF PAPER 88-571]	g costs p 188 Al
SEKINE, KOHJI  Active accuracy adjustment of	-
change of element boundary	
[AIAA PAPER 89-1332] SELLERS, SUZANNE M.	•
Enhancing aerospace syste predictive monitoring	
[AIAA PAPER 89-0107]	p 143 A
An application of high authority/	low authority co
positivity [NASA-TM-100338] SEMENOV, IU. P.	p 60 N
Main results of the 'Mir' compli [IAF PAPER 88-084]	ex operation p 173 A
SEMENOV, Y.  The way to Mars	p 175 A

SC

SC

```
SERAFIMOV, K. B.
                                                            Interboard energy supply and transfer
                                             ckina
                                                                                             p 133 A89-12872
                                             26968
                                                        SERGEYEVSKY, ANDREY B.
                                                          Planetary mission departures from Space Station orbit
[AIAA PAPER 89-0345] p 136 A89-25290
                                             ansfer
                                                                                             p 136 A89-25290
                                                        SESHAN, P. K.
                                             18506
                                                            Contamination concerns in the modular containerless
                                                           processing facility
                                             flexible
                                                                                              p 160 A89-25338
                                                           [AIAA PAPER 89-0403]
                                             26192
                                                        SEVAST'IANOV, V. I.
                                                         SGROSSO, GABRIELLA CATALANO International Inc.
                                             ination
                                                             International legal aspects of commercialization of
                                             -13764
                                                           private enterprise space activities
                                                                                             p 171 A89-12118
                                             ransfer
                                                         SGUBINI. S.
                                                             Experimental and theoretical analysis on the effects of
                                             -17726
                                                           residual stresses in composite structures for space
                                                           applications
                                                                                               o 18 A89-17758
                                             ions to
                                                           [IAF PAPER 88-284]
                                              space
                                                         SHABANA, A. A.
                                                             A recursive formulation for the dynamic analysis of open
                                             -25754
                                                           loop deformable multibody systems
                                                            AD-A203248]
                                             nication
                                             -15796
                                                         SHAHROKHI, F.
                                                             Commercial opportunities in space; Symposium, Taipei,
                                                           Republic of China, Apr. 19-24, 1987, Technical Paper
                                             for long
                                                                                              p 190 A89-26376
                                                         SHAKER, FRANCIS J.
                                             -17640
                                                             Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a Space
                                                            Station split-blanket solar array
                                                                                                p 24 A89-30737
                                                           [AIAA PAPER 89-1252]
                                             9-12111
                                                             Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a space
                                                            station split-blanket solar array
                                             Station
                                                                                                p 31 N89-15438
                                                            INASA-TM-1014521
                                                         SHAKHOV, E. M.
                                             9-25212
                                                              Oscillations of a satellite-probe tethered with an
                                                            inextensible cable in an inhomogeneous atmosphere
                                                                                              p 171 A89-12738
                                             9-19917
                                                          SHAPIRO, LINDA G.
                                                              CAD-model-based vision for space applications
                                                                                              p 127 N89-19867
                                             service
                                             9-10100
                                                          SHARONY, Y.
                                                              Optimal vibration control of a flexible spacecraft during
                                                                                               p 15 A89-11685
                                             sion and
                                                             minimum-time maneuver
                                             search -
                                                          SHARP, JOSEPH C.
                                                              Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23:
                                                             Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for
                                             9-27868
                                                            space adaptation syndrome
                                             dume 1:
                                                                                               p 147 N89-15517
                                             ctivity in
                                                          SHATTUCK, PAUL L.
                                                            Guidance and control 1988; Proceedings of the Annual
Rocky Mountain Guidance and Control Conference,
Keystone, CO, Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1988 p 54 A89-20830
                                             9-17392
                                             molecule
                                                          SHEBLE, GERALD B.
                                             noments
                                                              Overview of Power Management System functions for
                                             9-25372
                                                             spacecraft power systems
                                                                                                 p 75 A89-15382
                                                          SHEIBLEY, DEAN W.
                                             itgassing
                                                               Status of the Space Station power system
                                             89-12576
                                                                                                 p 79 A89-23281
                                                           SHELTON, SAM V.
                                             A design
                                                               Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space
                                             89-18515
                                                                                                 p 37 A89-27898
                                                             [SAE PAPER 881107]
                                                           SHENHAR, J.
                                                               Attitude control system testing on SCOLE
                                             89-17858
                                                                                                 p 51 A89-11668
                                                           SHEPARD, D.
                                             rough the
                                                               Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems
                                                             study
                                             89-30809
                                                                                                 p 94 N89-15154
                                                             [NASA-CR-183509]
                                                           SHEPHERD, C. K., JR.
                                             v through
                                                               The helmet-mounted display as a tool to increase
                                                             productivity during Space Station extravehicular activity
                                             89-25094
                                                                                                p 154 A89-31608
                                                           SHEPHERD, CHARLES K., JR.
                                             ontrol and
                                                               A simulation system for Space Station extravehicular
                                                             activity
                                             189-11791
                                                                                                   p 9 A89-27896
                                                              [SAE PAPER 881104]
                                                            SHEREMETYEVSKIY, N. N.
                                                               Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space
                                             89-17668
                                                                                                  p 90 N89-19487
                                                            SHIBATO, YOJI
                                             89-20748
                                                               Logistics support of the Japanese Experiment Module
                                                              by the H-II rocket
   Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat
                                                                                                 p 173 A89-17721
                                                              HAF PAPER 88-1991
                                   p 35 A89-15209
 pipe-thermal storage system
                                                            SHIBAYAMA, YUZO
                                                                Concept of inflatable elements supported by truss
   Space station auxiliary thrust chamber technology
                                                              structure for reflector application
                                     p 93 N89-11803
  [NASA-CR-179650]
                                                              [IAF PAPER 88-274]
                                                                                                   n 18 A89-17754
                                                                Active accuracy adjustment of reflectors through the
SENTMAN, L. H.
   A CAD method for the determination of free molecule
                                                              change of element boundary
  aerodynamic and solar radiation forces and moments
                                                                                                   p 89 A89-30809
                                                              [AIAA PAPER 89-1332]
                                    p 160 A89-25372
  [AIAA PAPER 89-0455]
                                                            SHIELDS, NICHOLAS L., JR.
                                                                Man-systems requirements for the control of
SEO, JONG T.
    An analysis of the effects of external heating on the
                                                                                                 p 108 N89-19862
  SP-100 system radiator heat pipes p 76 A89-15393
                                                              teleoperators in space
```

p 156 N89-19809

definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar

[NASA-CR-172117]

and

SHIELDS, NICHOLAS, JR. SIVARD, CECILIA Conservation of design knowledge [AIAA PAPER 89-0186] SNYDER, RICHARD F Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements Space Station Freedom as an earth observing definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar p 2 A89-25161 platform SKELTON, ROBERT E. [AIAA PAPER 89-0251] [NASA-CR-172117] p 143 A89-25211 p 156 N89-19809 A covariance control theory p 54 A89-20582 SO, KENNETH T. SHIGEHARA, M. Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space Nodes packaging option for Space Station application Experimental system for microwave power transmission p 29 N89-13470 [SAE PAPER 881035] from space to earth p 43 A89-27836 SKOOG, A. I. SOBOTTA, W. [IAF PAPER 88-218] Transfer airlock requirements p 78 A89-17729 Systems and operational technology (TAL-RP-SN-003) SHIRAKI, K. D 131 N89-14254 IDGLR PAPER 87-097] JEM integrated control and management system (JEM p 169 A89-10499 SKOWRONSKI, J. M. OMA) SOFFEN, GERALD A. Adaptive identification and model tracking by a flexible [IAF PAPER 88-069] spacecraft The Earth Observing System p 172 A89-17662 [IAF PAPER 88-114] [AIAA PAPER 89-0541] SHIRAKI, KUNIAKI p 142 A89-17682 p 20 A89-25434 JEM ECLSS and Man System SKULACHEV, D. P. SOLDNER, JOHN K. Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-12-HAF PAPER 88-076] Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 40 A89-17665 SHMYROV, A. S. p 171 A89-14739 1987. Parts 1 & 2 Mathematical substantiation of a theory of orbital SLOTINE, JEAN-JACQUES E. p 1 A89-12626 correction using a solar sail Performance in adaptive manipulator control SOLOMON, A. D. p 4 A89-32163 Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar SHOJI, KOICHI p 102 A89-28628 SMAGALA, TOM Maintenance of microgravity environment on the Space Station - On the microgravity environment analysis and dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113 Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design SOLOV'EV, G. G. and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848 Fluence equivalency of monoenergetic vibration isolation p 159 A89-19945 CETF Space Station payload pointing system design nonmonoenergetic irradiation of thermal control coatings SHORTWELL, CHARLES P. and analysis feasibility study D 111 A89-30045 Automated low-thrust guidance for the orbital AAS PAPER 88-041] p 190 A89-20846 SOMERS, SCHAEFFER maneuvering vehicle SMALL, JOHN W. [AAS PAPER 88-007] Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer p 151 A89-20836 New advances in non-dispersive IR technology for CO2 SHROBE, HOWARD E. detection [NASA-CR-183391] Spaceborne VHSIC multiprocessor system for Al p 95 N89-18506 [SAE PAPER 881080] p 183 A89-27876 applications SOMERVILLE, W. A. p 127 N89-19838 SMALL, L. R. Issues and opportunities in space photovoltaics SHULL, J. MICHAEL An innovative approach to supplying an environment [NASA-TM-101425] IUE-IRAS studies of the infrared cirrus for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed SOMMER, ROBERT p 2 A89-19321 avionics systems Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal SHUMAN, B. M. [AIAA PAPER 88-3978] distancing mechanisms for space station design A charge control system for spacecraft protection AD-A199904] p 62 N89-1 An environment for the integration and test of the Space [NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 p 62 N89-15158 Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678 SHUMWAY, REX W. SON, CHANG H. SMART, J. C. Solid-solid phase change thermal storage application ATHENA simulation examining the survivability of a Synthesis and evaluation of electroactive CO2 carriers [SAE PAPER 881078] to space-suit battery pack space reactor after a loss of coolant accident p 45 A89-27874 [AIAA PAPER 89-0240] p 76 A89-15395 p 79 A89-25204 SIBLEY, EDGAR H. InP homojunction solar cell performance on the LIPS SONG. SELING JIM The impact of common APSE interface set specifications 3 flight experiment Rotating film radiator for heat rejection in space on space station information systems INASA-TM-101390] p 83 N89-12123 p 66 A89-15211 SOOD, PRADEEP K. p 123 N89-16314 SMITH, CHARLES A. SIDDIQUI, MUHAMMAD ALI Atomic oxygen effects on candidate coatings for Study of the generator/motor operation of induction Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the machines in a high frequency link space power system [NASA-CR-179600] p 137 N89-11809 long-term spacecraft in low earth orbit Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned p 163 N89-12592 [NASA-CR-179600] planetary missions and to provide a testbed for Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for SORENSEN, MICHAEL technological development preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000 [NASA-CR-184735] p 139 N89-15933 p 38 N89-12617 SORENSON, TORVALD SIJMONSMA, R. M. M. SMITH. JEFFREY H. The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine Optical data storage in space missions A methodology for automation and robotics evaluation system: Conceptual design [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397 applied to the space station telerobotic servicer [NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 SIMO, J. C. p 109 N89-19882 SOVA, D. Nonlinear dynamics of flexible structures - Geometrically SMITH, KEVIN J. Space Station Freedom operations planning [SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 The NASA information system life-cycle transition exact formulation and stability p 22 A89-28651 management within the software project SIMON, RALE p 153 A89-28231 [AIAA PAPER 88-3947] Modular performance simulation of spacecraft fuel cell D 116 A89-18118 SOVIE, R. J. systems including application for Hermes Forecasting crew anthropometry for Shuttle and Space Extended SP-100 reactor power systems capability [SAE PAPER 881046] p 79 A89-27846 Station p 184 A89-31607 SINCARSIN, G. B. SMITH, MALCOLM p 134 A89-15392 SOVIE, RONALD J. 'Daisy' - A laboratory facility to study the control of large Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 1: Space power technologies flexible spacecraft Physiological limitations to extravehicular activity in p 178 N89-11770 p 14 A89-11664 SINCARSIN, W. G.
Daisy' - A laboratory facility to study the control of large SPAMPINATO, PHIL Development of the NASA ZPS Mark III 57.2-kN/sq m [NASA-CR-172098] p 186 N89-17392 (8.3 psi) space suit flexible spacecraft p 14 A89-11664 SMITH, P. M. [SAE PAPER 881101] SINGH, C. p 46 A89-27893 Tailoring HEMTs for low-noise amplifier designs SPANN, JAMES F. A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space p 87 A89-15702 Space Station Induced Monitoring Station power systems SMITH, PAUL H. p 75 A89-15381 NASA-CP-30211 SINGH, GURKIRPAL p 193 N89-15790 Data systems p 126 N89-18403 Disposition of recommended modifications of JSC Planar, time-optimal, rest-to-rest slewing maneuvers of SMITH, RANDY L. 30426 flexible spacecraft p 55 A89-22510 Guidelines for the use of programmable display p 49 N89-15801 SPANOS, JOHN T. pushbuttons on the Space Station's telerobot control Control-structure interaction in precision pointing servo Arcing and discharges in high-voltage subsystems of panel p 103 A89-31609 loops p 59 A89-31469 Space Station p 85 N89-15802 Simulation of the human-telerobot interface SPARKS, D., JR. SINGH, SAHJENDRA N. p 186 N89-19861 Attitude control system testing on SCOLE Controller design and dynamic simulation of elastic robot SMITH, S. WEAVER p 51 A89-11668 arm mounted in spacecraft in presence of uncertainty Evaluation of two identification methods for damage Initial test results on state estimation on the SCOLE p 54 A89-20607 detection in large space trusses p 13 A89-11660 mast SINGH, SUDEEP K. p 60 N89-13468 SPENCER, DAVID B. SMITH, SUZANNE WEAVER Preliminary control/structure interaction study of The effects of eccentricity on the evolution of an orbiting Locating damaged members in a truss structure using coupled Space Station Freedom/Assembly Work modal test data - A demonstration experiment debris cloud Platform/orbiter [AAS PAPER 87-473] [AIAA PAPER 89-1291] [AIAA PAPER 89-0543] p 27 A89-30893 p 158 A89-12671 p 56 A89-25436 SPENNY, WILLIAM E. Extension and validation of a method for locating SINHA. U. Development of the NASA ZPS Mark III 57.2-kN/sq m Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for P-100 p 71 A89-15331 damaged members in large space trusses (8.3 psi) space suit SP-100 p 30 N89-14925 [SAE PAPER 881101] Damage detection and location in large space trusses SIRLIN, SAMUEL W. D 46 A89-27893 Don/doff support stand for use with rear entry space Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for p 34 N89-19350 articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft [AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662 SMITH, WILLIAM L. [NASA-CASE-MSC-21364-1] OMV - An orbital life support test bed [SAE PAPER 881030] p p 48 N89-13889 SPERGEL, D. N. Space science/space station attached payload pointing p 153 A89-27832 is the space environment at risk? p 160 A89-23448 accommodation study: Technology assessment white SMYTH, SAMUEL J. SPIEGEL, JAMES R. paper From Kitty Hawk to the year 2000 Simulation of the space station information system in [NASA-CR-182735] p 145 N89-10931

[SAE PAPER 872395]

Ada

p 125 N89-16355

p 187 A89-10628

STERLING, LEON

A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system p 85 N89-15579

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX	OF POOR CONCILL	
SPITZER, CHRISTOPHER J.	STERN, PAUL H.	STUBBS, R. M. Technology requirements for an orbiting fuel depot - A
Garage in the sky - A service center for Space Station	Patching up the Space Station p 154 A89-29654	necessary element of a space infrastructure
[AIAA PAPER 89-0397] p 136 A89-25332	STERN, THEODORE G. Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation	[IAF PAPER 88-035] p 180 A89-17641
SPRINGER, T. H.	Lightweight solar arrays for high radiation environments p 70 A89-15309	STUDER, P.
Thermal cycling tests of energy storage canisters for	STEVENS, N. J.	Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by
space applications p 69 A89-15301 Tests of heat transfer enhancement for thermal energy	ac system-plasma interactions p 79 A89-25738	piezo-electric actuators p 14 A89-11666 Modified independent modal space control method for
storage canisters p 72 A89-15339	STEVENS, N. JOHN	active control of flexible systems p 15 A89-11681
COURT REPNANETTE	Large structure current collection in plasma	STUDER, P. A.
Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space	environments [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405	Quiet structures for precision pointing
suits (SAE PAPER 881125) p 47 A89-27916	[AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160 A89-25405 Investigation of ESD hazard for large space solar arrays	[AAS PAPER 88-046] p 55 A89-20850
COUVER STEVEN	configured with GFRP/Kapton substrate	STUURMAN, CAREL  Model of a geostationary regional transportation
Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001	[AIAA PAPER 89-0617] p 111 A89-25489	company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout
SRINIVASAN, SUPRAMANIAM	STEWART F J	[]LR-MITT-207] p 148 N89-19329
Fuel cells for extraterrestrial and terrestrial	Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE	Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary
applications p o 7 Add-30043 STACY, KENNETH L.	configuration p 61 N89-13474	transportation company (GRET)
Space station payload operations scheduling with	STILLWELL, R. P. ac system-plasma interactions p 79 A89-25738	[ILR-MITT-208] p 148 N89-19330 SU, TZU-JENG
ESP2 p 156 N89-19619	ac system plasma and a	Model reduction and control of flexible structures using
STADNIK, ANDREW G.	STINSON, RICHARD G. Space Station EVA test bed overview	Krylov subspaces
Uranium-zirconium hydride fuel performance in the	[SAE PAPER 881060] p 130 A89-27857	[AIAA PAPER 89-1237] p 58 A89-30722
CTAFIDA CTANI FV	STODDARD ISAAC	SUBBARAO, S.  The technology issues and the prospects for the use
Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer	Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control,	of lithium batteries in space p 65 A89-11406
vehicle	structure and gimbal system interaction study	SUDAR, MARTIN
[NASA-CR-183391] p 95 N89-18506	[MADA-CAT TIZEGO]	Advancements in water vapor electrolysis technology
STALLCUP, SCOTT S.	STOHR, J. F. Problems of thermal protection in space applications	[SAE PAPER 881041] p 44 A89-27841
FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631	[ONERA, TP NO. 1988-36] p 37 A89-29218	SULZMAN, FRANK M.  Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of
CTAMEY G A	CTOLADIK ELLENG	exploration
Madeling the effects connected with the influence of	Proceedings of 1987 Goddard Conference on Space	[SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815
the magnetic and solar shadow from satellite structural	Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Hobotics	SUNDBERG, GALE R.
elements on results of measurements of electric fields	[NASA-TM-89663] p 103 N89-10063	Cooperating expert systems for Space Station -
and particle lidxos	Stone, R. W. System design analyses of a rotating	Power/thermal subsystem testbeds p 115 A89-15350
STARK, LAWRENCE Telerobotics - Problems and research needs	System design analyses of a rotating advanced-technology space station for the year 2025	SURAUER, M.
p 101 A89-21179	[NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482	Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for
STARKS, S. A.	STONER G. F.	spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496
System autonomy hooks and scars for Space Station	Environment assisted degradation mechanisms in	SURJADI, T.
p 132 A89-11010	advanced light metals	Thermoelectric electromagnetic pump design for
STARKS, SCOTT A.  Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular	[NASA-CR-181049] p 112 N89-15232	SP-100 p 71 A89-15331
	STONEY, W. E.	SUTTER, THOMAS R.
CTASSINOPOLII OS. E. G.	Robotic servicing of the Space Station platform	A comparison of two trusses for the space station
The space radiation environment for electronics	TAINAT A ELT SO D TO . )	structure
p 88 A89-22436	STORCH, JOEL Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control,	[NASA-TM-4093] p 32 N89-15970
STAVRINIDIS, C.	structure and gimbal system interaction study	SWALLOW, KATHLEEN C.  Supercritical water oxidation - Microgravity solids
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645	[NASA-CR-172095] p 28 N89-11793	separation
STOLAIR R.C.	STORM, RICHARD E.	[SAE PAPER 881038] p 43 A89-27838
Strategies for adding adaptive learning mechanisms to	The support constraints for orbital systems - How to	SWAMIKANNU, A. X.
rule-based diagnostic expert systems	measure the R&M effects	Recovery of Space Station hygiene water by membrane
p 120 N89-10007	(AIAA ( AI EI ( SS ) ) ( S)	technology
STECHER, JOSEPH Fifteenth Space Simulation Conference: Support the	STRACK, JAMES A.  Atmospheric contaminant monitoring and control in an	[SAE PAPER 881032] p 43 A89-27834
Highway to Space Through Testing	enclosed environment	SWANSON, R. E.  Environment assisted degradation mechanisms in
[NASA-CP-3015] p 10 N89-12582	[SAE PAPER 881094] p 46 A89-27888	advanced light metals
STEGEMANN, J.	STRADER, S. R.	[NASA-CR-181049] p 112 N89-1523
Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars	ac system plasma meranic	SWENSON, BYRON L.
p 1/9 N89-1911/	STREAMS, E.  Criteria definition and performance testing of a Space	The reusable reentry satellite - A mission and system
STEINBRONN, OTTO  An analysis of possible advanced space strategies	Station experiment water management system	description and operational concept
featuring the role of space resource utilization	[SAE PAPER 881019] p 42 A89-27821	[AIAA PAPER 89-0101] p 151 A89-25089
[IAF PAPER 88-587] p 135 A89-17861	STRELICH, TOM	SWENSON, G. R.  Measurements of shuttle glow on mission STS 41-0
STEINCAMP, JAMES W.	Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS) p.121 N89-16283	[AD-A201769] p 168 N89-1932
Future civil space program logistics	STROHL, JOHN R.	SYKES, GEORGE F., JR.
[AIAA PAPER 88-4735] p 149 A89-18312	Autonomous electrical power subsystem	The effects of simulated space environmenta
STELLA, D.  Experimental and theoretical analysis on the effects of	p 71 A89-15332	parameters on six commercially available composit
residual stresses in composite structures for space	STRONG, IAN	materials
applications	Report on OTHER proposals for SSPEX p 193 N89-15003	(Internal Esse)
[IAF PAPER 88-284] p 18 A89-17758	•	SZAKALY, ZOLTAN  A synchronized computational architecture for
STELLA, PAUL	STRUKOV, I. A.  Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level	generalized bilateral control of robot arms
Status of Advanced Photovoltaic Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305	p 171 A89-14739	p 8 A89-1181
OTTAIN E ALAN D	STRUMPF, H. J.	SZE, STEVEN
tage deflection static and dynamic finite element	Advanced solar receivers for space power	ISAAC: Inflatable Satellite of an Antenna Array for
analyses of composite beams with arbitrary cross-sectional	p 137 A89-29116	Communications, volume 6
warping	STRUMPF, HAL J.  Advanced space solar dynamic receivers	[NASA-CR-184704] p 90 N89-1841
[AIAA PAPER 89-1363] p 26 A89-30838	p 72 A89-15343	_
STEPHEN, J. D. SP 100 puclear subsystem design p 71 A89-15329	STRUTHERS NANCY	T
STEPHENS JAMES	Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal	<del>-</del>
Report on OTHER proposals for SSPEX	distancing mechanisms for space station design	TABATA, MASAKI
p 193 N89-15003	[NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529	Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analysis
STEPHENS, JOSEPH R.	STUART, MARK A.  Guidelines for the use of programmable display	of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space
Refractory metal alloys and composites for space	pushbuttons on the Space Station's telephotocontrol	application [AAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-126
nuclear power systems	panel p 103 A89-31609	(10.00)
OTERHENSON ARTHUR G.	Simulation of the human-telerobot interface	TADIKONDA, S.  Dynamics and control of flexible robot manipulators
Space Station - The Orbital Maneuvering Venicle	p 186 N89-19861	p 52 A89-1160
p 91 A89-16543	STUBBS, NORRIS  Dynamic analysis of the Space Station truss structure	TADMAN, FRANK

STUBBS, NORRIS

Dynamic analysis of the Space Station truss structure based on a continuum representation [AIAA PAPER 89-1280] p 24 A89-30763

A risk management approach to CAIS development p 123 N89-16315

TAILHADES, J. TAYLOR, ROY A. TOBBE, PATRICK A. EVA system requirements and design concepts study. Design of a secondary debris containment shield for The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595 large space structures TOBIAS, A. [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] IBAE-TP-90351 p 179 N89-19128 p 27 A89-30884 The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future TAYLOR, THOMAS C. TAKAGI, T. rendezvous and docking operations Conceptual design of platforms in 1990's The OUTPOST concept - A market driven commercial [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642 [IAF PAPER 88-0004] p 2 A89-17627 platform in orbit I AIAA PAPER 89-0729 J TOHDOH, M. TAKAHARA, KENICHI p 3 A89-25552 Electron radiation effects on mode II interlaminar fracture **TEAGUE, DONALD** Vibration characteristics and shape control of adaptive toughness of GFRP and CFRP composites lanar truss structures Space Station resupply using expendable launch p 111 A89-30404 [AIAA PAPER 89-1288] p 25 A89-30770 vehicles TOLLISON, D. [AIAA PAPER 88-4738] TAKAHASHI, K. p 149 A89-18315 An application of high authority/low authority control and TENDICK, FRANK Electron radiation effects on mode II interlaminar fracture positivity [NASA-TM-100338] Telerobotics - Problems and research needs toughness of GFRP and CFRP composites p 60 N89-11791 p 111 A89-30404 p 101 A89-21179 TOLLIVER, C. L. TENNYSON, R. C. TAKAHASHI, KATSUHIKO Time-domain imaging Atomic oxygen studies on polymers Typical application of CAD/CAE in space station p 128 N89-20084 p 163 N89-12591 TOM, R. preliminary design p 174 A89-19943 TEREKHOV, ANDREI D. Two-bed carbon molecular sieve carbon dioxide removal TAKAHASHI, S. The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and system feasibility testing JEM integrated control and management system (JEM the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in [SAE PAPER 880993] D 41 A89-27802 outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS TOMAYKO, JAMES E. HAF PAPER 88-0691 p 172 A89-17662 Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer p 65 A89-12128 TAKAHASHI, YOSHIO TERUL F. systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power Failure detection and identification in the control of large station p 124 N89-16337 p 69 A89-15300 space structures p 20 A89-24496 TONG. M. M. TAKAMATSU, K. A. TESTER, JEFFERSON W. Dynamics and control analysis of a satellite with a large The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators Fundamental kinetics and mechanistic pathways for flexible spinning antenna [AAS PAPER 87-482] oxidation reactions in supercritical water [AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 53 A89-12678 [SAE PAPER 881039] p 89 A89-30821 p 43 A89-27839 TORIYAMA, Y. TAKATSUKA, HITOSHI THACHER, DAVID J. Experimental system for microwave power transmission Logistics support of the Japanese Experiment Module Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through from space to earth by the H-II rocket international cooperation p 187 A89-12104 **[IAF PAPER 88-218]** p 78 A89-17729 LIAF PAPER 88-1991 p 173 A89-17721 THALL, RICHARD TORR, D. G. TAKEDA, N. The CAIS 2 Project p 123 N89-16318 e induced environment around Space Station Electron radiation effects on mode II interlaminar fracture THALLER, LAWRENCE H. [IAF PAPER 88-095] Space Electrochemical Research and Technology p 158 A89-17674 toughness of GFRP and CFRP composites p 111 A89-30404 A compact imaging spectrometer for studies of space Conference, Cleveland, OH, Apr. 14-16, vehicle induced environment emissions Space utilization promotion program of NASDA Proceedings THANGAVELU, M. p 79 A89-23280 p 167 N89-15796 p 178 N89-17022 TAKESHITA, YASUHIRO MALEO - Strategy for lunar base build-up TORR, DOUGLAS G. HAF PAPER ST-88-15] Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions [NASA-CR-183187] p 145 N89-10264 Concept of inflatable elements supported by truss p 135 A89-17877 structure for reflector application THIEMANN, HEINZ p 145 N89-10264 [IAF PAPER 88-274] p 18 A89-17754 High-voltage solar cell modules in simulated TORR, MARSHA R. TAKEUCHI, Y. low-earth-orbit plasma p 65 A89-11122 The induced environment around Space Station JEM integrated control and management system (JEM THOMAS, H. L. [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674 OMA) Control augmented structural synthesis with dynamic Space Station Induced Monitoring [IAF PAPER 88-069] p 172 A89-17662 stability constraints [NASA-CP-3021] p 193 N89-15790 AIAA PAPER 89-1216) TALAY, T. A. p 58 A89-30704 A compact imaging spectrometer for studies of space Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a THOMAS, SEGUN vehicle induced environment emissions Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle Real-time simulation of the Space Station mobile service p 167 N89-15796 [AIAA PAPER 89-0635] p 136 A89-25503 center p 99 A89-19566 TOSCANO, WILLIAM B. TAMIR, DAVID Dynamic analysis of the Space Station truss structure Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for The potential of a GAS can with payload G-169 based on a continuum representation [AIAA PAPER 89-1280] p 162 N89-10916 p 24 A89-30763 space adaptation syndrome TAMPE, L. THOMASON, TERRY B. INASA-TM-894121 p 147 N89-15517 Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 Supercritical water oxidation - Microgravity solids TOWNSEND, DENNIS P. p 31 N89-15433 separation Wear consideration in gear design for space TANAKA, KOTARO [SAE PAPER 881038] p 43 A89-27838 applications Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic pow THOME, F. V. NASA-TM-101457 High-temperature silicon-on-insulator electronics for p 166 N89-15414 p 69 A89-15300 TOWNSEND, JOHN W., JR. TANATSUGU, NOBUHIRO space nuclear power systems - Requirements and The Flight Telerobotic Servicer Program
[AIAA PAPER 88-5001] p 10 Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power feasibility p 132 A89-11354 THOMPSON, R. C. p 100 A89-20651 system p 69 A89-15300 Solar thermodynamic power generation experiment on TRAVIS, ELMER W. Near-minimum time open-loop slewing of flexible Use of CAD systems in design of Space Station and Space Flyer Unit p 77 A89-15418 p 55 A89-22511 vehicles space robots TANDLER, JOHN J. TIEDJE, BEVERLY p 100 A89-20602 An integrated model of the Space Station Freedom active thermal control system The quantitative modelling of human spatial TREIMAN nabitability Experimental constraints on heating and cooling rates NASA-CR-177501) [AIAA PAPER 89-0319] p 36 A89-25271 of refractory inclusions in the early solar system p 49 N89-15530 TANIDA, KOJI TILLIETTE, Z. P. p 39 N89-15042 Adaptability of Brayton cycle conversion systems to fast. Maintenance of microgravity environment on the Space Experimental constraints on the origin of chondrules Station - On the microgravity environment analysis and epithermal and thermal spectrum space nuclear reactors p 138 N89-15043 vibration isolation n 159 A89-19945 p 70 A89-15319 Containerless high-pressure petrology experiments in TASCIONE, THOMAS F. TILLMAN, BARRY the microgravity environment of the Space Station Human factors in the design of a variable gravity research Introduction to the space environment p 6 N89-15045 p 160 A89-22775 facility TREMBLAY, P. G. [SAE PAPER 881076] TATRO, C. A. p 45 A89-27872 Space Station maintainability design requirements for Photovoltaic power modules for NASA's manned Space TINARI, P. D. life cycle costs (commonality and standardization)
[AIAA PAPER 88-4749] p 130 A89 Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport p 81 A89-29122 p 130 A89-18324 TAYLOR DANIEL M system p 39 N89-17172 TREVINO, LUIS A. WF/PC internal molecular contamination during system termal-vacuum test p 185 N89-12583 TINKER, M. L. A nonventing cooling system for space environment extravehicular activity, using radiation and regenerable Analysis of coils of wire rope arranged for passive TAYLOR, LAWRENCE W., JR. dampino thermal storage TITRAN, ROBERT H. Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop [SAE PAPER 881063] p 153 A89-27860 [NASA-TM-101503] p 29 N89-13460 Refractory metal alloys and composites for space A mathematical problem and a Spacecraft Control nuclear power systems [NASA-TM-101364] Development of an automated checkout, service and Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) used to evaluate control p 113 N89-16986 maintenance system for a Space Station EVAS for flexible spacecraft. NASA/IEEE design TIZZI, S. (SAE PAPER 881065) p 153 A89-27862 Experimental and theoretical analysis on the effects of challenge p 61 N89-13476 TRI. TERRY O. residual stresses in composite structures for space TAYLOR, R. M. Don/doff support stand for use with rear entry space Oxygen sensor optimization for long duration space applications HAF PAPER 88-2841 missions p 18 A89-17758 [NASA-CASE-MSC-21364-1] p 48 N89-13889 [SAE PAPER 881079] p 183 A89-27875 TKACHEV. A. N. TRIBES, R.

Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level

p 171 A89-14739

Inter orbit communications (IOC)

p 88 A89-17826

[IAF PAPER 88-446]

TAYLOR, RICHARD N.

A debugger for Ada tasking

p 117 A89-28740

TYAGI, RAJESH

scheduling

A knowledge-based decision support system for payload

p 120 N89-15578

TOINIU E U	TZES, ANTHONY P.	VAN OMMERING, G.
TRINH, E. H.  Contamination concerns in the modular containerless	A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible	Space Station battery system design and development
processing facility	structure control p 57 A89-28633	p 74 A89-15378  VAN ROOZENDAAL, M. P. M.
[AIAA PAPER 89-0403] p 160 A89-25338		Tethers - A key technology for future space flight?
TRIOLO, J. WF/PC internal molecular contamination during system	U	p 141 A89-15150
thermal-vacuum test p 185 N89-12583		VAN STEENBERG, MICHAEL E.
TRIPPI, A.	UBER, GORDON T.	IUE-IRAS studies of the infrared cirrus p 2 A89-19321
Status of the RITA - Experiment on Eureca	Real-time object determination for space robotics	VAN VAERENBERGH, S. R.
p 137 A89-31748	p 98 A89-12026	Kinetic of the Soret effect and its measurement under
TRUDELL, JEFFERY J.  Thermal distortion analysis of the Space Station solar	Report of Research Forum on Space Robotics and	microgravity conditions p 191 A89-26390
dynamic concentrator p 72 A89-15341	Automation: Executive summary p 177 A89-29110	VAN VALKENBURG, E. S.
TRUJILLO, V.	UMETANI, YOJI	Oxygen sensor optimization for long duration space
Characterization of compliant thermal conductive	Space robot for Japan's orbit	missions  SAE PAPER 881079  p 183 A89-27875
tungsten material for thermionic element application	[AIAA PAPER 88-5003] p 100 A89-20653	VANBUSKIRK, P. D.
<b>P</b>	Report of Research Forum on Space Robotics and	Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid
TRUSS, P.  European remote sensing satellite platforms for the	Automation: Executive summary p 177 A89-29110	management facility, preliminary report
1990's p 178 N89-12978	UNG, MONTE Aerospace simulation III; Proceedings of the SCS	p 95 N89-16357 VANDENASSEM, D.
TRUSZKOWSKI, WALTER F.	Multiconference, San Diego, CA, Feb. 3-5, 1988	Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part
Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control	p 99 A89-19551	1: Executive summary
Circu Cinitaria	UNZ, F.	[NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p 145 N89-12396
TSAI, FU-SHENG  Effects of load on the performance of the Mapham	Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase	VANDER VELDE, W. E.
resonant inverter p 76 A89-15390	B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673	Analysis of limit cycles in control systems for joint dominated structures p 52 A89-11690
TSAO, S. S.	(11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.	VANLANDINGHAM, EARL
High-temperature silicon-on-insulator electronics for	UPTON, H. Ground testing of an SP-100 prototypic reactor	Space power technology to meet civil space
space nuclear power systems - Requirements and	p 134 A89-15330	requirements p 68 A89-15292
feasibility p 132 A89-11354 TSENG, FAN T.	UTKU, S.	VANWOERKOM, P. TH. L. M.
A knowledge-based decision support system for payload	Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive	Flexible robotic manipulator in space: Towards a mathematical dynamics truth model
scheduling p 120 N89-15578	structure	[NLR-TR-87129-U] p 107 N89-15410
TSENG, G. T.	[AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768	Accuracy of modal frequency set with fictitious joints
Integrated Structural Analysis And Control (ISAAC): Issues and progress p 33 N89-19341		modeling
Issues and progress p 33 N89-19341 TSONEY, M. M.	V	[NLR-TR-87126-U] p 31 N89-15431
Modeling the effects connected with the influence of		VEATCH, MARTIN S.
the magnetic and solar shadow from satellite structural	VACHTSEVANOS, G.	Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight applications p 69 A89-15299
elements on results of measurements of electric fields	Fault tolerant intelligent controller for Space Station	VENEMA, J. C.
and particle fluxes p 159 A89-18439	subsystems p 114 A89-15337 VADALI, S. R.	Definition and design of an operational
TSUCHIYA, KAZUO Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic	Near-minimum time open-loop slewing of flexible	environment-monitoring system p 191 A89-27788
beam simulating flexible space structure	vehicles p 55 A89-22511	VENKATASETTY, H. V.
p 13 A89-10570	Control of flexible structures: Model errors, robustness	Electrochemical multigas sensors for air monitoring assembly
TSUEI, Y. G.	measures, and optimization of feedback controllers	(SAE PAPER 881082) p 45 A89-27878
Active vibration control of flexible structure by	(AD-A202234) p 64 N89-19596 VAETH, R.	VENKAYYA, V. B.
Eigenstructure Assignment Technique p 17 A89-15587	Transfer airlock requirements	Efficiency of structure-control systems
,	[TAL-RP-SN-003] p 131 N89-14254	p 51 A89-11670
TSUYA, N. Conceptual design of platforms in 1990's	VAETH, ROLAND	VENNERI, SAMUEL L. Materials and structures p 112 N89-11776
[IAF PAPER 88-0004] p 2 A89-17627	European Space Suit System baseline (SAF PAPER 881115) p 177 A89-27906	VERGA, R.
TU, K.	[SAE PAPER 881115] p 177 A89-2/906 VAFA, ZIA	Progress towards the development of power generation
Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle space station	Minimization of spacecraft disturbances in space-robotic	and power conditioning technologies for SDIO
communications design p 180 A89-26775	systems	p 68 A89-15293
TUCKER, D. W.	[ÁAS PAPER 88-006] p 101 A89-20835	VEROSTKO, C. E.  Synthesis and evaluation of electroactive CO2 carriers
Cautionary tales for reduced-gravity particle research p 6 N89-15026	VAIDYANATHAN, H.	[SAE PAPER 881078] p 45 A89-27874
	Capacity and pressure variation of Intelsat VI nickel-hydrogen cells with storage and cycling	VESSAZ, J. P.
TULLIS, THOMAS S.  Space station functional relationships analysis	p 67 A89-15282	IRIS thermal balance test within ESTEC LSS
[NASA-CR-177497] p 7 N89-18007	VALADE, F. H.	p 38 N89-12603
TULLOS R.J.	Solar Concentrator Advanced Development program	<b>VETRELLA, S.</b> Three-dimensional observation by means of tethered
A hypervelocity launcher for simulated large fragment	update p 72 A89-15342	antennae
space debris impacts at 10 km/s	Space Station solar concentrator development p 81 A89-29119	[IAF PAPER 88-118] p 142 A89-17684
[AIAA PAPER 89-1345] p 161 A89-30820	VALENTINY, G.	VEZINA, JAMES M.
TURNER, J. D.  Equations of motion of systems of variable-mass bodies	Logistics aspects associated with the Hermes	A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system control p 85 N89-15579
for space structure deployment simulation	Spaceplane turnaround and cargo preparation	control p 85 N89-155/9 VIDYASAGAR, M.
p 8 A89-11684	[AIAA PAPER 88-4736] p 174 A89-18313	Modelling of a 5-bar-linkage manipulator with one flexible
TURNER, L. D.	VALGORA, MARTIN E.	link p 97 A89-11905
Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental		
	Power considerations for an early manned Mars mission utilizing the space station	Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with
control and life support system	utilizing the space station	application to the control of a flexible system
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492  VALLERANI, E.	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833 TURNER, MAX A.	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492 VALLERANI, E. Columbus pressurized modules - Aentalia role in manned	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632 VIELCANET, P.
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  TURNER, MAX A.  Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid management facility, preliminary report	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492 VALLERANI, E. Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632  VIELCANET, P. Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European Columbus Support Technology Programme
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  TURNER, MAX A.  Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492  VALLERANI, E.  Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems [IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632  VIELCANET, P. Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122 N89-16305
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  TURNER, MAX A.  Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid management facility, preliminary report p 95 N89-16357  TURNER, P. R.	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492 VALLERANI, E. Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems [IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558 VALLES, J. R. ac system-plasma interactions p 79 A89-25738	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632  VIELCANET, P. Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122 N89-16305  VISENTINE, JAMES T.
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  TURNER, MAX A.  Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid management facility, preliminary report p 95 N89-16357  TURNER, P. R.  A Mars rover mission concept	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492  VALLERANI, E.  Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems [IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558  VALLES, J. R. ac system-plasma interactions VAN DER HA, JOZEF C.	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632  VIELCANET, P. Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122 N89-16305  VISENTINE, JAMES T. Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  TURNER, MAX A.  Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid management facility, preliminary report p 95 N89-16357  TURNER, P. R.  A Mars rover mission concept [AAS PAPER 87-440] p 133 A89-12654	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492  VALLERANI, E.  Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems [IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558  VALLES, J. R.  ac system-plasma interactions p 79 A89-25738  VAN DER HA, JOZEF C.  Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632  VIELCANET, P. Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122 N89-16305  VISENTINE, JAMES T.
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  TURNER, MAX A.  Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid management facility, preliminary report p 95 N89-16357  TURNER, P. R.  A Mars rover mission concept [AAS PAPER 87-440] p 133 A89-12654  TURNOUIST, SCOTT R.	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492 VALLERANI, E.  Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems [IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558 VALLES, J. R.  ac system-plasma interactions p 79 A89-25738 VAN DER HA, JOZEF C.  Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous trajectories	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632  VIELCANET, P. Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122 N89-16305  VISENTINE, JAMES T. Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  TURNER, MAX A.  Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid management facility, preliminary report p 95 N89-16357  TURNER, P. R.  A Mars rover mission concept [AAS PAPER 87-440] p 133 A89-12654  TURNQUIST, SCOTT R.  Space station electrical power system availability study	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492 VALLERANI, E. Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems [IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558 VALLES, J. R. ac system-plasma interactions p 79 A89-25738 VAN DER HA, JOZEF C. Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous trajectories [IAF PAPER 88-308] p 180 A89-17765	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632  VIELCANET, P.  Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122 N89-16305  VISENTINE, JAMES T.  Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1] p 163 N89-14331  Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  TURNER, MAX A.  Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid management facility, preliminary report p 95 N89-16357  TURNER, P. R.  A Mars rover mission concept [AAS PAPER 87-440] p 133 A89-12654  TURNOUIST, SCOTT R.	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492 VALLERANI, E.  Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems [IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558 VALLES, J. R.  ac system-plasma interactions p 79 A89-25738 VAN DER HA, JOZEF C.  Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous trajectories [IAF PAPER 88-308] p 180 A89-17765 VAN DER MEER, R. B.  Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632  VIELCANET, P.  Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122  VISENTINE, JAMES T.  Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1] p 163 N89-14331  Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2] p 163 N89-14332
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  TURNER, MAX A.  Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid management facility, preliminary report p 95 N89-16357  TURNER, P. R.  A Mars rover mission concept [AAS PAPER 87-440] p 133 A89-12654  TURNQUIST, SCOTT R.  Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802  TVEEKREM. J. L.	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492 VALLERANI, E. Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems [IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558 VALLES, J. R. ac system-plasma interactions p 79 A89-25738 VAN DER HA, JOZEF C. Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous trajectories [IAF PAPER 88-308] p 180 A89-17765 VAN DER MEER, R. B. Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER p 66 A89-15230	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632  VIELCANET, P. Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122  VISENTINE, JAMES T. Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1] p 163 N89-14331  Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2] p 163 N89-14332  VISSER, F. B.
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  TURNER, MAX A.  Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid management facility, preliminary report p 95 N89-16357  TURNER, P. R.  A Mars rover mission concept [AAS PAPER 87-440] p 133 A89-12654  TURNQUIST, SCOTT R.  Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802  TVEKREM, J. L. GSFC contamination monitors for Space Station	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492  VALLERANI, E.  Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems [IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558  VALLES, J. R.  ac system-plasma interactions p 79 A89-25738  VAN DER HA, JOZEF C.  Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous trajectories [IAF PAPER 88-308] p 180 A89-17765  VAN DER MEER, R. B.  Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER p 66 A89-15230  VAN ETTEN, P.	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632  VIELCANET, P. Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122 N89-16305  VISENTINE, JAMES T. Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2] p 163 N89-14332  VISSER, F. B. Optical data storage in space missions
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  TURNER, MAX A.  Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid management facility, preliminary report p 95 N89-16357  TURNER, P. R.  A Mars rover mission concept [AAS PAPER 87-440] p 133 A89-12654  TURNQUIST, SCOTT R.  Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802  TVEEKREM, J. L.  GSFC contamination monitors for Space Station p 166 N89-15793	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492  VALLERANI, E.  Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems [IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558  VALLES, J. R.  ac system-plasma interactions p 79 A89-25738  VAN DER HA, JOZEF C.  Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous trajectories [IAF PAPER 88-308] p 180 A89-17765  VAN DER MEER, R. B.  Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER p 66 A89-15230  VAN ETTEN, P.  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632  VIELCANET, P.  Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122  VISENTINE, JAMES T.  Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1] p 163 N89-14331  Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2] p 163 N89-14332  VISSER, F. B.  Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  TURNER, MAX A.  Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid management facility, preliminary report p 95 N89-16357  TURNER, P. R.  A Mars rover mission concept [AAS PAPER 87-440] p 133 A89-12654  TURNQUIST, SCOTT R.  Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802  TVEEKREM, J. L.  GSFC contamination monitors for Space Station p 166 N89-15793	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492  VALLERANI, E.  Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems [IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558  VALLES, J. R. ac system-plasma interactions p 79 A89-25738  VAN DER HA, JOZEF C.  Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous trajectories [IAF PAPER 88-308] p 180 A89-17765  VAN DER MEER, R. B.  Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER p 66 A89-15230  VAN ETTEN, P.  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from space power systems p 35 A89-15207	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632  VIELCANET, P.  Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122  VISENTINE, JAMES T.  Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1] p 163  Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2] p 163  VISSER, F. B.  Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119  N89-12397  VITALE, N.  Design of an advanced solar Stirling conversion system
[SAE PAPER 881031] p 43 A89-27833  TURNER, MAX A.  Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid management facility, preliminary report p 95 N89-16357  TURNER, P. R.  A Mars rover mission concept [AAS PAPER 87-440] p 133 A89-12654  TURNQUIST, SCOTT R.  Space station electrical power system availability study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802  TVEEKREM, J. L.  GSFC contamination monitors for Space Station p 166 N89-15793	utilizing the space station [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492  VALLERANI, E.  Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manned space systems [IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558  VALLES, J. R.  ac system-plasma interactions p 79 A89-25738  VAN DER HA, JOZEF C.  Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous trajectories [IAF PAPER 88-308] p 180 A89-17765  VAN DER MEER, R. B.  Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER p 66 A89-15230  VAN ETTEN, P.  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from	application to the control of a flexible system p 57 A89-28632  VIELCANET, P.  Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122  VISENTINE, JAMES T.  Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1] p 163 N89-14331  Atomic oxygen effects measurements for shuttle missions STS-8 and 41-G [NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2] p 163 N89-14332  VISSER, F. B.  Optical data storage in space missions [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397

VAN INGEN SCHENAU, H. A.

Definition and design of an operational environment-monitoring system p 191 A89-27788

Operational considerations for the Space Station Life Science Glovebox
[SAE PAPER 881123] p 131 A89-27914

p 46 A89-27887

p 43 A89-27839

p 140 A89-11125

VOG1, 5. 1.		
VOGT, S. T.		
Space Station photovoltaic power VOLKMER, KENT		design A89-15
A methodology for automation a applied to the space station telerol	ind robot botic sen p 109	ricer
VOLLMAN, T. E. Generic Ada code in the NASA sp	,	
control and communications enviro	nment	N89-16
VON DER LIPPE, J. K. EURECA - A complement to the r system	manned S	Space Stat
[IAF PAPER 88-0005]	p 172	A89-176
VON FLOTOW, A. H.  Coupling of tether modes with a motion	sub-sate	llite attitu
[AAS PAPER 87-433] Non-linear strain-displacement	p 141	
multibody dynamics [AIAA PAPER 89-1202]		A89-306
VONFLOTOW, ANDREAS H. Active control of elastic wave		
networks VONSYDOW, MARIKA		N89-193
Stereo depth distortions in teleop [NASA-CR-180242]	eration p 105	N89-121
VOS, ROBERT G. The integrated analysis capability		
VREEBURG, J. P. B.		A89-121
Fluid-science investigations in mic	p 1	A89-113
Introduction to possible means of e on the Space Station		
[NLR-TR-88009-U] VRILLON, B.		N89-151
Space nuclear power studies in Fri of particle bed reactor		A89-153
W		
WADA, B. K.	o error a	nalveis
WADA, B. K. Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] Control of a slow moving space of	p 22	A89-306
WADA, B. K. Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] Experimental studies of adaptive st	p 22 crane as p 103	A89-3069 an adaptiv A89-3076
WADA, B. K. Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286]	p 22 crane as p 103 ructures	A89-3069 an adaptiv A89-3076
WADA, B. K.  Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162]  Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286]  Experimental studies of adaptive st performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327]  WADA, BEN K.  Adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1160]	p 22 crane as p 103 ructures p 25	A89-306: an adaptiv A89-3076 for precision
WADA, B. K.  Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162]  Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286]  Experimental studies of adaptive st performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327]  WADA, BEN K.  Adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1160]  WAGNER, H.  A simulation model for reliability	p 22 crane as p 103 ructures p 25 p 102 evaluatio	A89-3069 A89-3076 for precision A89-3080 A89-3065
WADA, B. K.  Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162]  Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286]  Experimental studies of adaptive st performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327]  WADA, BEN K.  Adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1160]  WAGNER, H.  A simulation model for reliability  Station power systems  WAGNER, ROBERT C.	p 22 crane as p 103 ructures p 25 p 102 evaluatio p 75	A89-3069 A89-3076 A89-3080 A89-3065 n of Space
WADA, B. K.  Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] Experimental studies of adaptive st performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] WADA, BEN K.  Adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1160] WAGNER, H.  A simulation model for reliability Station power systems WAGNER, ROBERT C.  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 redu Space Station application	p 22 crane as p 103 ructures p 25 p 102 evaluatio p 75 ction tec	A89-3069 A89-3076 A89-3076 A89-3080 A89-3080 A89-3065 In of Space A89-1538
WADA, B. K.  Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] Experimental studies of adaptive st performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] WADA, BEN K.  Adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1160] WAGNER, H.  A simulation model for reliability Station power systems WAGNER, ROBERT C.  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 redu Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] WAHLE, P. J.  Dose-rate effects on the total-dot	p 22 crane as p 103 cructures p 25 p 102 evaluatio p 75 ction tec p 41 se thresh	A89-306: A89-3076 A89-3080 A89-3080 A89-3065 n of Space A89-1536 hnology for A89-2780 hold-voltage
WADA, B. K.  Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162]  Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286]  Experimental studies of adaptive st performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327]  WADA, BEN K.  Adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1160]  WAGNER, H.  A simulation model for reliability station power systems  WAGNER, ROBERT C.  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 redu Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995]  WAHLE, P. J.  Dose-rate effects on the total-dos shift of power MOSFETs  WAHLQUIST, EARL J.	p 22 crane as p 103 ructures p 25 p 102 evaluatio p 75 ction tec p 41 see threst p 161	A89-306: A89-3076 for precision A89-3086 in of Space A89-1536 hnology for A89-2780 nold-voltage A89-2576
WADA, B. K.  Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] Experimental studies of adaptive st performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] WADA, BEN K. Adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 99-1160] WAGNER, H. A simulation model for reliability Station power systems WAGNER, ROBERT C. Maturity of the Bosch CO2 redu Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] WAHLE, P. J. Dose-rate effects on the total-dos shift of power MOSFETs	p 22 crane as p 103 ructures p 25 p 102 evaluatio p 75 ction tec p 41 se thresh p 161 ns for sp	A89-306/ A89-307/ for precision A89-3080/ A89-3085/ A89-3065/ n of Space A89-1536/ hnology for A89-2780/ hold-voltage A89-2576/ ace nuclear
WADA, B. K.  Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 99-1286] Experimental studies of adaptive st performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] WADA, BEN K. Adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1160] WAGNER, H. A simulation model for reliability Station power systems WAGNER, ROBERT C. Maturity of the Bosch CO2 redu Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] WAHLE, P. J. Dose-rate effects on the total-dostifit of power MOSFETs WAHLQUIST, EARL J. Important technology consideration power systems	p 22 crane as p 103 ructures p 25 p 102 evaluation p 75 ction tec p 41 se thresh p 161 ns for sp p 86	A89-306: A89-3076 for precision of Space A89-1536 hnology for A89-2780 hold-voltage A89-2576 accenucles.
WADA, B. K.  Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] Experimental studies of adaptive st performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] WADA, BEN K.  Adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1160] WAGNER, H.  A simulation model for reliability Station power systems WAGNER, ROBERT C. Maturity of the Bosch CO2 redu Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] WAHLE, P. J. Dose-rate effects on the total-doshift of power MOSFETs WAHLOUIST, EARL J. Important technology consideration power systems [DE89-004005] WAITES, H. B.  An application of high authority/low positivity [NASA-TM-100338]	p 22 crane as p 103 ructures p 25 p 102 evaluatio p 75 ction tec p 41 se threst p 161 ns for sp p 86 authority	A89-306: A89-3076 for precision of Space A89-1536 hnology for A89-2780 hold-voltage A89-2576 accenucles.
WADA, B. K.  Multiple boundary condition testin: [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] Experimental studies of adaptive st performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] WADA, BEN K. Adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1160] WAGNER, H. A simulation model for reliability station power systems WAGNER, ROBERT C. Maturity of the Bosch CO2 redu space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] WAHLE, P. J. Dose-rate effects on the total-do: shift of power MOSFETs WAHLQUIST, EARL J. Important technology consideration power systems [DE89-004005] WAITES, H. B. An application of high authority/low positivity	p 22 crane as p 103 ructures p 25 p 102 evaluation p 75 ction tec p 41 see threst p 161 ns for sp p 86 authority p 60 lan	A89-306: A89-307/ for precisic A89-308( A89-3065/ In of Spac A89-1536/ hnology fr A89-2780/ hold-voltag A89-2576/ ace nuclea N89-1817 control an N89-1179
WADA, B. K.  Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] Experimental studies of adaptive st performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] WADA, BEN K.  Adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1160] WAGNER, H.  A simulation model for reliability Station power systems WAGNER, ROBERT C. Maturity of the Bosch CO2 redu Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] WAHLE, P. J.  Dose-rate effects on the total-dost shift of power MOSFETs WAHLQUIST, EARL J. Important technology consideration power systems [DE89-004005] WAITES, H. B.  An application of high authority/low positivity [NASA-TM-100338] WALKER, ARTHUR B. C., JR.  High-energy facility development pl	p 22 crane as p 103 ructures p 25 p 102 evaluation p 75 ction tec p 41 se threst p 161 ns for sp p 86 authority p 60 lan p 144	A89-306: A89-307: for precisic A89-308: A89-306: In of Spac A89-1536: Innology fr A89-2780 Include Voltag A89-2576 Innology fr A89-2576
WADA, B. K.  Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] Experimental studies of adaptive st performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] WADA, BEN K.  Adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1160] WAGNER, H.  A simulation model for reliability Station power systems WAGNER, ROBERT C.  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 redu Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] WAHLE, P. J.  Dose-rate effects on the total-do: shift of power MOSFETs WHOUIST, EARL J. Important technology consideration power systems [DE89-004005] WAITES, H. B.  An application of high authority/low positivity [NASA-TM-100338] WALKER, ARTHUR B. C., JR. High-energy facility development pl	p 22 crane as p 103 ructures p 25 p 102 evaluation p 75 ction tec p 41 see threst p 161 ns for sp p 86 authority p 60 lan p 144 r	A89-306: A89-307/ for precisic A89-308( A89-3065/ In of Spac A89-1536/ hnology fr A89-2780/ hold-voltag A89-2576/ ace nuclea N89-1817 control an N89-1179
WADA, B. K.  Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] Experimental studies of adaptive st performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] WADA, BEN K.  Adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1160] WAGNER, H.  A simulation model for reliability Station power systems WAGNER, ROBERT C. Maturity of the Bosch CO2 redu Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] WAHLE, P. J. Dose-rate effects on the total-do: shift of power MOSFETs WAHLQUIST, EARL J. Important technology consideration power systems [DE89-004005] WAITES, H. B.  An application of high authority/low positivity [NASA-TM-100338] WALKER, ARTHUR B. C., JR. High-energy facility development pi	p 22 crane as p 103 ructures p 25 p 102 evaluation p 75 ction tec p 41 see threst p 161 ns for sp p 86 authority p 60 lan p 144 r p 130	A89-306i an adaptin A89-3076for precision A89-3080 A89-3080 a89-3080 n of Space A89-1538 hnology for A89-2780 nold-voltage A89-2576 ace nuclear N89-1817 control an N89-1179 A89-2812 A89-1991
WADA, B. K.  Multiple boundary condition testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] Control of a slow moving space of structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] Experimental studies of adaptive st performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] WADA, BEN K.  Adaptive structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1160] WAGNER, H.  A simulation model for reliability Station power systems WAGNER, ROBERT C.  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 redu Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] WAHLE, P. J.  Dose-rate effects on the total-dost shift of power MOSFETs WAHLQUIST, EARL J.  Important technology consideration power systems [DE89-004005] WAITES, H. B.  An application of high authority/low positivity [NASA-TM-100338] WALKER, ARTHUR B. C., JR.  High-energy facility development pl	p 22 crane as p 103 ructures p 25 p 102 evaluation p 75 ction tec p 41 see threst p 161 ns for sp p 86 authority p 60 lan p 144 r p 130 ronment:	A89-306: A89-307: for precisic A89-308: A89-306: In of Spac A89-1536: In of Spac A89-1780 In of Spac A89-2780 In of Spac A89-2812 In of Spac A89-1991 In of Spac A89-1

VOGT, S. T.	
VOGT, S. T. Space Station photovoltaic power module design	WALS
p 74 A89-15376	con
A methodology for automation and robotics evaluation	(CO
applied to the space station telerobotic servicer	WALS
p 109 N89-19882 VOLLMAN, T. E.	C and
Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command,	WALT
control and communications environment p 124 N89-16341	T
VON DER LIPPE, J. K.	WALT U
EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system	for o
[IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628	WALT
VON FLOTOW, A. H. Coupling of tether modes with sub-satellite attitude	rang
motion	(SAI
[AAS PAPER 87-433] p 141 A89-12649 Non-linear strain-displacement relations and flexible	At (AD)
multibody dynamics	(ADI
[AIAA PAPER 89-1202] p 23 A89-30692 VONFLOTOW, ANDREAS H.	(ADI <b>WANG</b>
Active control of elastic wave motion in structural networks p.63 N89-19342	M
networks p 63 N89-19342 VONSYDOW, MARIKA	link WANG
Stereo depth distortions in teleoperation [NASA-CR-180242] p 105 N89-12199	inc
[NASA-CR-180242] p 105 N89-12199 VOS, ROBERT G.	spac
The integrated analysis capability (IAC Level 2.0)	WANG Sp
P 9 A89-12180 VREEBURG, J. P. B.	-
Fluid-science investigations in microgravity	WARE A
p 1 A89-11346 Introduction to possible means of experiment operations	use
on the Space Station	[AIA. <b>WARK</b>
VRILLON, B.	Ex
Space nuclear power studies in France - A new concept of particle bed reactor p 71 A89-15326	of re
p / 1 //05-15520	Ex
W	Co
WADA, B. K.	the n
Multiple boundary condition testing error analysis [AIAA PAPER 89-1162] p 22 A89-30653	WASY! Dyi
Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive	syste
structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768	Sin
Experimental studies of adaptive structures for precision	space
performance [AIAA PAPER 89-1327] p 25 A89-30804	Sin syste
WADA, BEN K. Adaptive structures	WATAN Inte
[AIAA PAPER 89-1160] p 102 A89-30652	struct
WAGNER, H. A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space	AAIA]
Station power systems p 75 A89-15381	Pre
WAGNER, ROBERT C.  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for	for sp WATCH
Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804	Co: prepa
NAHLE, P. J.	
Dose-rate effects on the total-dose threshold-voltage shift of power MOSFETs p 161 A89-25760	WATSO Trai
NAHLQUIST, EARL J.	comp
Important technology considerations for space nuclear power systems	(AD-A WATSO
[DE89-004005] p 86 N89-18177 VAITES, H. B.	Res
An application of high authority/low authority control and	[NAS
positivity [NASA-TM-100338] p 60 N89-11791	The for in-
VALKER, ARTHUR B. C., JR.	[NASA
High-energy facility development plan ρ 144 A89-28125	WATSO Exp
VALKER, G.	space WATZIN
Ross-Stirling spacecraft refrigerator p 130 A89-19917	Des
VALKER, GARY	(FITS) WAVER
The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design project	Exp
[NASA-CR-184757] p 168 N89-18515 VALLACE, ROBERT	comm
Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada	WEAVE
software components for real-time embedded system	Space
software components for real-time embedded system applications p 123 N89-16320 /ALLS, BRYAN	Spac (SAE I WEAVE
software components for real-time embedded system applications p 123 N89-16320	Spac (SAE I

```
SH, JOANNE L.
                                                         WEBBON, BRUCE
Experiences in applying optimization techniques to
                                                             Measurement of metabolic responses to an
nfigurations for the Control Of Flexible Structures
                                                           orbital-extravehicular work-simulation exercise
OFS) Program
                                                           [SAE PAPER 881092]
ASA-TM-1015111
                                 p 31 N89-15155
                                                         WEBLEY, PAUL A.
SH. RICK
                                                             Fundamental kinetics and mechanistic pathways for
Concurrent development of fault management hardware d software in the SSM/PMAD p 114 A89-15336
                                                           oxidation reactions in supercritical water
                                                          [SAE PAPER 881039]
                                                         WEBSTER, WILLIAM J., JR.
he re-entry environment of the Multi-Role Capsule
                                                             Scientific missions for earth orbital tether systems
                                p 137 A89-29407
TON, BARBARA A.
                                                             Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma
J.S. Space Station platform - Configuration technology
customer servicing
                                p 140 A89-11823
TON, JAMES S.
he recovery and utilization of space suit ge-of-motion data
E PAPER 881091]
                                 p 46 A89-27886
G. CAROLINE
utomatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles
(FPT)
                                 p 11 N89-15567
utomatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles
                                 p 87 N89-19825
G, DAVID
lodelling of a 5-bar-linkage manipulator with one flexible
                                 p 97 A89-11905
                                                        WEIBEL, M.
nduced emission of radiation from a large
ce-station-like structure in the ionosphere
                               p 162 A89-31915
patial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms
                                p 22 A89-28641
E. RANDOLPH H.
national program for the scientific and commercial
of Shuttle external fuel tanks in space
A PAPER 89-07281
                               p 191 A89-28450
operimental constraints on heating and cooling rates
efractory inclusions in the early solar system
                                p 39 N89-15042
sperimental constraints on the origin of chondrules
                              p 138 N89-15043
ontainerless high-pressure petrology experiments in
microgravity environment of the Space Station
                                 p 6 N89-15045
NCZUK. O.
mamic characteristics of a 20 kHz resonant power
em - Fault identification and fault recovery
                                p 73 A89-15357
mulation of a dc inductor resonant inverter for
ecraft power systems
                                p 74 A89-15369
mulation and control of a 20 kHz spacecraft power
                                p 76 A89-15391
NABE, NAOYUKI
              direct
                           optimization
ture/regulator/observer for large flexible spacecraft
A PAPER 89-1313| p 25 A89-30792
NABE, YASUO
eliminary experiments of atomic oxygen generation
pace environmental testing p 160 A89-23976
HER. JOHN M.
imparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for
                                                         motion
ration of thermal control coatings for spacecraft
                               p 38 N89-12617
ON, JOHN A.
ansient three-dimensional heat conduction
outations using Brian's technique
                              p 40 N89-19519
L HTIQUE MC
sults of EVA/mobile transporter space station truss
A-TM-1006611
                              p 155 N89-13483
                                                         suits
e versatility of a truss mounted mobile transporter
space construction
A-TM-1015141
                              p 106 N89-13487
N, KARAN
pert system structures for fault detection
                                                       WETCH, J. R.
aborne power systems
                              p 114 A89-15347
sign concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer
                              p 109 N89-19870
RING, W. D.
pert system technology for the Space Station
unications and tracking system
                              p 114 A89-11808
R. LAURIE A.
ce Station cupola definition
                                                      WETT, J. F.
PAPER 881124]
                              p 131 A89-27915
R. LEON B.
                                                        space power
 techniques of manned on-orbit assembly
                              p 152 A89-26382
```

Oxygen toxicity during five simulated eight-hour EVA

p 183 A89-27867

exposures to 100 percent oxygen at 9.5 psia

[SAE PAPER 881071]

```
observations in low orbit
                                     p 144 A89-31878
  WEEKS, DAVID J
     Concurrent development of fault management hardware
    and software in the SSM/PMAD
                                   p 114 A89-15336
     Cooperating expert systems for Space Station
    Power/thermal subsystem testbeds p 115 A89-15350
     The autonomously managed power systems
                                      p 72 A89-15351
     Artificial intelligence approaches in space power
    systems automation at Marshall Space Flight Center
                                    p 102 A89-27615
     Automation of the space station core module power
   management and distribution system p 86 N89-19822
     Space-cabin atmosphere and EVA
                                     p 171 A89-15114
  WEILAND, P. L.
     A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity
   operations
                                     p 109 N89-19881
  WEINBERG, IRVING
     InP homojunction solar cell performance on the LIPS
   3 flight experiment
   [NASA-TM-101390]
                                      p 83 N89-12123
 WEINER, HOWARD
     Power system design analysis computer program
                                     p 74 A89-15370
 WEISMAN, CARL S.
     The support constraints for orbital systems - How to
   measure the R&M effects
   [AIAA PAPER 88-4748]
                                    p 150 A89-18323
 WEISS, JAMES R.
     Telescience, an operational approach to science
  [IAF PAPER 88-011]
                                    p 115 A89-17630
 WELLNITZ, LINDA J.
    Optimal trajectories for time-constrained rendezvous
   between arbitrary conic orbits
  [AAS PAPER 87-539]
                                    p 179 A89-12705
 WÈNSLEY, DAVID C.
    U.S. Space Station Freedom - Orbital assembly and early
  mission opportunities
[IAF PAPER 88-065]
                                     p 18 A89-17659
 WEPFER, WILLIAM J.
    Solid/vapor adsorption heat pumps for space
  [SAE PAPER 881107]
                                     D 37 A89-27898
 WERELEY, N. M.
    Coupling of tether modes with sub-satellite attitude
  [AAS PAPER 87-433]
                                    p 141 A89-12649
WERNER, BRAD
    Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001
WERNER, RONALD A.
    Automated low-thrust guidance for the orbital
  maneuvering vehicle
  [AAS PAPER 88-007]
                                   p 151 A89-20836
WEST, PHILIP R.
    Don/doff support stand for use with rear entry space
  [NASA-CASE-MSC-21364-1]
                                    p 48 N89-13889
WESTENSKOW, DWAYNE R.
  A prototype gas exchange monitor for exercise stress testing aboard NASA Space Station p 182 A89-26650
   Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems
  (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report.
  Volume 1: Objectives, summary results and introduction
 [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-1] p 86 N89-17941
Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems
                                   p 86 N89-17941
  (MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report.
  Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs,
 [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4]
                                    p 86 N89-18967
   Synergistic uses of NERVA derivative technology for
                                    p 71 A89-15325
WHALLEY, A. M.
   Improvements in passive thermal control for
 spacecraft
 [SAE PAPER 881022]
                                    p 36 A89-27824
WHITE, BRUCE
   Physics of windblown particles
                                  p 146 N89-15000
```

WALLS, BRYAN

assembly tests [NASA-TM-100661]

Results of EVA/mobile transporter space station truss

p 155 N89-13483

WHITE BRIVE B	WILLIAMS, P. T.	The human factors of color in environmental design: A
WHITE, BRUCE R.  Design and calibration of the carousel wind tunnel	Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113	critical review [NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532
p 164 N89-15021 Aeolian processes aboard a Space Station: Saltation	dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113 WILLIAMS, RICHARD J.	WISSINGER, D. B.
and particle trajectory analysis p 165 N89-15039	Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the	Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation
WHITE, C.  The determination of the spacecraft contamination	Space Station [NASA-CP-2494] p 193 N89-14998	[AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317
environment	A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments	WOGRIN, NANCY PI-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for
[AD-A196435] p 162 N89-10937	under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040	spaceborne experiments in vestibular physiology
WHITE, K. ALAN, III  Moving Belt Radiator technology issues	WILLIAMS, TREVOR	p 120 N89-15598
p 35 A89-15208	Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures,	WOLFE, J. H.  New techniques for the detection and capture of
WHITE, LES Simulation facilities compatibility in design for	with applications p 19 A89-22505 Closed-form Grammians and model reduction for flexible	micrometeoroids p 166 N89-15041
compatibility in space	space structures p 9 A89-28594	WOLFE, JOHN Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001
[SAE PAPER 871716] p 156 A89-10595	Model reduction for flexible space structures	Report on OTHER proposals for SSPEX
WHITE, MAURICE The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine	[AIAA PAPER 89-1339] p 25 A89-30814	p 193 N69-15003 WOLFE, LOWELL E.
system: Conceptual design	WILLIAMSON, MARLIN J.  The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595	Static feed water electrolysis system for Space Station
WHITEHEAD. NORMA DUGAL	WILLIAMSON, W. S.	oxygen and hydrogen generation [SAE PAPER 880994] p 41 A89-27803
An automated dynamic load for power system	A charge control system for spacecraft protection [AD-A199904] p 62 N89-15158	WOLFE, MALCOLM
development p 87 A89-15354 WHITELAW, VIRGINIA	WILLIAMSON, W. W.	The orbital debris issue - A status report
The Space Station Data Management System - Avionics	Flight model discharge system	[IAF PAPER 88-519] p 158 A89-1/846 WONG, CARLA M.
that integrate	[AD-A201605] p 168 N69-19354 WILLIAMSON, WALTON	Cooperating expert systems for Space Station -
WHITI FY. KEN	Astrodynamics 1987; Proceedings of the AAS/AIAA	Power/thermal subsystem testbeds p 115 A89-15350 WONG, CLIFFORD K.
Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support	Astrodynamics Conference, Kalispell, MT, Aug. 10-13,	American and Japanese control-display stereotypes -
subsystems [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817	1987. Parts 1 & 2 p 1 A89-12626  WILLOUGHBY, A. J.	Possible implications for design of Space Station systems p 184 A89-31606
WILLIAM BITH I	Technology requirements for an orbiting fuel depot - A	WONG, Y. S.
Space Station flight telerobotic servicer functional requirements development p 97 A89-11826	necessary element of a space infrastructure [IAF PAPER 88-035] p 180 A89-17641	A reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric
WHITTENRERGER J. D.	WILSON, ANDREW	propulsion [IAF PAPER 88-261] p 91 A89-17748
Use of pure nickel and LiOH for thermal energy p 78 A89-23146	Moving things about in space p 92 A89-31895	WOOD, B. E.
MICHNER B P	WILSON, D. G.	Surface effects of satellite material outgassing
Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar	Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage in the manned space station	products p 158 A89-12576 WOOD, WALTER V.
dynamic, space power system p 80 A89-29113	[DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933	U.S. Laboratory Module - Its capabilities and
WIDENGREN, M.  Model correction using a symmetric eigenstructure	WILSON, S.  Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems	accommodations to support user payloads p 130 A89-26378
assignment technique	study	WOOLFORD, BARBARA
[AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 WIE, BONG	(NASA-CR-179393) p 93 N89-12581	Previous experience in manned space flight - A survey of human factors lessons learned p 191 A89-31610
Pole-zero modeling of flexible space structures	Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems	WOOTTON, N.
p 53 A89-16160	study [NASA-CR-183509] p 94 N89-15154	The concept of telescience
New generalized structural filtering concept for active vibration control synthesis p 59 A89-31454	Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems	[IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631
WIESSNER SIEGERIED	study. Space station program fluid management systems databook	WORMINGTON, JACK Advanced launch system (ALS) program status and
Human activities in outer space - A framework for	[NASA-CR-183583] p 95 N89-17613	plans
WII BLIR PAUL J.	WILSON, W. M.  The NASA information system life-cycle transition	[AIAA PAPER 68-3491] p 188 A89-16520 WORRON, R. F.
Plasma contacting - An enabling technology	management within the software project	COES - An approach to operations and check-out
(Michiel Error error)	[AIAA PAPER 88-3947] p 116 A89-18118	standards p 117 A89-22623
WILCOX, BRIAN H.  Machine vision for space telerobotics and planetary	WINCHELL, DAVID G.  Artificial intelligence application to space logistics	WRIGHT, I. P.  An interstellar dust component rich in C-12
rovers p 109 N89-19879	[AIAA PAPER 88-4754] p 99 A89-18329	p 159 A89-21941
WILHELM, JOHN A.  Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment	WINFIELD, DAN  The development of a test methodology for the	WRIGHT, ROBERT L.  OPSMODEL, an or-orbit operations simulation modeling
behavioral issues in analogous environments	evaluation of EVA gloves	tool for Space Station
[SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811	[SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27895 Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2:	[AIAA PAPER 88-4732] p 149 A89-18309
WILHELM, PATRICK P. Space Station Data Management System architecture	Establishment of physiological and performance criteria	OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop (NASA-CP-10013) p 10 N89-11407
[AIAA PAPER 88-3979] p 116 A89-18171	for EVA gloves	WROBEL, J. R.
WILLCOCKSON, W. H.	WINGENDER H J	System design analyses of a rotating
Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and systems analysis study. Volume 11: Study extension 2 results	Safety aspects of Nuclear Power Sources (NPS) for	advanced-technology space station for the year 2025 [NASA-CR-181668] p 138 NB9-13482
[NASA-CR-184674] p 180 N89-18505	electricity generation in space [FUE-87062] p 83 N89-12385	WU, C. K.
WILLIAMS, DAVID E.  Using flight hardware to test the Space Station water	WINGLEE. R. M.	A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity
reclamation and management subsystem in zero-g	Beam-plasma interactions in space experiments - A simulation study p 142 A89-21769	operations p 109 N89-19881 WU, SHERMAN S. C.
[SAE PAPER 881018] p 42 A89-27820	WINOKUR. P. S.	Mapping experiment with space station
WILLIAMS, G.  High power inflatable radiator for thermal rejection from	Using laboratory X-ray and cobalt-60 irradiations to	p 147 N89-15046
space power systems p 35 A89-15207	predict CMOS device response in strategic and space environments p 161 A89-25754	WU, SHIH-CHIN  Geometric non-linear substructuring for dynamics of
WILLIAMS, GREGORY J.	WINSLOW, C. A.	flexible mechanical systems p 16 A89-12134
Space Station Freedom operations costs [IAF PAPER 88-572] p 149 A89-17859	Space Station solar array design and development p 74 A89-15380	WU, Y. C. The development of an advanced generic solar dynamic
MALLIANC I P	WINTER, J. M.	heat receiver thermal model p 80 A89-29117
A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter	Extended SP-100 reactor power systems capability p 134 A89-15392	WULZ, H. G.
Attitude control system testing on SCOLE	WIRT II	Hybrid thermal circulation system for future space
p 51 A89-11668	Model of a geostationary regional transportation	applications [DGLR PAPER 87-092] p 169 A89-10495
WILLIAMS, JAMES	company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout	WUU. T-L.
Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer vehicle	WISE, BARBARA K.	Optimization-based design of control systems for flexible structures p 29 N89-13471
[NASA-CR-183391] p 95 N89-18506	The human factors of color in environmental design: A	WYDEVEN, THEODORE
WILLIAMS, JAMES H., JR.	critical review [NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532	Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P/) with various polymer
Wave propagation in large space structures p 33 N89-19335	WISE, JAMES A.	films p 161 A89-29296 ESCA study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in
WILLIAMS, JOHN D.	The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability	low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency
Plasma contacting - An enabling technology [AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537	[NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530	oxygen plasma p 111 A89-29298
Demonstrate and an experience of		

WYNN, R. H., JR. A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life YOKOTA, H. support technology Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS p 48 N89-12207 p 96 A89-11688 Dynamics during slewing and translational maneuvers WYNN, R. H., JR. Dynamics and control of a spatial active truss actuator of the Space Station based MRMS [AIAA PAPER 89-1328] [AAS PAPER 87-481] p 25 A89-30805 p 98 A89-12677 YONG, Y. Dynamics of complex truss-type space structures X [AIAA PAPER 89-1307] p 25 A89-30787 YOSHIDA, KAZUYA XING. GUANGQIAN Report of Research Forum on Space Robotics and automation: Executive summary The optimal control of orbiting large flexible beams with p 177 A89-29110 YOSHIDA, MIKINE discrete-time observational data and random measurement noise Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite [AAS PAPER 87-418] p 112 N89-13504 p 52 A89-12637 YOSHIHARA, MAKOTO Vibration characteristics and shape control of adaptive planar truss structures AIAA PAPER 89-1288] p 25 A89-30770 YOSHIMURA, Y. YADAV, P. Air revitalization system for Japanese experiment Use of CAD systems in design of Space Station and module space robots p 100 A89-20602 [SAE PAPER 881113] p 47 A89-27904 YAJIMA, NOBUYUKI Study of trace contaminant control system for Space Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations ISAE PAPER 881117] p 47 A89-27908 p 13 A89-11094 YOUNG, K. DAVID YAMAGUCHI, I. A controlled component synthesis method for truss Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to structure vibration control p 12 N89-19348 configuration change p 15 A89-11689 YOUNG, L. A flight experiment of flexible spacecraft attitude Telescience control [AIAA PAPER 88-5002] p 100 A89-20652 [IAF PAPER 88-044] p 54 A89-17648 YOUNG, LAURENCE YAMAGUCHI, ISAO PI-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for spaceborne experiments in vestibular physiology a class of complex space structures [IAF PAPER 88-317] p 120 N89-15598 p 19 A89-17767 YOUNG, LAURENCE R. YAMAGUCHI, TAKAO Telescience space life sciences test bed JEM ECLSS and Man System [IAF PAPER 88-014] p 98 A89-17632 Life sciences uses of Space Station Freedom [IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665 YAMAGUCHI, YASUHIRO [AIAA PAPER 89-0509] p 184 A89-28422 Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite YOUNG, PHILIP H. Some necessary conditions for space logistics models beams p 112 N89-13504 IAIAA PAPER 88-4708) YAMAMOTO, KAZUO p 129 A89-18293 YOUNG, STEPHEN J. Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses Model for radiation contamination by outgassing from of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space space platforms p 160 A89-24245 application YOUNG, T. W. [AAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Mobile servicing system flight operations and support YAMASHIRO, H. [IAF PAPER 88-086] p 98 AB9-17670 Air revitalization system for Japanese experiment YOUSUFF, AJMAL module (M. N)-approximation - A system simplification method [SAE PAPER 881113] p 47 A89-27904 p 20 A89-23510 YANAGAWA, K. YURKOVICH, S. Space utilization promotion program of NASDA System identification experiments for flexible structure p 178 N89-17022 p 14 A89-11661 A laboratory facility for flexible structure control Model description document for a computer program experiments p 14 A89-11667 for the emulation/simulation of a space station environmental control and life support system (ESCM) Adaptive control techniques for the SCOLE p 51 A89-11673 configuration p 48 N89-13893 [NASA-CR-181737] Model reference, sliding mode adaptive control for exible structures p 53 A89-16709 Utility of emulation and simulation computer modeling flexible structures of space station environmental control and life support Decentralized frequency shaping and modal sensitivities for optimal control of large space structures [NASA-CR-181739] p 48 N89-13894 p 56 A89-24482 Appendices to the model description document for a YURKOVICH, STEPHEN computer program for the emulation/simulation of a space A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible station environmental control and life support system structure control p 57 A89-28633 [NASA-CR-181738] YURKOVICH, STEVE p 10 N89-13895 Appendices to the user's manual for a computer program Decentralized/relegated control for large space for the emulation/simulation of a space station structures p 64 N89-19346 environmental control and life support system [NASA-CR-181736] p 10 N89-13896 Z User's manual for a computer program for the emulation/simulation of a space station Environmental ZAGAJA, JOHN Control and Life Support System (ESCM) INASA-CR-181735 High pressure water electrolysis for space station EMU p 11 N89-13897 YEICHNER, JOHN A. [SAE PAPER 881064] D 45 A89-27861 Overview of Space Station attitude control system with active momentum management ZAHN, R. W. Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne [AAS PAPER 88-044] p 55 A89-20848 applications p 90 N89-18927 YEN, CHEN-WAN L. ZAK, MICHAIL Advanced transportation concept for round-trip space Concept of adaptive structures p 33 N89-19338 ZAKHAROV, ALEKSANDR GRIGOR'EVICH [AAS PAPER 87-404] p 133 A89-12627 Physical/technical principles behind the development YERLYKIN, L. A. and application of spacecraft Current achievements in cosmonautics p 170 A89-10716 p 178 N89-14245 ZAVODNEY, LAWRENCE D. [NASA-TT-20365] The influence of and the identification of nonlinearity in flexible structures p 30 N89-14932 ZAZZERA, F. B.

Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles (ADEPT) p 87 N89-19825 ZEIGLER, BERNARD P. Design of a simulation environment for laboratory management by robot organizations p 107 N89-15591 ZELINKA, MARK Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer [NASA-CR-183391] p 95 N89-18506 ZEMEL, YORAM Mass conservation in the identification of space structures AIAA PAPER 89-1239 p 23 A89-30724 ZERTUCHE, TONY Alternate transportation system [SAE PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232 ZHANG. Q. Active vibration control of flexible structure by Eigenstructure Assignment Technique p 17 A89-15587 Earth-to-satellite microwave beams Innovative approach to space power p 87 A89-14136 ZIEMER, KATHLEEN A. Automating Space Station operations planning [AIAA PAPER 89-0399] p 152 A8 p 152 A89-25334 ZIMCIK, D. G. Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080 Thermal distortion behaviour of graphite reinforced aluminum space structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1228] p 111 A89-30715 ZIMMERMAN, D. C. Practical implementation issues for active control of large flexible structures p 51 A89-11669 Comments on electromechanical actuators controlling flexible structures p 33 N89-1 p 33 N89-19339 ZIMMERMAN, WAYNE A methodology for automation and robotics evaluation applied to the space station telerobotic servicer p 109 N89-19882 ZIMMERMANN, D. C. Model correction using a symmetric eigenstructure assignment technique [AIAA PAPER 89-1382] p 26 A89-30855 ZOCH, DAVID Integrated resource scheduling in a distributed cheduling environment p 117 A89-21808 scheduling environment ZOCH, DAVID R. Maintaining consistency between planning hierarchies: Techniques and applications p 154 N89-10084 ZOERNER, WILFRIED Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system HAF PAPER 88-2091 p 78 A89-17727 ZWEBEN, MONTE Conservation of design knowledge [AIAA PAPER 89-0186] p 2 A89-25161 ZWEIBEL, KENNETH The potential of CulnSe2 and CdTe for space photovoltaic applications p 69 A89-15306 Environmental monitoring for Space Station WP01 p 166 N89-15792 ZYLSTRA, S. Ross-Stirling spacecraft refrigerator p 130 A89-19917

Selective modal extraction for dynamic analysis of space structures

AIAA PAPER 89-1163] p 58 A89-30654

YODIS, E. Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience with a kernel operating system interface set

p 123 N89-16319

Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with

Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles

p 52 A89-11686

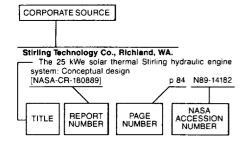
p 11 N89-15567

nonperfect junctions

ZEANAH, HUGH

**NOVEMBER 1989** 

#### **Typical Corporate Source** Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphabetically by corporate source. The title of the document is used to provide a brief description of the subject matter. The page number and the accession number are included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document.

#### Acurex Corp., Mountain View, CA.

Long-life/durable radiator coatings for Space Station p 36 A89-27864 [SAE PAPER 881067]

#### AEC-Able Engineering Co., Inc., Goleta, CA. Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic

[AIAA PAPER 89-1194] p 23 A89-30684

#### Aeritalia S.p.A., Naples (Italy).

Fluid science laboratory for Columbus, executive summan ISG-RP-AI-0241 p 93 N89-12022

#### Aeritalia S.p.A., Turin (Italy).

IRIS thermal balance test within ESTEC LSS

#### p 38 N89-12603

Aerospace Corp., El Segundo, CA. Spacecraft environmental anomalies expert system p 119 N89-13485 [AEROSPACE-ATR-88(9562)-1]

Effects of heavy ions on microcircuits in space: Recently investigated upset mechanisms p 168 N89-18603 [AD-A201711]

## Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, CA.

Integrated Structural Analysis And Control (ISAAC): Issues and progress

#### Air Force Geophysics Lab., Hanscom AFB, MA.

A charge control system for spacecraft protection p 62 N89-15158 [AD-A199904]

Measurements of shuttle glow on mission STS 41-G p 168 N89-19327 [AD-A201769]

#### Air Force Weapons Lab., Kirtland AFB, NM

Method for long term ionizing radiation damage predictions for the space environment p 167 N89-16447 [AD-A199693]

#### Air War Coll., Maxwell AFB, AL.

The space shuttle verses expendable taunch vehicles lessons for the future p 194 N89-18508 [AD-A202014]

#### Alabama Univ., Huntsville,

Design of a secondary debris containment shield for large space structures

IAIAA PAPER 89-14121 p 27 A89-30884 Compact imaging spectrometer for induced emissions p 145 N89-10264 INASA-CR-183187 Process modelling for space station experiments

[NASA-CR-183274] p 4 N89-10922 Environmental control medical support team

[NASA-CR-184619] p 185 N89-15505

A knowledge-based decision support system for payload scheduling p 120 N89-15578 Applications of artificial intelligence to space station: General purpose intelligent sensor interface

[NASA-CR-184572] p 107 N89-15649 Arcing and discharges in high-voltage subsystems of Space Station p 85 N89-15802

#### Aliled-Signal Aerospace Co., Torrance, CA.

Advanced space solar dynamic receive p 72 A89-15343

#### Alsys, Inc., Waltham, MA.

Using Ada (R) on a workstation for large projects p 122 N89-16291

#### Analex Corp., Cleveland, OH.

Thermal distortion analysis of the Space Station solar p 72 A89-15341 dynamic concentrator Technology requirements for an orbiting fuel depot - A

necessary element of a space infrastructure [IAF PAPER 88-035] p 180 p 180 A89-17641 Analytic Sciences Corp., Washington, DC.

Thermal/structural design verification strategies for p 38 N89-12602 large space structures

#### Aquanautics Corp., Emeryville, CA.

Oxygen extraction for a mission life support

p 45 A89-27873 [SAE PAPER 881077] Argonne National Lab. IL

High temperature superconducting magnetic energy p 68 A89-15288 storage for future NASA missions

Arinc Research Corp., Annapolis, MD. Space station electrical power system availability

study [NASA-CR-182198] p 83 N89-11802

#### Arizona State Univ., Tempe.

Identification of high performance and component technology for space electrical power systems for use beyond the year 2000

p 137 N89-11807 INASA-CR-183003 I Design and calibration of the carousel wind tunnel

p 164 N89-15021 Cautionary tales for reduced-gravity particle research p 6 N89-15026

Electrostatic aggregation of finely-comminuted p 165 N89-15027 geological materials Arizona Univ., Tucson.

Economical in-situ processing for orbital debris **LIAF PAPER 88-5761** 

p 159 A89-17860 Experimental constraints on heating and cooling rates of refractory inclusions in the early solar system

p 39 N89-15042 Experimental constraints on the origin of chondrules p 138 N89-15043

Containerless high-pressure petrology experiments in the microgravity environment of the Space Station p 6 N89-15045

Design of a simulation environment for laboratory management by robot organizations

#### p 107 N89-15591

#### Astro International Corp., Houston, TX.

New advances in non-dispersive IR technology for CO2 detection p 183 A89-27876

[SAE PAPER 881080]

Auburn Univ., AL. Analysis of coils of wire rope arranged for passive p 53 A89-16508 damping

#### В

#### Ball Aerospace Systems Div., Boulder, CO.

Superfluid Helium Tanker (SFHT) study p 180 N89-18518 INASA-CR-1721161

#### Ball Corp., Boulder, CO.

Electrodynamic tether system study: Extended study [NASA-CR-172115]

#### Barrios Technology, Inc., Houston, TX.

Space Station Freedom operations planning [SAE PAPER 881493] p 153 A89-28231

Alternate transportation system (SAE PAPER 881496) p 4 A89-28232

#### Battelle Columbus Labs., OH.

Space station long-term lubrication analysis

[NASA-CR-178882] p 138 N89-15149

#### Bend Research, Inc., OR.

Dehumidification via membrane separation for space-based applications

[SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837 Bionetics Corp., Hampton, VA.

ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some alternate concepts (SAE PAPER 881058) p 44 A89-27855

design analyses a rotating advanced-technology space station for the year 2025 [NASA-CR-181668] p 138 N89-13482 Bionetics Corp., Moffett Field, CA.

Operational considerations for the Space Station Life

Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 881123] p 131 A89-27914

#### Boeing Aerospace Co., Huntsville, AL.

Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space Station application [SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804

Space station commonality analysis p 138 N89-14251 [NASA-CR-179422]

Boeing Aerospace Co., Seattle, WA.

The integrated analysis capability (IAC Level 2.0) p 9 A89-12180 Simulation of the effects of the orbital debris environment on spacecraft p 163 N89-12607

#### Boeing Co., Cocoa Beach, FL.

A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space Station maintenance and logistics operations

[AIAA PAPER 88-4753] p 150 A89-18328

#### Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Arlington, VA.

Space Station assembly sequence planning - An engineering and operational challenge [AIAA PAPER 88-3500] p 148 A89-16522

Selection of combined water electrolysis and resistojet ropulsion for Space Station Freedom [IAF PAPER 88-067] n 91 A89-17661

#### Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Bethesda, MD.

Automating Space Station operations plannin [AIAA PAPER 89-0399] p 152 A p 152 A89-25334

Booz-Allen and Hamilton, Inc., Reston, VA. Selection of combined water electrolysis and resistojet

propulsion for Space Station Freedom [IAF PAPER 88-067] p 91 A89-17661 British Aerospace Public Ltd. Co., Bristol (England).

European remote sensing satellite platforms for the p 178 N89-12978 1990's EVA system requirements and design concepts study,

IBAE-TP-90351 p 179 N89-19128

#### Brown Univ., Providence, RI.

A new Space Station power system

p 136 A89-20016 Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms

Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems arising in thermal testing of materials

p 111 A89-28642 Debris-cloud collisions: Accretion studies in the Space p 165 N89-15033 Impacts of free-floating objects: Unique Space Station p 165 N89-15034 experiments

#### Bundesministerium fuer Forschung und Technologie, Bonn (Germany, F.R.).

Agreement on the International Space Station and the Columbus program. Documentation [REPT-27/88] p 178 N89-12502

Business and Technological Systems, Inc., Laurel, MD. Algorithms for robust identification and control of large space structures, phase 1 p 32 N89-15971

Cypher Master, Inc., Los Angeles, CA.

	$\overline{}$
١	•

CACI, Inc., Arlington, VA.	Study of the development of on-board distributed software systems using Ada	Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344
The support constraints for orbital systems - How to measure the R&M effects	[ESA-CR(P)-2651] p 119 N89-12255	- F 120 7.00 100 7.
[AIAA PAPER 88-4748] p 150 A89-18323	Clark (David) Co., Inc., Worcester, MA.  Development of higher operating pressure	D
Calgary Univ. (Alberta).	extravehicular space-suit glove assemblies	Department of Energy, Washington, DC.
Ross-Stirling spacecraft refrigerator p 130 A89-19917	[SAE PAPER 881102] p 46 A89-27894 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA.	Important technology considerations for space nuclear
California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.	Radiation effects on polymeric materials	power systems [DE89-004005] p.86 N89-18177
A planetary ultra hypervelocity impact mechanics and shock wave science facility p 164 N89-15005	p 112 N89-14914 The effects of atomic oxygen on polymeric materials	[DE89-004005] p 86 N89-18177 Environmental assessment of SP-100 ground
California Polytechnic State Univ., San Luis Obispo.	p 163 N89-14921	engineering system test site: Hanford Site, Richland,
The potential of a GAS can with payload G-169 p 162 N89-10916	Space environmental effects on polymeric materials	Washington [DE89-004400] p.86 N89-18178
California State Polytechnic Univ., Pomona.	[NASA-CR-184648] p 166 N89-15255 Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins.	Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fuer Luft-
ISAAC: Inflatable Satellite of an Antenna Array for	Plasma contacting - An enabling technology	und Raumfahrt, Cologne (Germany, F.R.). Mission possibilities and hardware concepts
Communications, volume 6 [NASA-CR-184704] p 90 N89-18412	[AIAA PAPER 89-0677] p 3 A89-25537 Operational considerations for the Space Station Life	p 179 N89-19105
California Univ., Berkeley.	Science Glovebox	Physical conditions for space flight experiments
Telerobotics - Problems and research needs p 101 A89-21179	[SAE PAPER 881123] p 131 A89-27914 Colorado Univ., Boulder.	p 168 N89-19106  Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fuer Luft-
Optimization-based design of control systems	IUE-IRAS studies of the infrared cirrus	und Raumfahrt, Oberpfaffenhofen (West Germany).
[AD-A196593] p 59 N89-11405 Optimization-based design of control systems for flexible	p 2 A89-19321	Investigation of flight sensors and actuators for the vibration damping augmentation of large flexible space
structures p 29 N89-13471	Beam-plasma interactions in space experiments - A simulation study p 142 A89-21769	structures
California Univ., Davis.	On the state estimation of structures with second order	(ESA-CR(P)-2670) p 34 N89-19362  Deutsche Sporthochschule, Cologne (Germany, F.R.).
Differential color brightness as a body orientation cue p 41 A89-26419	observers [AIAA PAPER 89-1241] p 24 A89-30726	Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars
Aeolian processes aboard a Space Station: Saltation	Toward a complete EOS data and information system	p 179 N89-19117
and particle trajectory analysis p 165 N89-15039 Implications of privacy needs and interpersonal	p 145 A89-31941 Information systems for the Space Station ERA	Digital Equipment Corp., Palo Alto, CA. PI-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for
distancing mechanisms for space station design	p 127 N89-18758	spaceborne experiments in vestibular physiology
[NASA-CR-177500] p 49 N89-15529 California Univ., Irvine.	Commerce Dept., Washington, DC.	p 120 N89-15598
Experiment plans to study preignition processes of a	Space commerce: An industry assessment [PB88-214069] p 192 N89-10677	Dornier-Werke G.m.b.H., Friedrichshafen (Germany, F.R.).
pool fire in low gravity	Committee on Appropriations (U.S. Senate).	Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne
[NASA-CR-182256] p 131 N89-19442 California Univ., Los Angeles.	National Aeronautics and Space Administration p 194 N89-18261	applications p 90 N89-18927  Draper (Charles Stark) Lab., Inc., Cambridge, MA.
Beam-plasma interactions in space experiments - A	Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	Momentum management strategy during Space Station
simulation study p 142 A89-21769 Control augmented structural synthesis with dynamic	(U.S. Senate).	buildup
stability constraints	National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, part 3	[AAS PAPER 88-042] p 19 A89-20847 Control Of Flexible Structures-2 (COFS-2) flight control
[AIAA PAPER 89-1216] p 58 A89-30704 Some nonlinear damping models in flexible structures	[S-HRG-100-579-PT-3] p 192 N89-14180	structure and gimbal system interaction study
p 29 N89-13463	Committee on Science, Space and Technology (U.S. House).	[NASA-CR-172095] p 28 N89-11793
A mathematical formulation of the SCOLE control	The 1989 National Aeronautics and Space	On a useful functional representation of control system structure
problem. Part 2: Optimal compensator design [NASA-CR-181720] p 11 N89-15163	Administration authorization, volume 2 [GPO-86-904] p 193 N89-14181	[NASA-CR-172109] p 62 N89-16413
	(a. c cc cc.)	Drexel Univ., Philadelphia, PA.
Symbolic generation of equations of motion for	Orbital space debris	
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody	[GPO-88-188] p 193 N89-17614	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas
		Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197 Duke Univ., Durham, NC.
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  Callfornia Univ., San Diego. Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility	[GPO-88-188] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197 <b>Duke Univ., Durham, NC.</b> Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615 California Univ., San Diego.	[GPO-88-188] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197 Duke Univ., Durham, NC.
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego. Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL.	[GPO-88-188] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA.  Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL)	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego. Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371	[GPO-88-188] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC.  Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego. Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL. Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario).	[GPO-88-188] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD. Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego. Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL. Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario). A dynamic case-based planning system for space station	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes  p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA.  Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA.  FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure   AIAA PAPER 89-1286   p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX.
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego. Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL. Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario). A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application  Carmegle-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.	[GPO-88-188] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD. Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego. Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL. Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontarlo). A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegle-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA. Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes  p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA.  Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA.  FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD.  MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to funar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego. Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL. Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario). A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA. Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818 Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA.  Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA.  FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide  [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD.  MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to funar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego. Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL. Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario). A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA. Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818 Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes  p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA.  Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA.  FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD.  MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL.  Formulation and verification of frequency response	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego. Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL. Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario). A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA. Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818 Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph	[GPO-88-188] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes  p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA.  Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA.  FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD.  MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL.  Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to funar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntaville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA.  Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA.  FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide  [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD.  MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing  [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL.  Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures  [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntaville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontarlo).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegle-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the ANDI/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures  - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  Lessons tearned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space	[GPO-88-188] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD. Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214]  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD. MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAP PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849 Tether applications	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1 [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286 Transportation node space station conceptual design
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntaville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA.  Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA.  FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide  [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD.  MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing  [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL.  Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures  [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to funar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1  [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286  Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation  [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontarlo).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures  A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station p 124 N89-16337  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment	[GPO-88-188] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD. Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide INASA-CR-4214]  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD. MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAPAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934 The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595 Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC.  Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX.  LLOFX earth orbit to funar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1  [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286  Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972  East Texas State Univ., Commerce.
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontarlo).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegle-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures  - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  Lessons learned in creating spaceccraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD. Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD. MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934  The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595  Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1 [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286 Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972  East Texas State Univ., Commerce. Visual perception and grasping or the extravehicular activity robot p 110 N89-20082
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation  [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontarlo).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures  A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station p 124 N89-16337  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment	[GPO-88-188] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD. Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214]  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD. MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAPAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934 The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595 Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596  Berthing mechanism final test report and program assessment	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC.  Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX.  LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1  [NASA-CR-172090] p 193 N89-15286  Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972  East Texas State Univ., Commerce.  Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntaville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontarlo).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegle-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station p 124 N89-16337  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system control p 85 N89-15579  Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC.	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD. Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD. MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934 The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595 Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596  Berthing mechanism final test report and program assessment [NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1 [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286 Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972  East Texas State Univ., Commerce. Visual perception and grasping or the extravehicular activity robot p 110 N89-20082
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation  [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application  Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics  p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures  A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station p 124 N89-16337  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system control p 85 N89-15579	[GPO-88-188] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beitsville, MD. Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214]  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD. MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934 The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595 Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596  Berthing mechanism final test report and program assessment [NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517  Control Research Corp., Lexington, MA. Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC.  Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX.  LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1 [NASA-CR-17203] p 193 N89-15286  Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972  East Texas State Univ., Commerce.  Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot p 110 N89-20082  Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, NY.  A multimegawatt space power source radiator design [DE88-015185] Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc., Idaho Falls,
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntaville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontarlo).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegle-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station p 124 N89-16337  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system control p 85 N89-15579  Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC.  Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by piezo-electric actuators p 14 A89-11666  Modified independent modal space control method for	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD. Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD. MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934  The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595  Berthing mechanism final test report and program assessment [NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517  Control Research Corp., Lexington, MA. Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE p 61 N89-13469	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC.  Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX.  LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1  [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286  Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972  East Texas State Univ., Commerce.  Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot p 110 N89-20082  Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, NY.  A multimegawatt space power source radiator design [DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662  Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc., Idaho Falls, ID.
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontarlo).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space teleorobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  Lessons learned in creating spaceccraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station p 124 N89-16337  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system control p 85 N89-15579  Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC.  Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by piezo-electric actuators p 14 A89-11686  Modified independent modal space control method for active control of flexible systems p 15 A89-11681	[GPO-88-188] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beitsville, MD. Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214]  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD. MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934 The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595 Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596  Berthing mechanism final test report and program assessment [NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517  Control Research Corp., Lexington, MA. Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1 [NASA-CR-17203] p 193 N89-15286 Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972 East Texas State Univ., Commerce. Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot p 110 N89-20082 Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, NY. A multimegawatt space power source radiator design [DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662 Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc., Idaho Falis, ID. Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space operations
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntaville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontarlo).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegle-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station p 124 N89-16337  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system control p 85 N89-15579  Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC.  Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by piezo-electric actuators p 14 A89-11666  Modified independent modal space control method for	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA.  Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA.  FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD.  MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL.  Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934  The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595  Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596  Berthing mechanism final test report and program assessment [NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517  Control Research Corp., Lexington, MA.  Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE p 61 N89-13469  CSA Engineering, Inc., Palo Alto, CA.  Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic testing	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC.  Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX.  LLOFX earth orbit to funar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1  [NASA-CR-17203] p 193 N89-15286  Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972  East Texas State Univ., Commerce.  Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot p 139 N89-20082  Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, NY.  A multimegawatt space power source radiator design p 38 N89-12662  Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc., Idaho Falls, ID.  Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space operations [DE88-015119] p 81 N89-10106
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontarlo).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegle-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  Lessons learned in creating spaceccraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station p 124 N89-16337  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system control p 85 N89-15579  Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC.  Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by piezo-electric actuators p 15 A89-11681  Active control of flexible systems p 15 A89-11681  Active control of buckling of flexible beams  INSA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  Development of kinematic equations and determination	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD. Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD. MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934  The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595  Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596  Berthing mechanism final test report and program assessment [NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517  Control Research Corp., Lexington, MA. Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE p 61 N89-13469  CSA Engineering, Inc., Palo Alto, CA. Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1194] p 23 A89-30684	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1 [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286 Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972 East Texas State Univ., Commerce. Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot p 110 N89-20082 Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, NY. A multimegawatt space power source radiator design [DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662 Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc., Idaho Falls, ID. Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space operations [DE88-015119] p 81 N89-10106
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego. Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntaville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario). A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegle-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA. Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space teleorobotics p 97 A89-11818 Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068 Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station p 124 N89-16337  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH. Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system control  Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC. Optimum vibration control of flexible piezo-electric actuators p 14 A89-11686 Modified independent modal space control method for active control of flexible beams by p15 A89-11681 Active control of buckling of flexible beams p 15 A89-11681 INASA-CR-183333] Development of kinematic equations and determination of workspace of a 6 DOF end-effector with	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA.  Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA.  FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD.  MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL.  Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934 p 105 N89-12595  Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596  Berthing mechanism final test report and program assessment [NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517  Control Research Corp., Lexington, MA.  Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE p 61 N89-13469  CSA Engineering, Inc., Palo Alto, CA.  Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1194] p 23 A89-30684  Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC.  Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX.  LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1  [NASA-CR-172090] p 193 N89-15286  Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972  East Texas State Univ., Commerce.  Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot p 110 N89-20082  Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, NY.  A multimegawatt space power source radiator design [DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662  Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc., Idaho Falls, ID.  Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space operations [DE88-015119] p 81 N89-10106  Ergenics, Inc., Wyckoff, NJ.  A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station extravehicular activity
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontarlo).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegle-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  Lessons learned in creating spaceccraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station p 124 N89-16337  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system control p 85 N89-15579  Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC.  Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by piezo-electric actuators p 15 A89-11681  Active control of flexible systems p 15 A89-11681  Active control of buckling of flexible beams  INSA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  Development of kinematic equations and determination	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD. Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD. MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934  The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595  Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596  Berthing mechanism final test report and program assessment [NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517  Control Research Corp., Lexington, MA. Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE p 61 N89-13469  CSA Englineering, Inc., Palo Alto, CA.  Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1194] p 23 A89-30684  Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1 [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286 Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972 East Texas State Univ., Commerce. Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot p 110 N89-20082 Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, NY. A multimegawatt space power source radiator design [DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662 Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc., Idaho Falls, ID. Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space operations [DE88-015119] p 81 N89-10106 Ergenics, Inc., Wyckoff, NJ. A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station extravehicular activity [SAE PAPER 881105] p 79 A89-27897
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegle-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space teleorobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system p 85 N89-15579  Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC.  Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by piezo-electric actuators p 15 A89-11681  Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333]  Development of kinematic equations and determination of workspace of a 6 DOF end-effector with closed-kinematic chain mechanism [NASA-CR-183241] p 107 N89-17444  Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Orleans	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA.  Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA.  FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD.  MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL.  Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934 p 105 N89-12595  Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596  Berthing mechanism final test report and program assessment [NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517  Control Research Corp., Lexington, MA.  Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE p 61 N89-13469  CSA Engineering, Inc., Palo Alto, CA.  Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1194] p 23 A89-30684  Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815  Scaling of large space structure joints [AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC.  Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX.  LLOFX earth orbit to funar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1  [NASA-CR-172090] p 193 N89-15286  Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972  East Texas State Univ., Commerce.  Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot  Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, NY.  A multimegawatt space power source radiator design [DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662  Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc., Idaho Falls, ID.  Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space operations  [DE88-015119] p 81 N89-10106  Ergenics, Inc., Wyckoff, NJ.  A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station extravehicular activity  [SAE PAPER 881105] p 79 A89-27897  Erno Raumfahrttechnik G.m.b.H. Bremen (Germany, F.R.).
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego. Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntaville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19662  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario). A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegle-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA. Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818 Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station p 124 N89-16337  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH. Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system control  Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC. Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by piezo-electric actuators p 14 A89-11666 Modified independent modal space control method for active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] Development of kinematic equations and determination of workspace of a 6 DOF end-effector with closed-kinematic chain mechanism [NASA-CR-183241]  Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Orleans (France).	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD. Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD. MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934  The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595  Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596  Berthing mechanism final test report and program assessment [NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517  Control Research Corp., Lexington, MA. Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE p 61 N89-13469  CSA Engineering, Inc., Palo Alto, CA.  Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1194] p 23 A89-30684  Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815  Scaling of large space structure joints [AD-A197027] Cubic Corp., San Diego, CA.	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AlAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1 [NASA-CR-172103] p 193 N89-15286 Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972 East Texas State Univ., Commerce. Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot p 110 N89-20082  Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, NY. A multimegawatt space power source radiator design [DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662  Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc., Idaho Falls, ID. Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space operations [DE88-015119] p 81 N89-10106  Ergenics, Inc., Wyckoff, NJ. A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station extravehicular activity [SAE PAPER 881105] p 79 A89-27897  Erro Raumfahrttechnik G.m.b.H. Bremen (Germany, F.R.). Study of in-orbit servicing of Columbus elements by ALV,
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegle-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space teleorobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system p 85 N89-15579  Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC.  Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by piezo-electric actuators p 15 A89-11681  Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333]  Development of kinematic equations and determination of workspace of a 6 DOF end-effector with closed-kinematic chain mechanism [NASA-CR-183241] p 107 N89-17444  Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Orleans	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA.  Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA.  FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD.  MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL.  Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934 p 105 N89-12595  Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596  Berthing mechanism final test report and program assessment [NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517  Control Research Corp., Lexington, MA.  Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE p 61 N89-13469  CSA Engineering, Inc., Palo Alto, CA.  Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1194] p 23 A89-30684  Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815  Scaling of large space structure joints [AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC. Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  E  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX. LLOFX earth orbit to lunar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443 Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3 [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829 Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1 [NASA-CR-172090] p 193 N89-15286 Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972 East Texas State Univ., Commerce. Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot p 110 N89-20082 Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, NY. A multimegawatt space power source radiator design [DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662 Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc., Idaho Falls, ID. Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space operations [DE88-015119] p 81 N89-10106 Ergenics, Inc., Wyckoff, NJ. A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station extravehicular activity [SAE PAPER 881105] p 79 A89-27897 Erno Raumfahrttechnik G.m.b.H. Bremen (Germany, F.R.). Study of in-orbit servicing of Columbus elements by ALV, executive summary
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego. Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntaville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario). A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Camegle-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA. Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space telerobotics p 97 A89-11818 Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193 Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station p 124 N89-16337  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH. Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system control  Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC. Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by piezo-electric actuators p 14 A89-11686  Modified independent modal space control method for active control of flexible systems p 15 A89-11681  Active control of flexible systems p 15 A89-11681  Active control of flexible systems p 15 A89-11681  Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 31 N89-15433  Development of kinematic equations and determination of workspace of a 6 DOF end-effector with closed-kinematic chain mechanism [NASA-CR-183241]  Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Orleans (France). Spacelab 1 experiments on interactions of an energetic electron beam with neutral gas p 41 A89-19921	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD. Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA. Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA. FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD. MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL. Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934  The flight robotics laboratory p 105 N89-12595  Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596  Berthing mechanism final test report and program assessment [NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517  Control Research Corp., Lexington, MA. Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE p 61 N89-13469  CSA Engineering, Inc., Palo Alto, CA. Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1194] p 23 A89-30684  Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815  Scaling of large space structure joints [AD-A197027]  Cubic Corp., San Diego, CA. Target acquisition and track in the laser docking sensor p 89 A89-26968	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC.  Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX.  LLOFX earth orbit to funar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1  [NASA-CR-17203] p 193 N89-15286  Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972  East Texas State Univ., Commerce.  Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot p 139 N89-12662  Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, NY.  A multimegawatt space power source radiator design [DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662  Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc., Idaho Falls, ID.  Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space operations [DE88-01519] p 81 N89-10106  Ergenica, Inc., Wyckoff, NJ.  A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station extravehicular activity [SAE PAPER 881105] p 79 A89-27897  Erno Raumfahrttechnik G.m.b.H. Bremen (Germany, F.R.).  Study of in-orbit servicing of Columbus elements by ALV, executive summary [ESA-CRIP)-2675] p 178 N89-18503  Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume
dynamics/control simulation of large flexible multibody space systems p 63 N89-17615  California Univ., San Diego.  Scientific tradeoffs in pinhole/occulter facility accommodation [NASA-CR-184576] p 147 N89-15371  CAMUS, Inc., Huntsville, AL.  Man-systems requirements for the control of teleoperators in space p 108 N89-19862  Carleton Univ., Ottawa (Ontario).  A dynamic case-based planning system for space station application p 7 N89-15604  Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, PA.  Planning assembly/disassembly operations for space teleorobotics p 97 A89-11818  Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068  Transient response of joint-dominated space structures - A new linearization technique p 19 A89-20193  Lessons learned in creating spacecraft computer systems: Implications for using Ada (R) for the space station  Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH.  Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682  A CLIPS prototype for autonomous power system control  Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC.  Optimum vibration control of flexible beams by piezz-electric actuators  Advice control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 15 A89-11681  Active control of buckling of flexible beams [NASA-CR-183333] p 197 N89-15433  Development of kinematic equations and determination of workspace of a 6 DOF end-effector with closed-kinematic chain mechanism [NASA-CR-183241] p 107 N89-17444  Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Orleans (France).	[GPO-88-168] p 193 N89-17614  Computer Sciences Corp., Beltsville, MD.  Space station Platform Management System (PMS) replanning using resource envelopes p 192 N89-10071  Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, CA.  Ada Structure Design Language (ASDL) p 126 N89-16373  Computer Sciences Corp., Hampton, VA.  FLEXAN (version 2.0) user's guide [NASA-CR-4214] p 121 N89-15631  Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Lanham, MD.  MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for on-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89-0860] p 152 A89-25625  Control Dynamics Co., Huntsville, AL.  Formulation and verification of frequency response system identification techniques for large space structures [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849  Tether applications [NASA-CR-179392] p 145 N89-10934 p 105 N89-12595  Space station docking mechanism dynamic testing p 154 N89-12596  Berthing mechanism final test report and program assessment [NASA-CR-183554] p 95 N89-18517  Control Research Corp., Lexington, MA.  Slewing and vibration control of the SCOLE p 61 N89-13469  CSA Engineering, Inc., Palo Alto, CA.  Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic testing [AIAA PAPER 89-1194] p 23 A89-30684  Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815  Scaling of large space structure joints [AD-A197027] p 29 N89-11794  Cublc Corp., San Diego, CA.  Target acquisition and track in the laser docking gensor p 89 A89-26968	Optically reconfigured active phased array antennas p 88 A89-20197  Duke Univ., Durham, NC.  Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768  Eagle Engineering, Inc., Houston, TX.  LLOFX earth orbit to funar orbit delta V estimation program user and technical documentation [NASA-CR-172091] p 5 N89-13443  Conceptual design of a lunar base solar power plant lunar base systems study task 3.3  [NASA-CR-172086] p 84 N89-13829  Lunar base scenario cost estimates: Lunar base systems study task 6.1  [NASA-CR-172080] p 193 N89-15286  Transportation node space station conceptual design [NASA-CR-172090] p 139 N89-15972  East Texas State Univ., Commerce.  Visual perception and grasping for the extravehicular activity robot p 193 N89-12662  Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, NY.  A multimegawatt space power source radiator design [DE88-015185] p 38 N89-12662  Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc., Idaho Falls, ID.  Multimegawatt power sources for commercial space operations [DE88-01519] p 81 N89-10106  Ergenics, Inc., Wyckoff, NJ.  A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station extravehicular activity [SAE PAPER 881105] p 79 A89-27897  Erno Raumfahrttechnik G.m.b.H. Bremen (Germany, F.R.).  Study of in-orbit servicing of Columbus elements by ALV, executive summary [ESA-CR(P)-2675] p 178 N89-18503

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Mapping experiment with space station

Ada(R) Test and Verification System (ATVS)

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[MBB-ATA-RP-ER-045-VOL-2] p 103 A89-31076 systems on space station information systems p 40 N89-18524 Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace p 123 N89-16314 p 103 A89-31077 Essex Corp., Huntsville, AL. Grand Valley State Coll., Allendale, Mi. Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements Evaluation of the benefits and feasibility of on-orbit repair Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems definition study. Phase 2: Extravehicular activity at a lunar p 118 A89-31082 by comparison with operations in an analogous environment - How is the Freedom Space Station like an p 156 N89-19809 Honeywell, Inc., Glendale, AZ. [NASA-CR-172117] oceanographic expedition? Reaction torque minimization techniques for articulated European Space Agency, Paris (France). p 189 A89-18319 IAIAA PAPER 88-47431 p 59 A89-31029 Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, NY. Houston Univ., Clear Lake, TX. long term preparatory program. Results of technological Workshop in the sky First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] p 189 A89-18318 Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, p 178 N89-11789 Development of an automated checkout, service and [ESA-SP-1096] volume 1 naintenance system for a Space Station EVAS NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming FSA's activities report [NASA-TM-101201] p 178 N89-14937 p 153 A89-27862 [ISSN-0258-025X] [SAE PAPER 881065] European Space Agency. European Space Research Prototype space erectable radiator system ground test Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, and Technology Center, ESTEC, Noordwijk rticle development p 36 A89-27863 p 124 N89-16326 [SAE PAPER 881066] [NASA-TM-101202] (Netherlands). International interface design for Space Station Freedom The development of a test methodology for the Modeling, simulation and control for a cryogenic fluid Challenges and solutions evaluation of EVA gloves management facility, preliminary report p 2 A89-17669 p 46 A89-27895 p 95 N89-16357 [SAE PAPER 881103] [IAF PAPER 88-085] Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and Composites design handbook for space structure Development of an atmospheric monitoring plan for p 8 N89-20065 space station applications, volume 1 equipment p 153 A89-28216 [ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO] p 112 N89-11823 [SAE PAPER 881446] Houston Univ., TX. Open control/display system for a telerobotics work Proposed thin film growth in space ultra-vacuum p 104 N89-10089 Integrated semiconductor-superconductor materials
[AIAA PAPER 89-0231] p 3 A89-2 station AIAA PAPER 89-0231] p 3 A89-25198 Antarctic Planetary Testbed (APT): A facility in the Solar dynamic heat rejection technology. Task 1: System concept development NASA-CR-179618] p 38 N89-13731 Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 1: [NASA-CR-179618] Antarctic for research, planning and simulation of manned Fairchild Space and Electronics Co., Germantown, MD. planetary missions and to provide a testbed for Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design Physiological limitations to extravehicular activity in p 141 A89-15848 technological development and analysis feasibility study p 139 N89-15933 [NASA-CR-184735] CETF Space Station payload pointing system design p 186 N89-17392 [NASA-CR-172098] Howard Univ., Washington, DC. and analysis feasibility study Extravehicular activities limitations study. Volume 2: Stability analysis of large space structure control p 190 A89-20846 [AAS PAPER 88-041] Establishment of physiological and performance criteria systems with delayed input p 51 A89-11671 Florida Univ., Gainesville. Orientation and shape control of optimally designed for EVA gloves [NASA-CR-172099] Practical implementation issues for active control of large p 155 N89-17393 large space structures p 51 A89-11669 flexible structures Grumman Technical Services, Inc., Reston, VA. [AAS PAPER 87-415] p 16 A89-12635 Global sensitivity analysis in control-augmented Space Station resupply using expendable launch The optimal control of orbiting large flexible beams with structural synthesis
[AIAA PAPER 89-0844] discrete-time observational data and random p 20 A89-25613 p 149 A89-18315 [AIAA PAPER 88-4738] p 149 A
A strategy for Space Station user integration Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp., College p 52 A89-12637 [AAS PAPER 87-418] p 130 A89-25331 Park, MD. [AIAA PAPER 89-0394] p 130 A89-25331
Preliminary control/structure interaction study of Stability analysis of large space structure control Maintaining consistency between planning hierarchies: echniques and applications p 154 N89-10084 p 60 N89-13466 systems with delayed input coupled Space Station Freedom/Assembly Work The dynamics and control of the in-orbit SCOLE Techniques and applications Platform/orbiter An Ada inference engine for expert systems configuration p 60 N89-13467 p 125 N89-16350 p 56 A89-25436 [AIAA PAPER 89-0543] The dynamics and control of large flexible space Space Station thermal control during on-orbit Simulation of the space station information system in structures, part 11 p 125 N89-16355 p 62 N89-15975 [NASA-CR-184770] Ada [SAE PAPER 881070] p 36 A89-27866 Modeling of flexible spacecraft accounting for orbital Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp., Palo Alto, p 33 N89-19334 An assessment of the structural dynamic effects on the microgravity environment of a reference Space Station Hughes Research Labs., Malibu, CA. Space Station battery system design and development p 131 A89-30816 [AIAA PAPER 89-1341] p 74 A89-15378 Flight model discharge system An automated, integrated approach to Space Station p 168 N89-19354 [AD-A201605] Ford Aerospace Corp., Reston, VA. structural modeling Station information Data interfaces to the Space [AIAA PAPER 89-1342] o 9 A89-30817 p 117 A89-20109 H ILC Dover, Frederica, DE. G Development of the NASA ZPS Mark III 57.2-kN/sq m Hamilton Standard Div., United Aircraft Corp., Windsor (8.3 psi) space suit Garrett Corp., Torrance, CA Locks, CT. [SAE PAPER 881101] p 46 A89-27893 Advanced solar receivers for space pow Model description document for a computer program Development of higher operating pressure p 137 A89-29116 for the emulation/simulation of a space station extravehicular space-suit glove assemblies Gavazzi (Carlo) Controls S.p.A., Milan (Italy). environmental control and life support system (ESCM) [SAE PAPER 881102] p 46 A89-27894 Study of the develpment of on-board distributed p 48 N89-13893 [NASA-CR-181737] Illinois Univ., Urbana. Utility of emulation and simulation computer modeling software systems using Ada Automatically reconfigurable control for rapid retargeting p 119 N89-12255 of space station environmental control and life support flexible pointing systems p 52 A89-11814 Slew-induced deformation shaping p 57 A89-28647 [ESA-CR(P)-2651] of flexible pointing systems General Analytic Corp., Athens, GA. svstems p 48 N89-13894 [NASA-CR-181739] Frobenius-Hankel norm framework for disturbance A new approach to the analysis and control of large Appendices to the model description document for a rejection and low order decentralized controller design space structures, phase 1 p 62 N89-15156 computer program for the emulation/simulation of a space p 64 N89-19347 [AD-A198143] Inference Corp., Los Angeles, CA.
Simplifying the construction of domain-specific station environmental control and life support system General Dynamics Corp., San Diego, CA. p 10 N89-13895 p 75 A89-15389 [NASA-CR-181738] ac bidirectional motor controller Appendices to the user's manual for a computer program automatic programming systems: The NASA automated Block-Krylov component synthesis method for structural software development workstation project for the emulation/simulation of a space station p 17 A89-16161 model reduction environmental control and life support system p 119 N89-10553 An analysis of possible advanced space strategies p 10 N89-13896 [NASA-CR-181736] Informatique Internationale S.A., Toulouse (France). featuring the role of space resource utilization User's manual for a computer program for the p 135 A89-17861 **HAF PAPER 88-5871** emulation/simulation of a space station Environmental Columbus Support Technology Programme Development of a verification program for deployable Control and Life Support System (ESCM) p 11 N89-13897 truss advanced technology [NASA-CR-181735] p 28 N89-10936 [NASA-CR-181703] Harris Corp., Melbourne, FL. Majorant analysis of performance degradation due to General Electric Co., Princeton, NJ. Eos mission design utilizing the Space Station p 64 N89-19344 [ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N8 Instituto de Pesquisas Espaciais, Sao Jose dos uncertainty The optimal projection equations for fixed-order dynamic platforms p 3 A89-25212 [AIAA PAPER 89-0252] compensation: Existence, convergence and global optimality p 12 N89-19345

verification

for decentralized control of large space structures

performance-validation methodology for large space

Maximum entropy/optimal projection design synthesis

Experimental

[AD-A202243]

[AD-A202375]

systems

p 130 A89-19917

p 147 NB9-15046

N89-16283

of

an

innovative

p 34 N89-19357

p 34 N89-19358

Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European p 122 N89-16305 Instituto de Investigacion Tecnologia, Madrid (Spain).
Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using computer-aided engineering techniques p 10 N89-10116 Campos (Brazil). An agricultural crop yield model by satellite: A simulation p 192 N89-12106 [INPE-4639-PRE/1350] Integrated Systems, Inc., Santa Clara, CA.

Adaptive control techniques for large space structures [AD-A200208] p 62 N89-16901 Adaptive control of large space structures p 63 N89-19343 C-3

Intellicorp		CORPORATE SOURCE
Intellicorp, Mountain View, CA. Browsing schematics: Query-fittered graphs with context	Selection of active member locations in adaptive	Lockheed Engineering and Management Services Co.,
nodes p 127 N89-19844	structures   AIAA PAPER 89-1287   p 58 A89-30769	Inc., Houston, TX,
International Business Machines Corp., Armonk, NY. An innovative approach to supplying an environment	System identification test using active members	Trajectory analysis for low thrust maneuvers and drag decay in low earth orbit operations
for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed	[AIAA PAPER 89-1290] p 25 A89-30772 Experimental studies of adaptive structures for precision	[AAS PAPER 87-475] p 91 A89-12673 Real-time simulation of the Space Station mobile service
avionics systems [AIAA PAPER 88-3978] p 88 A89-18170	performance	Center n 90 Asp 10566
International Business Machines Corp., Houston, TX.	[AIAA PAPER 89-1327] p 25 A89-30804 Active-member control of precision structures	Lockheed Engineering and Management Services Co., inc., Las Cruces, NM.
An environment for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678	[AIAA PAPER 89-1329] p 59 A89-30806	The behavior of outgassed materials in thermal
lowa State Univ. of Science and Technology, Ames. Three degree-of-freedom force feedback control for	Control-structure interaction in precision pointing servo loops p 59 A89-31469	vacuums p 157 A89-11197 Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co., Houston, TX.
robotic mating of umbilical lines p 106 N89-14156	Particle adhesion to surfaces under vacuum	Development of a Space Station Operations Management System
Sediment-transport experiments in zero-gravity p.6 N89-15020	p 162 A89-31882 Simultaneous S- and X-band uplink-downlink	[AIAA PAPER 88-3973] n 149 A89-18169
Iowa Univ., Iowa City.	performance at DSS 13 p 90 N89-10194 Space science/space station attached payload pointing	Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of exploration
A recursive method for parallel processor multiflexible body dynamic simulation p 127 N89-19336	accommodation study: Technology assessment white	[SAE PAPER 881012] p. 182 A89-27816
	paper [NASA-CR-182735] p 145 N89-10931	Dynamic analysis of the Space Station truss structure based on a continuum representation
J	The state-of-the-art of dc power distribution	[AIAA PAPER 89-1280] p. 24 A80-30763
Jackson State Univ., MS.MS.	systems/components for space applications [NASA-CR-182743] p 82 N89-10941	Guidelines for the use of programmable display pushbuttons on the Space Station's telerobot control
End-effector - joint conjugates for robotic assembly of	Space-based multifunctional end effector systems functional requirements and proposed designs	panel p. 103 A89-31609
large truss structures in space: A second generation p 106 N89-14898	[NASA-CR-180390] p 105 N89-11237	Previous experience in manned space flight - A survey of human factors lessons learned p 191 A89-31610
Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.	Stereo depth distortions in teleoperation [NASA-CR-180242] p.105 N89-12199	Simulation of the human-telerobot interface
Three beam-combining schemes in a color projection	WF/PC internal molecular contamination during system	p 186 N89-19861 Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Burbank, CA.
display p 87 A89-10265 The technology issues and the prospects for the use	thermal-vacuum test p 185 N89-12583 Low-gravity facilities for Space Station planetology	The TAVERNS emulator: An Ada simulation of the space station data communications network and software
of lithium batteries in space p 65 A89-11406	experiments p.6 N89-15032	development environment n 126 Nag-16366
Recursive dynamics of topological trees of rigid bodies via Kalman filtering and Bryson-Frazier smoothing	Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and program plan	Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Sunnyvale, CA. Operational considerations for the Space Station Life
p 50 A89-11655 A synchronized computational architecture for	[NASA-TM-100999] p 108 N89-18045 Concept of adaptive structures p 33 N89-19338	Science Glovebox
A synchronized computational architecture for generalized bilateral control of robot arms	Machine vision for space telerobotics and planetary	Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural
p 8 A89-11819 Advanced transportation concept for round-trip space	rovers p 109 N89-19879 A methodology for automation and robotics evaluation	dynamic model of a Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815
travel	applied to the space station telerobotic servicer	Advanced planar array development for space station
[AAS PAPER 87-404] p 133 A89-12627 A low earth orbit skyhook tether transportation system	p 109 N89-19882 Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD.	[NASA-CR-179372] p 82 N89-10407 PV modules for ground testing
[AAS PAPER 87-436] p 141 A89-12651 A Mars rover mission concept	Deploying and testing an expandable surgical chamber	[NASA-CR-179476] p 82 N89-11315 Logica Ltd., London (England).
[AAS PAPER 87-440] p 133 A89-12654	Joint Inst. for Advancement of Flight Sciences,	The Columbus polar platform ground segment
Model reduction in the simulation of interconnected flexible bodies	Washington, DC. Program of research in structures and dynamics	p 179 N89-18756 Los Alamos National Lab., NM.
[AAS PAPER 87-455] p 16 A89-12661	[NASA-CH-183191] p 28 N89-10838	Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat
Piezoelectric polymer-based isolation mount for articulated pointing systems on large flexible spacecraft	Joint Inst. for Lab. Astrophysics, Boulder, CO. IUE-IRAS studies of the infrared cirrus	pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209 Laboratory investigations of low earth orbit
[AAS PAPER 87-456] p 53 A89-12662	n 2 A89-10321	environmental effects on spacecraft
Status of Advanced Photovoltaic Solar Array program p 69 A89-15305	Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, VA. Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite	High energy-intensity atomic oxygen beam source for
Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power system p 71 A89-15327	beams p 112 N89-13504 Peaceful uses of electrical engineering in space	low earth orbit materials degradation studies
Automated workstation for the operation of spacecraft	p 90 N89-19487	Space Nuclear Safety Program
engineering subsystems p 128 A89-15344 Space Station-based deep-space optical communication	•	[DE88-015048] p 82 N89-11505 Analysis of SP-100 critical experiments
experiments p 88 A89-15796	L	[DE88-014429] n.82 N89-11509
Telescience, an operational approach to science investigation	Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA.	Louisiana Nature and Science Center, New Orleans. A teacher's companion to the space station: A
[IAF PAPER 88-011] p 115 A89-17630 On-orbit damage assessment for large space	Decentralized adaptive control of large scale systems, with application to robotics	multi-disciplinary resource p 192 N89-12575 Lowell Univ., MA.
structures p 151 A89-19913	[DE88-015409] p 60 N89-12303	Some test/analysis issues for the space station
Space vehicle glow and its impact on spacecraft systems p 142 A89-19916	Experimental cosmochemistry in the Space Station p 5 N89-15002	structural characterization experiment p 30 N89-14901
Nuclear-electric reusable orbital transfer vehicle	A controlled component synthesis method for truss structure vibration control p 12 N89-19348	LTV Missiles and Electronics Group, Dallas, TY
p 136 A89-19923 Ground operation of space-based telerobots will	Time domain modeling of electromagnetic coupling	The Solar Dynamic radiator with a historical perspective p 72 A89-15340
enhance productivity p 100 A89-20113	[DE89-010240] p 128 N89-25362 Leeds and Northrup Co., North Wales, PA.	F 12 700-13540
Space telerobots and planetary rovers [AIAA PAPER 88-5011] p 101 A89-20660	Oxygen sensor optimization for long duration space missions	M
NASA research and development for space	[SAE PAPER 881079] p 183 A89-27875	Marcani Space and Datasas But
telerobotics p 101 A89-21177  Design options and analysis of variable gravity systems	Life Systems, Inc., Cleveland, OH.  Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for	Marconi Space and Defence Systems Ltd., Portsmouth (England).
in space	Space Station application	On-orbit servicing and cost effectiveness of Columbus Polar Platform concepts p 178 N89-12983
(AIAA PAPER 89-0100) p 143 A89-25088 Enhancing aerospace systems autonomy through	[SAE PAPER 880995] p 41 A89-27804 Advancements in water vapor electrolysis technology	Marshall (G.), Eastleigh (England).
predictive monitoring	[SAE PAPER 881041] p 44 A89-27841	Object oriented studies into artificial space debris
[AIAA PAPER 89-0107] p 143 A89-25094 Planetary mission departures from Space Station orbit	Electrochemically regenerable metabolic CO2 and moisture control system for an advanced EMU	p 166 N89-15572 Martin Marietta Aerospace, Denver, CO.
[AIAA PAPER 89-0345] p 136 A89-25290	application	Power conditioning for large dc motors for space flight
Contamination concerns in the modular containerless processing facility	Alkaline static feed electrolyzer based oxygen	Automated power management within a Space Station
[AIAA PAPER 89-0403] p 160 A89-25338	generation system [NASA-CR-172093] p 49 N89-15535	module p 72 A89-15348
The development of an advanced generic solar dynamic heat receiver thermal model p 80 A89-29117	LinCom Corp., Houston, TX.	Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems study
Adaptive structures	Expert system isssues in automated, autonomous space vehicle rendezvous p 114 A89-11714	[NASA-CR-179393] p 93 N89-12581 Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system
[AIAA PAPER 89-1160] p 102 A89-30652 Multiple boundary condition testing error analysis	Little (Arthur D.), Inc., Cambridge, MA.	analysis study. Volume 2: OTV concent definition and
[AIAA PAPER 89-1162] p 22 A89-30653	Robot hands and extravehicular activity p 104 N89-10097	evaluation. Book 3: Subsystem trade studies
Control of a slow moving space crane as an adaptive structure	Advanced extravehicular activity systems requirements definition study	Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems
[AIAA PAPER 89-1286] p 103 A89-30768	[NASA-CR-172111] p 156 N89-18516	study {NASA-CR-183509} p 94 N89-15154
		. P 34 1105-13154

p 94 NB9-15154

p 4 N89-12752

1987 revision [NASA-TM-4068]

p 43 A89-27838

(Germany, F.R.).

astronomy

Space observations for infrared and submillimeter

p 177 N89-11643

## ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

Space station integrated propulsion and fluid systems	McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Cocoa Beach, FL.	Evaluation of available analytical techniques for
study. Space station program fluid management systems	Space Station maintenance concept study	monitoring the quality of space station potable water
databook [NASA-CR-183583] p 95 N89-17613	[AIAA PAPER 88-4745] p 150 A89-18321	p 50 NB9-20071
Martin Marietta Corp., Denver, CO.	McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Houston, TX.	
Concurrent development of fault management hardware	Space Station core resupply and return requirements estimation	N
and software in the SSM/PMAD p 114 A89-15336	[AIAA PAPER 88-4741] p 129 A89-18317	
Tethered versus attached cryogenic propellant storage at Space Station p 142 A89-16504	A proposed classification scheme for Ada-based	NASA Space Station Program Office, Reston, VA.
at Space Station p 142 A89-16504 Mixed fleet assessment for on-orbit consumables	software products p 122 N89-16304	Space Station Freedom - Technical and management
resupply	Space station Ada runtime support for nested atomic transactions p 126 N89-16375	challenges (IAF PAPER 88-053) p 188 A89-17653
[AIAA PAPER 88-4750] p 135 A89-18325	McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntington	Space Station design integration
Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system	Beach, CA.	[IAF PAPER 88-063] p 2 A89-17658
analysis study, 1985. Volume 2: OTV concept definition and evaluation. Book 2: OTV concept definition	Adaption of Space Station technology for lunar operations p 134 A89-16506	International interface design for Space Station Freedom
[NASA-CR-183543] p 93 N89-13449	operations p 134 A89-16506 Atomic oxygen effects on candidate coatings for	- Challenges and solutions IIAF PAPER 88-0851 p 2 A89-17669
Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system	long-term spacecraft in low earth orbit	[IAF PAPER 88-085] p 2 A89-17669 A Space Station crew rescue and equipment retrieval
analysis study, 1986. Volume 1-A: Executive summary	p 163 N89-12592	system
supplement (NASA-CR-183542) p 93 N89-13451	Ada and knowledge-based systems: A prototype combining the best of both worlds p 125 N89-16352	[IAF PAPER 88-516] p 135 A89-17845
[NASA-CR-183542] p 93 N89-13451 Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system	Using Ada to implement the operations management	Space Station Freedom operations costs
analysis study, 1985. Volume 2: OTV concept definition	system in a community of experts p 125 N89-16353	[IAF PAPER 88-572] p 149 A89-17859
and evaluation. Book 4: Operations	Space station functional relationships analysis (NASA-CR-177497) p 7 N89-18007	The support constraints for orbital systems - How to measure the R&M effects
[NASA-CR-183545] p 155 N89-13452	[NASA-CR-177497] p / N89-18007 Berthing mechanism final test report and program	[AIAA PAPER 88-4748] p 150 A89-18323
Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and system analysis study, 1986. Volume 9: Study extension results	assessment	Data interfaces to the Space Station information
[NASA-CR-183549] p 93 N89-13454	(NASA-CR-183554) p 95 N89-18517	system p 117 A89-20109
Orbital transfer vehicle concept definition and systems	McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntsville, AL.	Space Station Freedom as an earth observing platform
analysis study. Volume 11: Study extension 2 results	Electric fields in earth orbital space [AD-A201747] p 168 N89-19760	[AIAA PAPER 89-0251] p 143 A89-25211
[NASA-CR-184674] p 180 N89-18505	McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Saint Louis, MO.	An integrated model of the Space Station Freedom
Martin Marietta Corp., New Orleans, LA.  A teacher's companion to the space station: A	An innovative approach to supplying an environment	active thermal control system
multi-disciplinary resource p 192 N89-12575	for the integration and test of the Space Station distributed avionics systems	[AIAA PAPER 89-0319] p 36 A89-25271
Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc., Oak Ridge, TN.	[AIAA PAPER 88-3978] p 88 A89-18170	Space station operations management [AIAA PAPER 89-0393] p 151 A89-25330
Thermal analysis of heat storage canisters for a solar	An environment for the integration and test of the Space	Preliminary control/structure interaction study of
	Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678	coupled Space Station Freedom/Assembly Work
Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.  Analysis of limit cycles in control systems for joint	McDonnell-Douglas Corp., Huntington Beach, CA.  Comparison of sulfuric and oxalic acid anodizing for	Platform/orbiter
dominated structures p 52 A89-11690	preparation of thermal control coatings for spacecraft	[AIAA PAPER 89-0543] p 56 A89-25436 Space Station thermal control during on-orbit
Tracking and stationkeeping for free-flying robots using	p 38 N89-12617	assembly
sliding surfaces p 97 A89-12005	McDonnell-Douglas Corp., Long Beach, CA.  EVA system requirements and design concepts study,	[SAE PAPER 881070] p 36 A89-27866
Telescience space life sciences test bed [IAF PAPER 88-014] p 98 A89-17632	phase 2	An assessment of the structural dynamic effects on the
Minimization of spacecraft disturbances in space-robotic	[BAE-TP-9035] p 179 N89-19128	microgravity environment of a reference Space Station [AIAA PAPER 89-1341] p 131 A89-30816
systems	Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm/Entwicklungspring Nord, Bremen (Germany, F.R.).	An automated, integrated approach to Space Station
[AAS PAPER 88-006] p 101 A89-20835 Sensor failure detection using generalized parity	Telescience system concept study. Volume 1: Executive	structural modeling
relations for flexible structures p 55 A89-22520	summary	[AIAA PAPER 89-1342] p 9 A89-30817
Fundamental kinetics and mechanistic pathways for	[MATRÁ-NT/2113/139-VOL-1] p 108 N89-18599 Telescience system concept study, volume 2	National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC.
oxidation reactions in supercritical water	[MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-2] p 108 N89-19478	Space Station utilization
[SAE PAPER 881039] p 43 A89-27839 Very low frequency suspension systems for dynamic	Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm G.m.b.H., Bremen	[SAE PAPER 872462] p 132 A89-10673
testing	(Germany, F.R.).  Control of the induced microgravity environment of the	Maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes through international cooperation p 187 A89-12104
[AIAA PAPER 89-1194] p 23 A89-30684	Man Tended Free Flyer (MTFF) p 146 N89-12606	Space power technology to meet civil space
Design, analysis, and testing of a hybrid scale structural dynamic model of a Space Station	Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm G.m.b.H., Ottobrunn	requirements p 68 A89-15292
[AIAA PAPER 89-1340] p 26 A89-30815	(Germany, F.R.).	The Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle - A new capability
A frequency domain analysis for damped space	Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume 1: Executive summary	[IAF PAPER 88-203] p 91 A89-17725 Space Station Freedom - A resource for aerospace
Structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1381] p 26 A89-30854	[MBB-ATA-RP-ER-046-VOL-1] p 39 N89-18523	education
[AIAA PAPER 89-1381] p 26 A89-30854 Induced emission of radiation from a large	Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume	[IAF PAPER 88-467] p 188 A89-17831
space-station-like structure in the ionosphere	2: Synthesis and recommendations (MBB-ATA-RP-ER-045-VOL-2) p 40 N89-18524	Space Station resupply using expendable launch
p 162 A89-31915	[MBB-ATA-RP-ER-045-VOL-2] p 40 N89-18524 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems	vehicles [AIAA PAPER 88-4738] p 149 A89-18315
Experimental studies of crystal-melt differentiation in planetary basalt compositions p 146 N89-15018	[ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816	Telescience in the Space Station era
Kinetics of mineral condensation in the solar nebula	Michigan Technological Univ., Houghton.	p 99 A89-20110
p 146 N89-15019	Model evaluation, recommendation and prioritizing of future work for the manipulator emulator testbed	Advanced physical-chemical life support systems research
MIT-KSC space life sciences telescience testbed [NASA-CR-184769] p 186 N89-17996	p 109 N89-20072	[SAE PAPER 881010] p 42 A89-27814
[NASA-CR-184769] p 186 N89-17996 Wave propagation in large space structures	Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor.	Life sciences - On the critical path for missions of
p 33 N89-19335	The Space Station neutral gas environment and the concomitant requirements for monitoring	exploration [SAE PAPER 881012] p 182 A89-27815
Active control of elastic wave motion in structural	p 167 N89-15795	Technology for human self-sufficiency in space
networks p 63 N89-19342 MATRA Espace, Paris-Velizy (France).	CAMELOT 2	[SAE PAPER 881013] p 182 A89-27816
Service Vision Subsystem (SVS)	[NASA-CR-184731] p 140 N89-18511	Outer atmospheric research using tethered systems p 144 A89-31876
(ESA_CR(P)-2643) p 105 N89-12065	Midwest Research Inst., Golden, CO.  Synthesis and evaluation of electroactive CO2 carriers	Living in space, book 2, levels D, E, F
Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume	[SAE PAPER 881078] p 45 A89-27874	[NASA-EP-223] p 185 N89-10522
1: Executive summary [MBB-ATA-RP-ER-046-VOL-1] p 39 N89-18523	Mission Research Corp., San Diego, CA.	Technology for Future NASA Missions: Civil Space
Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume	The space radiation environment for electronics p 88 A89-22436	Technology Initiative (CSTI) and Pathfinder [NASA-CP-3016] p 192 N89-11760
2: Synthesis and recommendations	Missouri Univ., Rolla.	Pathfinder: Humans in space p 185 N89-11764
[MBB-ATA-RP-ER-045-VOL-2] p 40 N89-18524 Telescience system concept study. Volume 1: Executive	Modeling and control of large flexible space structures	Space research and technology base overview
summary	p 31 N89-15161 Strategies for adding adaptive learning mechanisms to	p 4 N89-11765 In-space technology experiments program: InSTEP
[MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-1] p 108 N89-18599	rule-based diagnostic expert systems	p 4 N89-11766
EVA system requirements and design concepts study, phase 2	p 120 N89-15587	Information sciences and human factors overview
[BAE-TP-9035] p 179 N89-19128	Mitre Corp., Bedford, MA.  A computer-based specification methodology	p 185 N89-11772 Humans in space p 192 N89-11775
Telescience system concept study, volume 2	p 122 N89-16301	Materials and structures p 112 N89-11776
[MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-2] p 108 N89-19478 Max-Planck-Inst. fuer Astronomie, Heidelberg	Modar, Inc., Natick, MA.	Flight projects overview p 4 N89-11777
(Germany FR)	Supercritical water oxidation - Microgravity solids	Microgravity science and applications program tasks,

[SAE PAPER 881038]

Texture of the proposal post page programs A biologophy will be provided by the proposal post page program pp. 12 No. 1472 (Mod. Pr. 170205)   The 1989 long range program pp. 12 No. 1472 (Mod. Pr. 170205)   The 1989 long range program pp. 12 No. 1472 (Mod. Pr. 170205)   The 1989 long range program pp. 12 No. 1472 (Mod. Pr. 170205)   The 1989 long range program pp. 12 No. 1472 (Mod. Pr. 170205)   The 1989 long range program pp. 12 No. 1472 (Mod. Pr. 170205)   The 1989 long range program pp. 12 No. 1472 (Mod. Pr. 170205)   The 2000 pp. 12 No. 1472 (Mod. Pr.	NASA. Ames Hesearch Center, Moffett Field	d, Calif.	CORPORATE SOURCE
Considerations of obligation of the control of the		Ada in Al or Al in Ada. On developing a rationale for	Quick-disconnect inflatable seal assembly
Texts and process page and systems a Abdiography with a decision (appealment)   9		F 72. 100 10002	[NASA-CASE-KSC-11368-1] p 94 N89-13786
Description of 19		Considerations in development of expert systems for	Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and
places and processing of page 4 American development on controllaries (AMA-PT-2650)   9   15   Nols 15070   Control and processing (Page 4)   17   Nols 15070   Control and processing (Page 4)   17   Nols 15070   Control and public (Page 4)   17   Nols 15070   Control an			program plan
The 1988 long-range program and 19 (1985 No. 1984 regions and control of the cont			[NASA-TM-100999] p 108 N89-18045
Command authenment of passes and passes are controlled to the property of the		(1) 1 G 2 TO 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
postern far 1000000) p. 110 Non-10000 p. 110 Non-100000 p. 110 Non-10000 p. 110 Non-100000 p. 110 Non-10000 p. 110 Non-100000 p. 110 Non-1000000 p. 110 Non-1000000 p. 110 Non-1000000 p. 110 Non-10000000 p. 110 Non-1000000 p. 110 Non-1000000 p. 110 Non-10000000 p. 110 Non-1000000 p. 110 Non-10000000 p. 110 Non-10000000 p. 110 Non-1000000000000000000000000000000000000			Expert exetem issayon in outcometer, Houston, TX.
Table   1,000   1,00			
		in the same in the	
The devent of a Thickin proposals to Systex.  If the system of a misson of a m		F 155 156 156 15	p 96 A89-11816
Excibility experiment concept for Second Session on P. 194. Na9-19389 Automation and rebotics p. 196. Na9-19400 Automation and rebotics p. 196. Automation and rebotic			Automated orbital rendezvous considerations
Ecotology experiment correctlys for Space Station Actionation and redocks:  Allomation and redoc		F 10 1000	p 148 A89-12069
Authorities and relocities process. Pages Applications on the Space Space Application on t			
Automation and codecies — p. 169 — N99 1593 1694 — N99 1594 — N99			
Cooperating experiences of Space State (1997) and the Space State (1997) an	Automation and robotics p 108 N89-18398		
Links prefers.  December Species  December Speci	Controls and guidance: Space p 63 N89-18402		
Space station systems: A bibliography with includes (Augustian Control of the Augustian Control			Power/thermal subsystem testbeds p 115 A89-15350
(speptiment 7)  (NASA-SP-706607)   (NASA-SP-706607)			A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space
Intelligent authoridation with the province of the province			Station power systems p 75 A89-1538
settleman Acconsultice and Specke Administration. Ameny Research Centers, whiches 1794, CAB.  Research Centers, whiches 1794, CAB.  Power/Planners autorystem restables p 115. A89-1350 in residuation of interactive displays for trajectory. Plant of the property of the pr			
Research Center, Mohtet Ffeld, CA. Cooperating specified systems for Saca Salation An evaluation of interactive displays for trailectory parting and procures operating.  [AMA PAPER 89 305] p. 149 AB9-1810 The reseable reently satellite - A mission and system described and corrections and generational control of sagars.  [AMA PAPER 89 305] p. 191 AB9-2911 The reseable reently satellite - A mission and system described and correction and corrections and generational control of sagars.  [AMA PAPER 89 305] p. 193 AB9-2915 The reseable reently satellite - A mission and system described and correction and correction and corrections and generational correction.  [AMA PAPER 89 305] p. 193 AB9-2915 The reseable reently satellite - A mission and system described and correction and corrections and generation of corrections.  [AMA PAPER 89 305] p. 193 AB9-2915 The second of the secon			[AAS PAPER 86-174] p 134 A89-16196
Locopeaning actival systems for Seales absoluted for Availation of interactive displays for trajectory planning and proximity operations. An evaluation of interactive displays for trajectory planning and proximity operations. Biologist for the provided of the provided o	Research Center, Moffett Field, CA.		in space
Power / Memoral sobystem restoods p. 115 A89-1550 or regulation of inference discharges for trajectory. Page 147 A89-1670 p. 149 A89-1670 p. 140 A89-1670 p. 1	Cooperating expert systems for Space Station -		CIAC DARGE OF THE CO.
As PAPER 89-3963   p.11 A9-39-1810   p.11 A9-39-1810   p.11 A9-29-1810   p.11 A9-29-		Automation and robotics and related technology issues	
FAILA PAPER 89.995]   149 A89-1930   1930   A8		for Space Station customer servicing p 97 A89-11825	Station
reconsider feature systems in space processing and companies of the processing systems in space and systems of the processing and processing systems are spaced analyses appeal and processing and processing systems are spaced analyses and processing and processing systems are spaced analyses and processing			
The reusable reactive stellete – A mission and system description and operational concept [AAA PAPER 89 0386] mission and system description and operational concept [AAA PAPER 89 0386] p. 2 A93-2516. The effect of indivisivedory on manualty controlled cronice docking of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (IOM) [AAA PAPER 89 0386] p. 2 A93-2516. The effect of indivisivedory on manualty controlled concept (IAAA PAPER 89 0386) p. 2 A93-2516. The effect of indivisivedory on manualty controlled concept (IAAA PAPER 89 0400) p. 2 A93-2515. Space Station unitization for the Astrometric Telescope Pacifyly PR 190-551) p. 14 A93-2516. [AAA PAPER 89 0400] p. 41 A93-2781 p.			The Space Station Data Management System - Avionics
The resulbel reanity satellitie - A mission and system description and operational concept (ANA PAPER 98-2010)   151 A99-25089   151 A99-25089   2 A99-2518   2 A			that integrate
description and operational concept (JAAA PAPER 96)0101] p 151 A99-2508 Concervation of design inhomologie p 2. A89-2508 The effect of intitle viscoly on manually controlled remote docking of an orbital manualized control of the space state	The reusable reentry satellite - A mission and system	Atomic oxygen modeling in the upper thorogenhare	
JAMA PAPER 80-016 por 15 May 5-509 p. 15 May 5	description and operational concept		Management System  Space Station Operations
and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15640 The reference of shared control docking of an orbital velocity on manually controlled (CMV) to a space station unitation for the Astornetic Felescope Space Station and advanced adjustment behavioral sesues in analogous environments Association and Space Station and Space Station Published Felescope Space Station Felescope Space Space Station Felescope Space		Dual keel Space Station payload pointing system design	
The effect of initial viscolity on manually controlled remote obchang of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (DM) to a space station remote obchang of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (DM) to a space station of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (DM) to a space station of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (DM) to a space station of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (DM) to a space station of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (DM) to a space station of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (DM) to a space station of a page of space station of space station orbital maneuvering vehicle (DM) to a space station orbital maneuvering vehicle (DM) to a space station or page of control orbital maneuvering vehicle (DM) to a space station orbital maneuvering vehicle control to remove orbital-assistance orbital maneuvering vehicle control to remove and ultitation of a space station orbital-assistance orbital-assistance orbital-assistance orbital-assistance vehicle control to remove and ultitation of a space station orbital-assistance vehicle control to remove and ultitation of a space station orbital-assistance vehicle control to remove and ultitation of a space station orbital-assistance vehicle control to remove and ultitation of a space station orbital-assistance vehicle control to remove and ultitation of a space station orbital-assistance vehicle control to remove and ultitation of a space station orbital-assistance vehicle control to remove and ultitation or a space space station orbital-assistance vehicle control to remove and ultitation or a space spac		and analysis feasibility study p 141 A89-15848	The role of standards in integrating the space based
remote docking of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (OMV) to a space station until until vehicle processors. Pacelling vehicle (OMV) p. 12. A89.25335 Space Station untilization for the Astrometric Telescope Facility. Pacel Res (ASS) 19. 14. A89.25409 Facility Associated to p. 100. A89.20601 F			and ground based data systems of the Space Station
to a space station (IAAA PARER 89-040)  p. 92 A89-2535 Space Station or the Astrometric Telescope Space Station or the Space Station or adays (IAAA PARER 89-0510)  p. 144 A89-2561 A89-2503 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment behavioral issues in analogous environments (ISAE PAPER 881004)  p. 144 A89-2781 A89-2781 Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 881005)  p. 153 A89-2781 Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88105)  p. 153 A89-2781 Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88105)  p. 154 A89-2781 Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88105)  p. 155 A89-2781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88105)  p. 156 A89-2788  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88105)  p. 156 A89-2789  p. 157 A89-2781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 156 A89-2789  p. 157 A89-2781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 156 A89-2789  p. 157 A89-2781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 157 A89-2781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 157 A89-2781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 157 A89-2781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 157 A89-2781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 157 A89-2781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 158 A89-1781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 158 A89-1781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 157 A89-2781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 158 A89-1781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 158 A89-1781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 158 A89-1781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 158 A89-1781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 158 A89-1781  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 158 A89-1782  Siscoblation on the Space Station (ISAE PAPER 88102)  p. 158 A89-1782  Siscoblation on the Space Station (			Information System
(AIAA PAPER 89-0400) 9 24 A9-2535 space Station ublization for the Astrometric Telescope Space Station ublization of the Space Station and Space Station and Space Station Exhaptional Insulation for the Space Station and Space Station Exhaptional Space Station and Space Station and Space Station Exhaptional Space Station and Space			
Space Station utilization for the Astrometric Telescope Facility F			An innovative approach to supplying an environment
Facility Packer Res 3010   p 144 A89-2549   Astronaul and aquanaul performance and adjustment performa			avionics systems
[AIAA PAPER 88-0051] p. 14 A89-2761 ASTORAL and and aquarantal performance and adjustment Astronaul and argunity research facility for let sources [SAE PAPER 88 1004] p. 13 A89-2781 Bosolation on the Space State (1) p. 14 A89-2781 Fine recovery and utilization of space sul Fine recovery in the space spac			(Alah Daben sa sasar)
As a square performance and adjustment performan		[AIAA PAPER 88-5001] p 100 A89-20651	
and analysis feasibility study. An artificial gravily research facility for life scenarios.  [SAE PAPER 881029] p. 13 A9-2781 Biosolation on the Space Station of Space suit anged-frontion data [SAE PAPER 881059] p. 18 A9-27886 The recovery and ublization of space suit anged-frontion data [SAE PAPER 881091] p. 46 A89-27886 Measurement of metabolic responses to an orbit EVA stellate servicing.  [AME PAPER 881091] p. 17 A89-27817 Tollescience concept for habitat monitoring and control [SAE PAPER 881091] p. 117 A89-27812 Operational considerations for the Space Station Life Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 881123] p. 13 A99-27814 Charles Station distributed avoinces strategy during space observed by the service of the space and particle control of space suits.  SECA Study of Kapton exposed to attornic oxygen in low earth critor of downstream from a radio-frequency organ plasma.  Paper Bas 1125] p. 117 A89-27816  The space adaptation environment for electronical fields and the service of the space of an organization of the space of the spa			[AIAA PAPER 88-4733] p 189 A89-18310
An artificial gravity research facility for life sceneroes [SAE PAPER 881029] p 133 A89-27831 Biosolation on the Space Station p 183 A89-27831 Biosolation on the Space Station p 183 A89-27831 Biosolation on the Space Station p 183 A89-27849 The recovery and utilization of space surfange-dimetion data [SAE PAPER 881021] p 183 A89-27886 [AIAP PAPER 88-052] p 3 A89-25212 million of space surfange-dimetion data [SAE PAPER 881091] p 46 A89-27886 [AIAP PAPER 88-052] p 184 A89-27817 [AIAP PAPER 88-0560] p 152 A89-25625 [Reaction forque minimization techniques for articulated paper should be provided by the provided space surface and the provided space space space and the provided space space and the prov			An environment for the integration and test of the Space
SAE PAPER 891029  p. 183 A99-27831   p. 184 A99-2784   p. 185 A99-2785   p. 185 A99-2786   p. 185 A9			Station distributed avionics systems p 91 A89-19678
Biosolation on the Space Station [SAE PAPER 881051] p 18 A89-27849 The recovery and utilization of space suit range-of-motion data [SAE PAPER 881091] p 46 A89-27866 Measurement of metabolic responses to an orbital-extraverbicular works-invaliation exercise A89-2788 [AIAA PAPER 89.0252] p 19 A89-22512 MIL-C-38999 electrical connector applicability tests for or-orbit EVA satellite servicing [AIAA PAPER 89.0252] p 19 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits. Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 881121] p 131 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits. Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 881125] p 47 A89-27916 [SAE PAPER 881125] p 47 A89-27916 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits. Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 881125] p 47 A89-27916 [SAE PAPER 881125] p 131 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits. Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 88102] p 131 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits. Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 88102] p 131 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits. Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 88102] p 131 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits. Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 88102] p 131 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits. Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 88102] p 131 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits. Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 88102] p 131 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits. Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 88102] p 131 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits. Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 88106] p 141 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits. Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 88106] p 141 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits. Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 88106] p 141 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal			Momentum management strategy during Space Station
Jake PAPEH 891050    p 183 A89-2789   p 184 A89-2786   All APAPER 89-0252    p 3 A89-25212   m 1 A89-27916   p 48 A89-2788   All APAPER 89-0259  p 152 A89-25625   p 3 A89-27916   p 16 A89-27916   p 17 A89-27916   p 17 A89-27916   p 17 A89-27916   p 17 A89-27916   p 18 A89-279		Eos mission design utilizing the Space Station	LAAC DARED OF THE
rangs-of-motion data  SAE PAPER B B1091   P 46 A89-27886 Massurement of metabolic responses to an orbital-extravabluction exponses to a proposal part of the Space Station for exponses to an orbital-extravabluction exponses (SAE PAPER B81092)  P 117 A89-27912  Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits  SAE PAPER B81122)  P 127 A89-27914  Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits  SAE PAPER B81123)  P 128 A89-27914  Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits  SAE PAPER B81125)  P 128 A89-27914  Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits  SAE PAPER B81125)  P 128 A89-27914  Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits  SAE APER B81125)  P 129 A A89-27914  Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits  SAE APER B81125)  P 129 A A89-27914  Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits  SAE APER B81125)  P 129 A A89-27914  Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits  SAE APER B81125)  P 129 A A89-27914  Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits  SAE APER B81125)  P 129 A A89-27914  Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits  SAE APER B81125)  P 129 A A89-27914  Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits  SAE APER B81125)  P 120 ARPACER B81125)  P 121 A ARPACE B9-20795  Automation of space sation for suitons of space station for suitons of space stations of the space applications of Artificial Intelligence of ARPACE B810031  District of the space station for suitons of space station for suitons of space station for suitons of space stations of ARPACE B810031  NASA-TA-B98126  Thermal Sae APER			
Masternant metabolic responses to an EASP-2786 Masternant metabolic responses to a EASP-2786 Masternant metabolic responses to an EASP-2786 Masternant metabolic responses to a EASP-2786 Masternan			proximity operations p 151 A89-21804
Measurement of metabolic responses to an orbital-extravehicular work-simulation exercises a place of the possibility of the pos			The Space Station active thermal control technical
orbital-extravehicular work-simulation exercise [SAE PAPER 881092] p. 46 A89-27887 Telescience concept for habitat monitoring and control payloads or p. 118 A89-31022 Operational considerations for the Space Station Life Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 881123] p. 131 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits [SAE PAPER 881123] p. 131 A89-27914 Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/37) with various polymer in low arth or the control of space suits [SAE PAPER 881125] p. 47 A89-27916 Reaction of atomic oxygen in low arth or the form a radio-frequency oxygen plasma plosed and plant in the space station of a tomic oxygen in low arth or the form of a radio-frequency oxygen plasma flow arth or the ordownstream from a radio-frequency oxygen plasma p. 103 A89-27915 Machine Intelligence and putnomy for aerospace systems Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace systems Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace systems Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace processors [P. 118 A89-1002] Advanced data management design for automomous systems p. 103 A89-31079 [ASA-CP-3015]  Systems autonomy p. 105 N89-11079 Automation of paray on toam insulation for manned and unumanned spacecraft and structures p. 28 N89-10914 Eight permits by part of the processors [NASA-TH-89612]  Advanced data management design for automomous systems p. 103 A89-31079  Advanced data management design for automomous systems p. 103 A89-31079  Advanced data management design for automomous systems p. 104 N89-15030  Infrated monitoring of the Space Station extension of p. 14 A89-2786  Advanced data management design for automomous systems p. 103 A89-2786  Advanced data management design for automomous		7 11 1 1 D 1 D 2 D 2 D 2 D 2 D 2 D 2 D 2	chailenge
[SAE PAPER 881092] p. 46 A89-27887 Telescience concept for habitat monitoring and control [SAE PAPER 881121] p. 117 A89-27912 Operational considerations for the Space Station Life Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 881123] p. 131 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits [SAE PAPER 881123] p. 47 A89-27916 Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P/) with various polymer films [SAE PAPER 881125] p. 47 A89-27916 Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P/) with various polymer films [SAE Study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency oxygen plasma p. 118 A89-28296 Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems in aerospace systems p. 103 A89-31076 Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace systems autonomous systems in aerospace polications for autonomous systems in aerospace polications for autonomous systems in aerospace systems autonomous plant p. 118 A89-3082 Machine intelligence of All and plant p. 118 A89-3082 Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems autonomous systems in aerospace polications p. 118 A89-3082 Machine intelligence and autonomous systems in aerospace polication of p. 118 A89-3082 Machine intelligence and autonomous systems in aerospace polication of p. 118 A89-3085 Machine intelligence (All applications p. 118 A89-3082 Machine intelligence and autonomous systems in aerospace systems autonomy technology. Executive summary and programming guidelines p. 118 A89-3082 Machine intelligence (All applications p. 118 A89-3082 Machine int			
Telescience concept for habital monitoring and control [SAE PAPER 881121] p 117 A89-27912 Operational considerations for the Space Station Life Science Glovebox [SAE PAPER 881123] p 131 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits [SAE PAPER 881125] p 47 A89-27916 Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P/) with vanous polymer films p 161 A89-2898 GSAE study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency oxygen plasma p 111 A89-29288 Machine intelligence and autonomy for acrespace systems p 103 A89-31076 Toward intelligence and autonomy for acrespace systems p 103 A89-31077 Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems or p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems or p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems or p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems or p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems or p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773 A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology INAS-ATM-100999] NASA-TM-100999] NASA-TM-10094) Physics of windblown particles p 148 N89-15007 Space adaptation syndrome INAS-ATB-10041 Physics of windblown particles p 148 N89-15007 Space adaptation syndrome or possess adaptation syndrome autonomed in the page of the possess adaptation syndrome or possess adaptation on the responsibility of the possess adaptation on the responsibility o			station
SAE PAPER 891121]   p.117 A89-27912   p.12 A89-27916   Science Glovebox   Scate Paper 881122]   p.13 A89-27914   Tosting of materials for passive thermal control of space suits   SAE PAPER 881125]   p.47 A89-27916   Reaction of atomic oxygen in low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency oxygen plasma   p.11 A89-2298   Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems   p.103 A89-31076   Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace   p.103 A89-31077   Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems   p.103 A89-31078   Systems autonomous systems   p.105 A89-31079   p.108 A89-31082   Advanced data management design for autonomous systems   p.105 A89-31079   p.108 A89-31082   Advanced data management design for autonomous Systems   p.105 A89-31079   p.108 A89-31082   As survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology   p.108 N89-11207   p.108 N89-11207   p.108 N89-11207   p.108 N89-1207   p.109 N89-12930   p.108 N89-1207   p.109 N89-12930   p.109 N89-1293			
Eggnerational considerations for the Space Station Life Science Glowebox (SAE PAPER 881123] p 131 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits [SAE PAPER 881125] p 47 A89-27916 Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P/) with various polymer films p 161 A89-29296 [SAE paper 881125] p 47 A89-27916 Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P) with various polymer films p 161 A89-29296 [SAE study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency oxygen plasma p 111 A88-29298 [SAE paper 881125] p 147 A89-27916 [SAE paper 881125] p 1488-29298 [SAE paper 881045] p 1488		p 118 A89-31033	LOAF DARED AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN
Scher PAER 881123] p 131 A89-27914 Testing of materials for passive thermal control of space suits (SAE PAPER 881125] p 47 A89-27916 Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/9P/) with various polymer films (SAE PAPER 881125] p 47 A89-2926 (SAE Study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency oxygen plasma p 111 A89-2928 Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems p 103 A89-31077 Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems  Daily A89-31077 Systems autonomy  P 118 N89-10926 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems  Daily A89-31077 Systems autonomy  P 118 N89-10926 Assa-TM-10049 p 10 N89-1207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays Physics of windblown particles  P 148 N89-12207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays Physics of windblown particles P 149 N89-15000 Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23- Autogenic-leadback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-19681 p 19 A89-17632 Considerations in development of expert systems for sell-time space applications  Salon Machine in low orbit p 19 A89-27916 Proceedings of 1986? Goddard Conterence on Space Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics (SNE PAPER 881040] P 18 N89-10278 Automation of spaces Simulation Conference: Support the Highly and Space Through Testing NASA-TM-196813 P 10 N89-10508 P		Engineering tethered payloads for magnetic and plasma	5 1 100 21010
Tosting of materials for passive thermal control of space suits suits (SAE PAPER 881125] p. 47 A89-27916 Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P/) with various polymer films program for a radio-frequency oxygen plasma program for a first program for a radio-frequency oxygen plasma program for a first			space-based applications
suits [SAE PAPER 881125] p 47 A89-27916 Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P/) with various polymer films are specified as a polymer p 161 A89-2996 ESCA study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency oxygen plasma p 111 A89-2998 Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems p 103 A89-31075 Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace p 103 A89-31075 Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems p 103 A89-31075 Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Systems autonomy p 15 N89-11773 A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology NASA-TM-101004] p 48 N89-12207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-CR-183223] p 19 N89-14950 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15001 Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15001 Physics of		Applications of Artificial Intelligence (Al) and But if	[SAE PAPER 881037] p 43 A89-27837
Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p p 18 A89-31072 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p p 18 A89-31075 Systems autonomy p p 18 N89-10096 Systems autonomy p p 18 N89-1207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-TM-100491 NASA-TM-100401 Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15000 Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15000 Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Space adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-894121 Systems autonomy p p 147 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for potential Space Station EVAS Intelligent conductor of expert systems for space station EVAS Space Station Evas Station Evas Intelligent conductor of expert systems for space Station EVAS Space Station Evas Station Evas Intelligent conductor of expert systems for Space Station EVAS Space Shatic Evaluation for Space Shattle Intelligent conductor of expert systems for space Station E			Carbon dioxide electrolysis with solid oxide electrolyte
Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P/) with various polymer films  ESCA study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency unmanned space and autonomy for aerospace program and program plant or the filter of the processors processors  Advanced data management design for autonomous systems processors	[SAE PAPER 881125] p 47 A89-27916		
ESCA study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency oxygen plasma p 111 A89-29298 Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace p 103 A89-31076 Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace p 103 A89-31076 Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors p 118 N89-10096 Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773 As survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology (NASA-TM-10099) p 108 N89-1895 [NASA-TM-10099] p 108 N89-1895 [NASA-TM-10099] p 109 N89-1985 [NASA-TM-13223] p 119 N89-15017 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000 Pacce adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-189412] p 147 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for pace winds and plans [AIAP APER 88-4753] P 150 A89-276 Station maintenance and logistics operations in development of expert systems for eal-time space applications p 119 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for eal-time space applications p 119 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for eal-time space applications p 119 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for eal-time space applications p 119 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for eal-time space applications p 119 N89-15517 [AIAP APER 88-4753] p 150 A89-17632 Station maintenance and logistics operations [AIAP APER 881067] p 153 A89-27 [AIAP APER 881067] p 154 A89-27 [AIAP APER 881067] p 155 A89-27 [AIAP APER 881067] p 155 A89-27 [AIAP APER 881067] p	Reaction of atomic oxygen (O/3P/) with various polymer		Advancements in water vapor electrolysis tochastasis
LescA study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency oxygen plasma  P 111 A89-2928 Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace p 103 A89-31076 Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace p 103 A89-31077 Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems  Advanced data management design for autonomous stelerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors  Systems autonomy  P 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous stelerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors  P 118 N89-10976 SGSC Add programming guidelines  Systems autonomy  P 105 N89-11773 A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology  NASA-CTM-101004]  NASA-TM-101004]  P 48 N89-12207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays  NASA-CR-3015]  P 147 N89-1597  SGSC Ada programming guidelines  Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773 A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology: Executive summany and program plan  [NASA-TM-101004]  P 48 N89-12207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays  NASA-CR-3015]  P 117 N89-1597  GSFC Ada programming guidelines  Systems autonomy p 108 N89-18045  Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 5 N89-18985  Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FITS)  P 109 N89-18049  P 109 N89-18049  NASA-CR-3015]  P 100 N89-15070  Systems autonomous traffic delays  NASA-CR-3015]  Nash-100999  NASA-TM-100999  NASA-TM-89412  P 105 N89-18060  SAB-PAPER 881061]  P 4 A89-27  A survey of some regenerative physico-chemically regenerable metabolic CO2 moisture control system for an advanced Selectory System for Space Station Evidence of the Space Station environment p 123 N89-1631  Space Station Evidence of the Space Station environment p 123 N89-1631  Systems autonomy technology: Executive summany and program plan (INSA-TM-10099)  NASA-TM-100999  NASA-TM-100999  NASA-TM-100999  N		Utilization of spray on foam insulation for manned and	[SAE PAPER 881041] p 44 A89-27841
ow sarth orbit of downstream from a fadio-frequency polygen plasma p 111 A89-2928 Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems or polygen plasma p 118 A89-31076 Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace p 103 A89-31076 Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace p 103 A89-31077 Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous eleierobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors p 118 N89-10996 Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773 A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology: ASA-TM-101004 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15001 Physics provided with provided		unmanned spacecraft and structures p 28 N89-10914	Space Station EVA test bed overview
Machine intelligence and autonomy for aerospace systems p 103 A89-31076 Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace p 103 A89-31077 Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous elerobotic systems in space using space-borne symbolic processors p 118 N89-1096 Systems autonomy p 118 N89-1096 Systems autonomy p 118 N89-1096 Systems autonomy p 118 N89-1096 NASA-TM-101004] p 48 N89-12207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-TM-101004] p 48 N89-12207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-TM-101004] p 146 N89-15001 Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for paticle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Space lab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for paticle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15017 Considerations in development of expert systems for an advanced Environment p 65 N89-16301 Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and program plan [NASA-TM-10099] p 108 N89-18051 Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer p 109 N89-19870 National Aeronautics and Space Administration. John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cocoa Beach, FL. Telescience space life sciences lest bed [IAF PAPER 88-014] p 98 A89-278 Lamph 15550 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-15017 Space Station maintenance concept study Space Station maintenance and logistics operations P100 A89-18321 A simulation program plan [NASA-TM-10099] p 108 N89-18045 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control environment p 65 N89-18050 P 109 N89-18045 P 109 N89-18055 P 109			[SAL PAPER 881060] p 130 A89-27857
systems p 103 A89-31076 Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace p 103 A89-31077 Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31077 Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31077 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous stelerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors p 118 N89-10096 Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773 A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology NASA-TM-1010041 p 48 N89-12207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-TM-1010042 p 146 N89-15000 Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15001 Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Space lab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for salicition experiments in microgravity p 6 N89-18206 Pl-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Intelligent conduction experiments in microgravity p 6 N89-15500 Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment p 147 N89-15500 Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment p 123 N89-15001 Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment p 123 N89-15001 Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment p 123 N89-16311 Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and program plan [NASA-TM-100999] p 108 N89-18042 Inflatingent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control environment p 65 N89-19855 Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FITS) p 109 N89-19870 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control environment p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control environment p 65 N89-19875 Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FITS) p 109 N89-19870 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control environment p 109 N89-19870 Int		(NIAOA OD 00/5)	Electrochemically regenerable metabolic CO2 and
Toward intelligent robot systems in aerospace p 103 A89-31077 Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Asserbly systems autonomy systems p 118 A89-31082 A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology NASA-TM-101004}  D			moisture control system for an advanced EMU
Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment p 147 N89-15797  Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous selerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic porcessors p 118 N89-1096 Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773 A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology NASA-TM-101004 p 48 N89-12207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-CR-183223 p 119 N89-14695 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000 Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Spacealab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-89412 p 147 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for eal-time space applications p 119 N89-15550 Elifer demonitoring of the Space Station environment p 146 N89-15002  Infrared monitoring of the Space Station environment p 147 N89-15797  GSFC Ada programming guidelines p 128 N89-16311 Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and program plan INASA-TM-100999 p 108 N89-18045 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control penvironment p 165 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control penvironment p 165 N89-19850 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control penvironment p 165 N89-19850 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control penvironment p 165 N89-19850 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 168 N89-18045 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 169 N89-18045 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 169 N89-18045 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 169 N89-18045 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 169 N89-18045 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 169 N89-18045 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 169 N89-18045 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 169 N89-18045 Intelligent tutoring of the Space Shation e			CAE DADED COLORS
Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems p 118 A89-31082 Advanced data management design for autonomous elerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors p 118 N89-1096 Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11730 A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology ASA-TM-101004 p 48 N89-1207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15001 Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Actogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for pace adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-15577 Considerations in development of expert systems for pace adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-15577 Considerations in development of expert systems for pace station reference in the space applications program for the analysis of on-orbit Space Station maintenance and logistics operations Pl-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for			
Advanced data management design for autonomous telerobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors p 118 N89-10996 ysystems autonomy p 105 N89-11773 A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology hASA-TM-101004 p 48 N89-12207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-CR-183223 p 119 N89-14695 physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15001 Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Actogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-89412 p 147 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for eal-time space applications p 119 N89-15550 Considerations in indevelopment of a sesistance for Size Cada programming guidelines p 123 N89-1631 Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and program plan [NASA-TM-10099] p 108 N89-18045 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control environment p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the spacecraft command/control p 65 N89-19855 Intelligent tutoring in the space	Knowledge acquisition for autonomous systems		CO2 control system for note-tiel Co-
Advanced data management design for autonomous leterobotic systems in space using spaceborne symbolic processors p 118 N89-10096 Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773 A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology NASA-TM-101004] p 48 N89-12207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000 Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Spacealab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for space life sciences test bed station maintenance concept study [AIAA PAPER 88-4745] p 150 A89-18321 Considerations in development of expert systems for space station maintenance and logistics operations [AIAA PAPER 88-4753] p 150 A89-18328 Pl-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for			Extravehicular Activity application
Systems autonomy p 118 N89-10096 Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773 A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology NASA-TM-101004 p 48 N89-12207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-CR-183223 p 119 N89-14695 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15001 Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-89412 p 147 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for space shallon program for the analysis of on-orbit Space slation maintenance and logistics operations eal-time space applications p 119 N89-15550 gel-time-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for		p 123 N89-16311	(CAE DADED 004000)
program plan Systems autonomy p 105 N89-11773 A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology NASA-TM-101004 p 48 N89-12207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-TM-101004 p 19 N89-1805 Design concept for the Flight Telerobotic Servicer (FiTS) p 109 N89-19850 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15001 Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-89412 p 147 N89-1557 Considerations in development of expert systems for eal-time space applications PI-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for		Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and	
A survey of some regenerative physico-chemical life support technology  NASA-TM-101004] p 48 N89-12207  Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-CR-183223] p 119 N89-14695 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15001 Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-1557 Considerations in development of expert systems for eal-time space applications PI-in-a-box: Intelligent unboard assistance for	•	program plan	extravehicular activity, using radiation and renenerable
environment p 16 N89-1895 NASA-TM-101004 p 18 N89-12207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-CR-183223 p 119 N89-14695 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000 Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-89412 p 147 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for eal-time space applications p 119 N89-15550 Plain above intelligent onboard assistance for			thermal storage
NASA-TM-101004   p 48 N89-12207 Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays NASA-CR-183223   p 119 N89-14685 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000 Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-89412   p 147 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for Space Station maintenance concept study eal-time space applications p 119 N89-15550   All A PAPER 88-4745   p 150 A89-18321   A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space Station thermal test bed status and plans   SAE PAPER 881068   p 36 A89-276			
Analysis of FDDI synchronous traffic delays  NASA-CR-183223] p 1 19 N89-14695  Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000  Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001  Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23:  Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome  NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-15517  Considerations in development of expert systems for space applications p 119 N89-15550  eal-time space applications  PI-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Intelligent onboard assistance for Intelligent onboard assistance for Intelligent onboard assistance for Intelligent onboard assistance on Intelligent on Int			High pressure water electrolysis for space station EMU
NASA-CR-183223] p 1 19 N89-14695 Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15001 Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Space lab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for eal-time space applications p 119 N89-14695 National Aeronautics and Space Administration. John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cocoa Beach, FL. Telescience space life sciences test bed [IAF PAPER 88-014] p 98 A89-17632 Space Station maintenance concept study [IAIA PAPER 88-4745] p 150 A89-18321 A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space Station maintenance and logistics operations [SAE PAPER 881064] p 45 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881065] Development of an automated checkout, service in maintenance system for a Space Station EVAS  Space Station maintenance concept study [IAIA PAPER 88-4745] p 150 A89-18321 A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space Station maintenance and logistics operations [IAIA PAPER 88-4745] p 150 A89-18328 [SAE PAPER 881064] p 150 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881064] P 150 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881064] P 150 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881067] Space Station thermal test bed status and plans [SAE PAPER 881067] P 36 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881064] P 36 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881065] P 150 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881064] P 36 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881067] Space Station thermal test bed status and plans [SAE PAPER 881067] P 36 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881064] P 36 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881065] P 36 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881067] Space Station thermal test bed status and plans [SAE PAPER 881067] P 36 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881065] P 36 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881067] Space Station thermal test bed status and plans [SAE PAPER 881067] P 36 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881065] P 36 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881065] P 36 A89-27  [SAE PAPER 881067] Space Station thermal test bed status and plans [SAE PAPER 881067] P 36 A89-27  [SAE PAPER			recharge
Physics of windblown particles p 146 N89-15000 Farticle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23:  Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space adaptation syndrome  NASA-TM-89412] p 147 N89-15517  Considerations in development of expert systems for eal-time space applications p 119 N89-15550  eal-time space applications p 119 N89-15550  Pl-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Intelligent onboard assistance Intelligent onboard Intelligent I			
Particle formation and interaction p 146 N89-15001 Spacelab 3 flight experiment No. 3AFT23: Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space Station maintenance concept study. Space adaptation syndrome NASA-TM-89412] NASA-TM-89412] Pi 147 N89-15517 Considerations in development of expert systems for Space Station maintenance concept study. A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space Station maintenance system for a Space Station EVAS (SAE PAPER 881065] Pi 150 A89-18321 Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881066) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881066) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881066) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881066) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881066) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881066) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station thermal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station termal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station termal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Station termal test bed status and plans (SAE PAPER 881065) Space Stat			Development of an automated checkout, service and
Autogenic-feedback training as a preventive method for space daptation syndrome  NASA-TM-89412]  NASA-TM-89412]  NASH-TM-89412]  NASH-TM-89412]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4745]  NASH-TM-89412]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4745]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4745]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4745]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4745]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4745]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4745]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4745]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4745]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4745]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4753]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4753]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4753]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4753]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space  Space Station maintenance concept study  [AIAA PAPER 88-4753]  Plin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Space Station maintenance concept study  A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit		Telescience space life sciences test bed	maintenance system for a Space Station EVAS
A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space Station themselves and logistics operations in development of expert systems for eal-time space applications p 119 N89-15550 P-lin-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Intelligent onboard assistance f			
NASA-TM-89412] p. 147 N89-15517 A simulation program for the analysis of on-orbit Space Considerations in development of expert systems for gal-time space applications p. 119 N89-15550 [AIAA PAPER 88-4753] p. 150 A89-18328 [SAE PAPER 881068] p. 36 A89-276 [SAE PAPER 881075] p. 183			
Considerations in development of expert systems for real-time space applications p 119 N89-15550 Pl-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Station maintenance and logistics operations [SAE PAPER 881068] p 36 A89-276 [AIAA PAPER 88-4753] p 150 A89-18328 Life sciences space biology project planning [SAE PAPER 881075] p 183 A89-276			
eal-time space applications p 119 N89-15550 [AIAA PAPER 88-4753] p 150 A89-18328 [AIAA PAPER 88-4753] p 150 A89-18328 [SAE PAPER 881075] p 183 A89-276			
PI-in-a-box: Intelligent onboard assistance for Launch site payload test configurations for Space Shuttle [SAE PAPER 881075] p 183 A89-276			
p 100 //09-270			
,	spaceborne experiments in vestibular physiology	scientific payloads	Synthesis and evaluation of electroactive CO2 carriers
p 120 N89-15598 (AIAA PAPEH 89-0581) p 152 A90 25466 (SAT DASS TO ASSET)		CALLA BURNER DE COLOR	[SAE PAPER 881078] p 45 A89-27874

### ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

#### NASA. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

Oxygen sensor optimization for long duration space
missions
[SAE PAPER 881079] p 183 A89-27875
Reduced gravity and ground testing of a two-phase
thermal management system for large spacecraft
[SAE PAPER 881084] p 37 A89-27880
Development of the NASA ZPS Mark III 57.2-kN/sq m
(8.3 psi) space suit
[SAE PAPER 881101] p 46 A89-27893
Development of higher operating pressure
extravehicular space-suit glove assemblies
SAE PAPER 881102] p 46 A89-27894
A simulation system for Space Station extravehicular
activity
[SAE PAPER 881104] p 9 A89-27896
A fuel cell energy storage system for Space Station
extravehicular activity
[SAE PAPER 881105] p 79 A89-27897
Space Station cupola definition
[SAE PAPER 881124] p 131 A89-27915
Space Station Freedom operations planning
(SAE PAPER 881493) p 153 A89-28231
Alternate transportation system
[SAF PAPER 881496] p 4 A89-28232
A hypervelocity launcher for simulated large fragment
space debris impacts at 10 km/s
1 AIAA PAPER 89-13451 p 161 A89-30820
Feasibility of vibration monitoring of small rotating
machines for the environmental control and life support
systems (ECLSS) of the NASA advanced space craft
p 47 AB9-30991
Previous experience in manned space flight - A survey
of human factors lessons learned p 191 A89-31610
<ul> <li>Hazards protection for space suits and spacecraft</li> </ul>
[NASA-CASE-MSC-21366-1] p 47 N89-12206
Materials selection for long life in LEO: A critical
evaluation of atomic oxygen testing with thermal atom
systems p 112 N89-12590
Space station erectable manipulator placement
system
[NASA-CASE-MSC-21096-1] p 105 N89-12021
Improved docking alignment system
[NASA-CASE-MSC-21372-1] p 154 N89-12842
Tank gauging apparatus and method
[NASA-CASE-MSC-21059-1] p 93 N89-12843
Advancing automation and robotics technology for the
space station and for the US economy
[NASA-TM-100989] p 106 N89-13198
Don/doff support stand for use with rear entry space
suits (NASA-CASE-MSC-21364-1) p 48 N89-13889
(MASA-CASE-MICE E 100 1 1)
Albitic Oxygen chiests
missions STS-8 and 41-G (NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1) p 163 N89-14331
, (thrian the should
Atomic oxygen enests
missions STS-8 and 41-G INASA-TM-100459-VOL-21 p 163 N89-14332
[NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2] p 163 N89-14332 Experiments in Planetary and Related Sciences and the
Space Station [NASA-CP-2494] p 193 N89-14998
Planetary impact experimentation p 5 N89-14999
i laticial y impact onposition
An overview of the program to place advanced
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] p 85 N89-15379 Summary of requirements in NASA work package No.
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. p 193 N89-15791
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. 2 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. 2 p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station,
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. 2 p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. 2 p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for Ada (R) Programming
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. p 193 N89-1579 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station,
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] p 85 N89-15379 Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2 [NASA-TM-101202] P 124 N89-16326
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. 2 p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2 [NASA-TM-101202] P 124 N89-16326 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] p 85 N89-15040 p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2 [NASA-TM-101202] p 124 N89-16326 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. 2 p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2 [NASA-TM-101202] p 124 N89-16326 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. 2 p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2 [NASA-TM-101202] p 124 N89-16326 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707 Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] p 85 N89-15040 Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2 [NASA-TM-101202] p 124 N89-16326 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707 Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and program plan
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] p 85 N89-15379 Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2 [NASA-TM-101202] p 124 N89-16326 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report, Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707 Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and program plan [NASA-TM-10099] p 108 N89-18045
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] p 85 N89-15379 Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2 [NASA-TM-101202] p 124 N89-16326 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results: [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707 Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and program plan [NASA-TM-100999] p 108 N89-18045 TORONG N89-18045 TORONG N89-18045 TORONG N89-18045 TORONG N89-18045 TORONG N89-18045 TORONG N89-1804
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2 [NASA-TM-101202] Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and program plan [NASA-TM-100999] A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] p 85 N89-15379 Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2 [NASA-TM-101202] p 124 N89-16326 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707 Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and program plan [NASA-TM-100999] p 108 N89-18045 A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a facility definition p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2 [NASA-TM-101202] Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and program plan [NASA-TM-100999] A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/American Society for Engineering Education
automation and robotics on the Space Station p 106 N89-15004 Low-gravity impact experiments: Progress toward a p 164 N89-15009 Kinetics in a turbulent nebular cloud p 165 N89-15025 A system for conducting igneous petrology experiments under controlled redox conditions in reduced gravity p 165 N89-15040 Fluidic momentum controller [NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2] p 85 N89-15379 Summary of requirements in NASA work package No. p 193 N89-15791 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 1 [NASA-TM-101201] p 121 N89-16279 First International Conference on Ada (R) Programming Language Applications for the NASA Space Station, volume 2 [NASA-TM-101202] p 124 N89-16326 Office of Exploration: Exploration studies technical report. Volume 2: Studies approach and results [NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2] p 139 N89-16707 Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and program plan [NASA-TM-100999] p 108 N89-18045 A multi-sensor system for robotics proximity operations

```
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
  Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA.
                                                                [NAŚA-TM-101498]
    Recent developments in the experimental identification
  of the dynamics of a highly flexible grid
                                      p 12 A89-10119
 [ASME PAPER 87-WA/DSC-19]
                                                                sensitivity analysis
    Langley Research Center resources and needs for
                                                                [NASA-TM-101517]
  manned space operations simulation
  [SAE PAPER 871724]
                                       p 96 A89-10596
    Large space structures - Structural concepts and
                                                                NASA-TM-1015111
                                       p 13 A89-10648
  [SAE PAPER 872429]
    A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter
                                                                structure
                                       p 14 A89-11663
                                                                (NASA-TM-40931
    Attitude control system testing on SCOLE
                                       p 51 A89-11668
                                                                by member exchanges
    Analysis and test of a space truss foldable hinge
                                                                [NASA-TM-101535]
                                       p 15 A89-11692
    Design of ground test suspension systems for verification
                                                                program plan
                                       p 15 A89-11693
  of flexible space structures
                                                                NASA-TM-1009991
    Advanced Technology Space Station studies at Langley
  Research Center
  (AAS PAPER 87-525)
    Earth transportation node requirements and design AF PAPER 88-182] p 129 A89-17709
  (IAF PAPER 88-182)
    OPSMODEL, an or-orbit operations simulation modeling
                                                                materials
  tool for Space Station
                                      p 149 A89-18309
                                                                [NASA-TP-2906]
  [AIAA PAPER 88-4732]
    Transmission-zero bounds for large space structures, ith applications p 19 A89-22505
                                                                systems
    Ascent, abort, and entry capability assessment of a
   Space Station rescue and personnel/logistics vehicle
  [AIAA PAPER 89-0635]
                                      p 136 A89-25503
    Robust multivariable control of large space structures
  Nodes packaging option for Space Station application

[SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 AR9.27939

ECLS systems (**)
                                                                Engine
                                                                |SAE PAPER 8805451
    ECLS systems for a lunar base - A baseline and some
   alternate concepts
                                        p 44 A89-27855
   [SAE PAPER 881058]
     Closed-form Grammians and model reduction for flexible
                                         p 9 A89-28594
   space structures
     On the design of the dissipative LQG-type controllers
                                        p 57 A89-28637
     Boundary identification for 2-D parabolic problems
   arising in thermal testing of materials
                                      p 111 A89-28642
     On the state estimation of structures with second order
   observers
[AIAA PAPER 89-1241]
                                        p 24 A89-30726
     Model reduction for flexible space structures
                                        p 25 A89-30814
   [AIAA PAPER 89-1339]
     Efficient eigenvalue assignment for large space
   structures
                                        p 27 A89-30866
   [AIAA PAPER 89-1393]
     Locating damaged members in a truss structure using
                                                                 development
    modal test data - A demonstration experiment
                                        p 27 A89-30893
   [AIAA PAPER 89-1291]
     Thermal-stress-free fasteners for joining orthotropic p 27 A89-31919
                                                                 perspective
     AUTOPLAN: A PC-based automated mission planning
                                        p 10 N89-10067
                                                                 dynamic concentrator
   tool
     Space truss assembly using teleoperated manipulators
                                       p 104 N89-10087
     A comparative overview of modal testing and system
   identification for control of structures p 59 N89-11262
     OEXP Analysis Tools Workshop
                                        p 10 N89-11407
                                                                 power system
   [NASA-CP-10013]
     Growth requirements for multidiscipline research and
    development on the evolutionary space station
                                                                 distribution system
                                       p 137 N89-11780
   NASA-TM-1014971
      Truss-core corrugation for compressive loads
                                        p 29 N89-12786
   [NASA-CASE-LAR-13438-1] p 29 N89-12786
Advancing automation and robotics technology for the
    space station and for the US economy
                                       p 106 N89-13198
    INASA-TM-1009891
     Proceedings of the 4th Annual SCOLE Workshop
                                        p 29 N89-13460
   [NASA-TM-101503]
      Initial test results on state estimation on the SCOLE
                                        p 60 N89-13468
      Robust model-based controller synthesis for the SCOLE
                                              N89-13474
    configuration
      Analytic redundancy management for SCOLE
                                        p 61 N89-13475
                                                                 [IAF PAPER 88-035]
      A mathematical problem and a Spacecraft Control
    Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE) used to evaluate control
              flexible spacecraft. NASA/IEEE design
                                                                  Station
                                         p 61 N89-13476
                                                                  [IAF PAPER 88-198]
    challenge
      Results of EVA/mobile transporter space station truss
                                                                  [IAF PAPER 88-221]
     assembly tests
                                        p 155 N89-13483
    [NASA-TM-100661]
      An integrated in-space construction facility for the 21st
                                         p 30 N89-13486
    INASA-TM-1015151
      The versatility of a truss mounted mobile transporter
    for in-space construction
    [NASA-TM-101514]
                                        p 106 N89-13487
                                                                  storage
```

A space crane concept: Preliminary design and static n 30 N89-13815 Results of an integrated structure-control law design p 61 N89-15111 Experiences in applying optimization techniques to configurations for the Control Of Flexible Structures (COFS) Program p 31 N89-15155 A comparison of two trusses for the space station p 32 N89-15970 Reducing distortion and internal forces in truss structures p 32 N89-16194 Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and o 108 N89-18045 Robust eigenstructure assignment by a projection method: Application using multiple optimization criteria p 33 N89-19349 The effects of simulated space environmental parameters on six commercially available composite p 113 N89-19385 Validation of highly reliable, real-time knowledge-based National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH. Robots for manipulation in a micro-gravity environment p 96 A89-11682 Progress toward the evolution of a Stirling Space p 133 A89-12305 The design and fabrication of a Stirling engine heat exchanger module with an integral heat pipe p 35 A89-15190 Moving Belt Radiator technology issues p 35 A89-15208 Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat p 35 A89-15209 pipe-thermal storage system An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride p 67 A89-15245 direct absorption solar receiver The application of high temperature superconductors to space electrical power distribution components p 68 A89-15287 High temperature superconducting magnetic energy torage for future NASA missions p 68 A89-15288 storage for future NASA missions Space Station power system requirements p 68 A89-15295 An integrated and modular digital modeling approach for the Space Station electrical power p 68 A89-15298 Systems aspects of a space nuclear reactor power p 71 A89-15327 The Solar Dynamic radiator with a historical p 72 A89-15340 Thermal distortion analysis of the Space Station solar p 72 A89-15341 Advanced space solar dynamic receivers p 72 A89-15343 Cooperating expert systems for Space Station p 115 A89-15350 Power/thermal subsystem testbeds Simulation test beds for the Space Station electrical p 73 A89-15352 components for the Space Station 20-kHz power p 75 A89-15387 Multi-hundred kilowatt roll ring assembly evaluation p 75 A89-15388 Extended SP-100 reactor power systems capability p 134 A89-15392 Power transmission studies for tethered SP-100 p 76 A89-15403 Advanced sensible heat solar receiver for space p 77 A89-15415 Ray tracing optical analysis of offset solar collector for Space Station solar dynamic system p 77 A89-15416 GaAs MMIC elements in phased-array antennas p 77 A89-15827 Technology requirements for an orbiting fuel depot - A necessary element of a space infrastructure p 180 A89-17641 Expendable launch vehicle transportation for the Space n 91 A89-17720 Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems p 135 A89-17730 The effect of the near earth micrometeoroid environment on a highly reflective mirror surface p 159 A89-17939 [AIAA PAPER 88-0026] A new Space Station power system p 136 A89-20016 Use of pure nickel and LiOH for thermal energy p 78 A89-23146

Space Electrochemical Research and Technology Process material management in the Space Station Small linear wind tunnel saltation experiments: Some Conference, Cleveland, OH, Apr. 14-16, 1987 experiences p 164 N89-15015 p 79 A89-23280 ISAE PAPER 8809961 National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. p 130 A89-27805 Status of the Space Station power system Air and water quality monitor assessment of life support International Conference on Advances p 79 A89-23281 The modular combustion facility for the Space Station Communication and Control Systems, 1st, Washington, [SAE PAPER 881014] p 42 A89-27817 DC, June 18-20, 1987, Proceedings p 56 A89-25868 laboratory - A requirements and capabilities study Preliminary design of the Space Station environmental National Space Development Agency, Tokyo (Japan). [AIAA PAPER 89-0505] p 131 A89-28421 Space utilization promotion program of NASDA control and life support system The impact of an IVA robot on the Space Station SAE PAPER 8810311 p 43 A89-27833 p 178 N89-17022 microgravity environment Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD. High-energy facility development plan AIAA PAPER 89-05961 p 102 A89-28438 p 144 A89-28125 The spinning artificial gravity environment: A design Ground-based simulation of telepresence for materials Planning for orbital repairs to the Space Station and science experiments INASA-CR-184757 | p 168 N89-18515 [AIAA PAPER 89-0597] Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, CA [SAE PAPER 881446] p 153 A89-28216 Evaluation of alternative phase change materials for A review of psychological studies in the US Antarctic energy storage in solar dynamic applications Prospects for a contamination-free ultravacuum facility Programme in low-earth orbit p 80 A89-29114 p 144 A89-28950 IAD-A1989241 p 48 N89-13885 Advanced solar receivers for space power Practices in adequate structural design Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA. p 137 A89-29116 [AIAA PAPER 89-1344] p 26 A89-30819 A microprocessor-based, solar Photovoltaic power modules for NASA's manned Space Design of a secondary debris containment shield for measurement system Station p 81 A89-29122 large space structures [AD-A200227] p 85 N89-17348 Low earth orbit environmental effects on the Space [AIAA PAPER 89-1412] p 27 A89-30884 A prototype fault diagnosis system for NASA space Station photovoltaic power generation systems Rechargeable metal hydrides for station power management and control spacecraft p 81 A89-29123 AD-A2020321 p 86 N89-18520 Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a Space INASA-TM-40761 p 47 N89-10184 Effects of reduced order modeling on the control of a Station split-blanket solar array Power quality load management for large spacecraft large space structure [AIAA PAPER 89-1252] p 24 A89-30737 electrical power systems [AD-A201674] p 64 N89-19355 Fire behavior and risk analysis in spacecraft p 82 N89-11127 three-dimensional NASA-TM-1003421 Transient heat conduction [NASA-TM-100944] p 185 N89-10111 An application of high authority/low authority control and computations using Brian's technique The solar dynamic radiator positivity [ NASA-TM-100338 ] with a historical Naval Research Lab., Washington, DC.
Effect of actuator perspective p 60 N89-11791 [NASA-TM-100972] p 81 N89-10117 Capillary heat transport and fluid management device Effect of actuator dynamics on control of beam flexure Photovoltaics for high capacity space power systems [NASA-TM-101341] p 82 N89-10122 [NASA-CASE-MFS-28217-1] p 39 N89-14392 during nonlinear slew of SCOLE model The elements of design knowledge capture p 29 N89-13472 p 178 N89-11770 Space power technologies p 11 N89-15554 New Mexico State Univ., Las Cruces. Gas particle radiator Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles Modern simulations for possible use in Space Station [NASA-CASE-LEW-14297-1] p 145 N89-12048 p 11 N89-15567 p 90 A89-31030 InP homojunction solar cell performance on the LIPS Space Station Induced Monitoring New Mexico Univ., Albuquerque. 3 flight experiment [NASA-CP-3021] p 193 N89-15790 Nuclear technology for the year 2000 [NASA-TM-101390] p 83 N89-12123 Environmental monitoring for Space Station WP01 IDE88-005041| p 83 N89-13223 The NASA atomic oxygen effects test program Down scale of the SP-100 concept for 5 kWe p 166 N89-15792 p 163 N89-12589 Plasma interactions monitoring system p 83 N89-13225 Power considerations for an early manned Mars mission North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State Univ., p 167 N89-15794 utilizing the space station A compact imaging spectrometer for studies of space Greensboro. [NASA-TM-101436] p 138 N89-13492 vehicle induced environment emissions Dynamics and control of the orbiting grid structures and Power systems facility [NASA-TM-101447] p 167 N89-15796 synchronously deployable beam p 84 N89-14247 Space Station surface deposition monitoring p 167 N89-15799 [NASA-CR-183205] p 27 N89-10297 Issues and opportunities in space photovoltaics North Carolina Univ., Charlotte. p 84 N89-15171 [NASA-TM-101425] Disposition of recommended modifications of JSC Use of CAD systems in design of Space Station and Wear consideration in gear design for space p 49 N89-15801 space robots p 100 A89-20602 annlications Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and Combined problem of slew maneuver control and INASA-TM-1014571 p 166 N89-15414 program plan vibration suppression p 61 N89-13473 Free-vibration characteristics and correlation of a space NASA-TM-1009991 p 108 N89-18045 North Dakota Univ., Grand Forks. station split-blanket solar array Variable gravity research facility [NASA-CR-184714] Chemseal 3808-A2 penetration into small leak path [NASA-TM-101452] p 31 N89-15438 [NASA-TM-100345] NASA-TM-100345] p.113 N89-18608 The scheduling techniques of ESP2 p.7 N89-19818 p 194 N89-19324 NASA photovoltaic research and technology Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL. [NASA-TM-101422] p 85 N89-16917 Space station payload operations scheduling with Cosmic dust collection with a sub satellite tethered to Refractory metal alloys and composites for space p 156 N89-19819 Space Station p 164 N89-15010 nuclear power systems [NASA-TM-101364] Automation of the space station core module power NUKEM G.m.b.H., Hanau (Germany, F.R.). management and distribution system p 86 N89-19822
Automatic Detection of Electric Power Troubles p 113 N89-16986 Safety aspects of Nuclear Power Sources (NPS) for Systems autonomy technology: Executive summary and electricity generation in space program plan (ADEPT) p 87 N89-19825 [FUE-87062] [NASA-TM-1009991 p 83 N89-12385 p 108 N89-18045 National Aeronautics and Space Administration. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, CA. 0 Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL. Remote object configuration/orientation determination Near term space transportation systems for earth orbit [NASA-CASE-NPO-17436-1-CU] p 61 N89-13764 and planetary applications Oak Ridge National Lab., TN. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. White [SAE PAPER 872414] p 132 A89-10638 Sands Test Facility, NM. Phase change problem related to thermal energy storage Starr - An expert system for failure diagnosis in a space The behavior of outgassed materials in thermal in the manned space station p 114 A89-15335 based power system vacuums p 157 A89-11197 [DE88-011390] p 82 N89-10933 Concurrent development of fault management hardware National Aerospace Lab., Amsterdam (Netherlands). An overview of the Stirling engine heat pump program p 114 A89-15336 and software in the SSM/PMAD Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part [DE88-013833] p 38 N89-11146 Development of a component centered fault monitoring Executive summary Ocean Systems Engineering, Inc., Falls Church, VA. and diagnosis knowledge based system for space power (NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1) p 145 N89-12396 Opportunities for space station assembly operations p 114 A89-15345 Optical data storage in space missions during crew absence Cooperating expert systems for Space Station [NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397 [AIAA PAPER 89-0398] Power/thermal subsystem testbeds p 115 A89-15350 p 151 A89-25333 Introduction to possible means of experiment operations Ohio State Univ., Columbus. The autonomously managed power systems p 72 A89-15351 on the Space Station Adaptive control techniques for the SCOLE laboratory [NLR-TR-88009-U] D 155 N89-15140 configuration p 51 A89-11673 An automated dynamic load for power system Flexible robotic manipulator in space: Towards a Model reference, sliding mode adaptive control for development p 87 A89-15354 mathematical dynamics truth model flexible structures The induced environment around Space Station [NLR-TR-87129-U] p 107 N89-15410 p 53 A89-16709 [IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674 A frequency domain identification scheme for flexible Accuracy of modal frequency set with fictitious joints Future civil space program logistics modeling structure control p 57 A89-28633 [AIAA PAPER 88-4735] p 149 A89-18312 The influence of and the identification of nonlinearity [NLA-TŘ-87126-U] p 31 N89-15431 Workshop in the sky in flexible structures National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, MD. p 30 N89-14932 [AIAA PAPER 88-4742] NASREN: Standard reference model for telerobot p 104 N89-10099 p 189 A89-18318 A novel approach in formulation of special transiton U.S. Laboratory Module - Its capabilities and control elements: Mesh interface elements accommodations to support user payloads National Bureau of Standards, Washington, DC. [NASA-CR-184768] p 32 N89-16193 p 130 A89-26378 The Flight Telerobotic Servicer Program Decentralized/relegated control for large space Artificial intelligence approaches in space power I AIAA PAPER 88-5001 p 100 A89-20651 structures p 64 N89-19346 systems automation at Marshall Space Flight Center National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Ohio Univ., Athens. p 102 A89-27615 Boulder, CO. Formulation and verification of frequency response Maturity of the Bosch CO2 reduction technology for Space environment laboratory data acquisition and system identification techniques for large space Space Station application display system 2 ISAE PAPER 8809951 p 41 A89-27804 p 119 N89-13299 [AAS PAPER 88-045] p 55 A89-20849

	and the state of t	Science and Engineering Associates, Inc., Huntsville,
Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, VA.	Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., Troy, NY. Planning repair sequences using the AND/OR graph	AL.
Design of ground test suspension systems for verification of flexible space structures p 15 A89-11693	representation of assembly plans p 98 A89-12068	The induced environment around Space Station
Guidance and control strategies for aerospace	Ground-based simulation of telepresence for materials	[IAF PAPER 88-095] p 158 A89-17674
vehicles	science experiments	Selenia Spazio S.p.A., Rome (Italy).
[NASA-CR-182339] p 180 N89-15927	[AIAA PAPER 89-0597] p 102 A89-28439 Research and Technology Inst., Grand Rapids, MI.	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal structural model p 38 N89-12613
Operations Research, Inc., Rockville, MD.	Evaluation of the benefits and feasibility of on-orbit repair	Sener S.A., Madrid (Spain).
Space Station flight telerobotic servicer functional requirements development p 97 A89-11826	by comparison with operations in an analogous	Transfer airlock requirements
independent and in the second of the second	environment - How is the Freedom Space Station like an	[TAL-RP-SN-003] p 131 N89-14254
Oregon State Univ., Corvallis.  Space reactor assessment and validation study	oceanographic expedition?	EVA system requirements and design concepts study,
p 84 NB9-13227	[AIAA PAPER 88-4743] p 189 A89-18319 Research Triangle Inst., Research Triangle Park, NC.	phase 2 [BAE-TP-9035] p 179 N89-19128
Oxford Univ. (England).	The development of a test methodology for the	Sirius, Inc., Virginia Beach, VA.
Object oriented studies into artificial space debris	evaluation of EVA gloves	An approach to knowledge structuring for advanced
p 166 N89-15572	[SAE PAPER 881103] p 46 A89-27895	phases of the Technical and Management Information
	Constructing a working taxonomy of functional Ada	System (TMIS) p 125 N89-16351
P	software components for real-time embedded system applications p 123 N89-16320	Softech, Inc., Alexandria, VA. A study of MAPSE extensions p 126 N89-16372
<u>-</u>	Rice Univ., Houston, TX.	Softech, Inc., Blue Bell, PA.
Pacific Northwest Labs., Richland, WA.	The orbit properties of colliding co-orbiting bodies	The testability of Ada programs p 121 N89-16284
Reduced gravity boiling and condensing experiments	p 164 NB9-15013	Softech, Inc., Houston, TX.
simulated with the COBRA/TRAC computer code (DE88-016311) p.5 N89-13678	A magnetospheric simulation at the Space Station p.6 N89-15024	The CAIS 2 Project p 123 N89-16318  Software Productivity Solutions, inc., Melbourne, FL.
[DE88-016311] p 5 N89-13678 Rotating solid radiative coolant system for space nuclear	Rockwell International Corp., Canoga Park, CA.	Intelligent user interface concept for space station
reactors	An integrated and modular digital modeling approach	p 124 N89-16349
[DE88-016312] p 39 N89-14069	for the Space Station electrical power system	Southern Univ., Baton Rouge, LA.
Package Architects, Inc., La Jolla, CA.	development p 68 A89-15298	Feasibility of using high temperature superconducting
Paranoia.Ada: A diagnostic program to evaluate Ada	The Solar Dynamic radiator with a historical perspective p 72 A89-15340	magnets and conventional magnetic loop antennas to attract or repel objects at the space station
floating-point arithmetic p 125 N89-16361	perspective p 72 A89-15340 Orbit transfer rocket engine technology program. Phase	p 156 N89-20081
Payload Systems, Inc., Wellesley, MA. Telescience space life sciences test bed	2: Advanced engine study	Southwest Research Inst., San Antonio, TX.
[IAF PAPER 88-014] p 98 A89-17632	[NASA-CR-179602] p 92 N89-10119	Spacelab 1 experiments on interactions of an energetic
Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park.	Space station WP-04 power system preliminary analysis	electron beam with neutral gas p 41 A89-19921
Infinite-dimensional approach to system identification of	and design document, volume 3 [NASA-CR-179587-VOL-3] p 84 N89-15164	A hypervelocity launcher for simulated large fragment space debris impacts at 10 km/s
Space Control Laboratory Experiment (SCOLE)	[NASA-CR-179587-VOL-3] p 84 N89-15164  Rockwell International Corp., Downey, CA.	[AIAA PAPER 89-1345] p 161 A89-30820
p 10 N89-13462	Nodes packaging option for Space Station application	Space Power, Inc., San Jose, CA.
Phase Linear Systems, Inc., Fairfax, VA. KAM (Knowledge Acquisition Module): A tool to simplify	[SAE PAPER 881035] p 43 A89-27836	Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems
the knowledge acquisition process p 120 N89-15555	Space Station EVA test bed overview  (SAE PAPER 881060) p 130 A89-27857	(MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report. Volume 1: Objectives, summary results and introduction
Physical Sciences, Inc., Andover, MA.	[SAE PAPER 881060] p 130 A89-27857  Development of an advanced solid amine humidity and	[NASA-CR-179614-VOL-1] p 86 N89-17941
The determination of the spacecraft contamination	CO2 control system for potential Space Station	Megawatt Class Nuclear Space Power Systems
environment (AD-A196435) p 162 N89-10937	Extravehicular Activity application	(MCNSPS) conceptual design and evaluation report.
[AD-A196435] p 162 NB9-10937 Requirements for particulate monitoring system for	[SAE PAPER 881062] p 45 A89-27859	Volume 4: Concepts selection, conceptual designs,
Space Station p 7 N89-15798	Artificial intelligence applications in space and SDI: A survey p 107 N89-15599	recommendations [NASA-CR-179614-VOL-4] p 86 N89-18967
Planning Research Corp., Hampton, VA.	survey p 107 N89-15599 Design guidelines for remotely maintainable equipment	Spectra Research Systems, Inc., Huntsville, AL.
Earth transportation node requirements and design	p 109 N89-19885	Space station long-term lubrication analysis
(IAF PAPER 88-182) p 129 A89-17709	Rockwell International Corp., Houston, TX.	[NASA-CR-178882] p 138 N89-15149
Planning Research Corp., McLean, VA.  Transportability, distributability and rehosting experience	Electrochemically regenerable metabolic CO2 and	ST Systems Corp., Lanham, MD.
with a kernel operating system interface set	moisture control system for an advanced EMU	Tracking and stationkeeping for free-flying robots using sliding surfaces p 97 A89-12005
p 123 N89-16319	application [SAE PAPER 881061] p 44 A89-27858	Stanford Telecommunications, Inc., McLean, VA.
Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical Coll., TX.	Rockwell International Corp., Seal Beach, CA.	A hierarchically distributed architecture for fault isolation
Time-domain imaging p 128 N89-20084	Environmental effects on spacecraft material	expert systems on the space station
PRC Kentron, Inc., Hampton, VA.  Digital robust active control law synthesis for large order	[AD-A202112] p 168 N89-18521	p 118 N89-10077
flexible structure using parameter optimization	Rockwell Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, PA.  A nonventing cooling system for space environment	Stanford Univ., CA. High-energy facility development plan
p 50 A89-11654	extravehicular activity, using radiation and regenerable	p 144 A89-28125
Analysis and test of a space truss foldable hinge	thermal storage	Stanford Univ., Palo Alto, CA.
p 15 A89-11692 Productivity Research Corp., Cape Canaveral, FL.	[SAE PAPER 881063] p 153 A89-27860	Conservation of design knowledge
Some design constraints required for the use of generic	Rockwell Shuttle Operations Co., Houston, TX.  Artificial intelligence and the space station software	[AIAA PAPER 89-0186] p 2 A89-25161 State Univ. of New York, Buffalo.
software in embedded systems: Packages which manage	support environment p 126 N89-16374	Practical implementation issues for active control of large
abstract dynamic structures without the need for garbage	Support	flexible structures p 51 A89-11669
collection p 11 N89-16300	S	Spatial versus time hysteresis in damping mechanisms
Some design constraints required for the assembly of software components: The incorporation of atomic abstract	•	p 22 A89-28641 Comments on electromechanical actuators for
types into generically structured abstract types	Saab Space A.B., Goeteborg (Sweden).	controlling flexible structures p 33 N89-19339
p 124 NB9-16331	Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into	Sterling Federal Systems, Inc., Palo Alto, CA.
Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN.	practice p 124 N89-16346	Modifications to the NASA Ames Space Station Proximity
Dynamic characteristics of a 20 kHz resonant power system - Fault identification and fault recovery	Salford Univ. (England).  Heat transfer properties of satellite component	Operations (PROX OPS) Simulator
p 73 A89-15357	materials properties of salesing composition	[NASA-CR-177510] p 155 N89-16896 Sterling Software, Moffett Field, CA.
Simulation of a dc inductor resonant inverter for	San Jose State Univ., CA.	The effect of initial velocity on manually controlled
spacecraft power systems p 74 A89-15369	New techniques for the detection and capture of	remote docking of an orbital maneuvering vehicle (OMV)
Simulation and control of a 20 kHz spacecraft power system p 76 A89-15391	micrometeoroids p 166 N89-15041	to a space station
system p /6 A89-15391 Placing dynamic sensors and actuators on flexible space	Sanders Associates, Inc., Nashua, NH.  An experimental analysis of a doped lithium fluoride	[AIAA PAPER 89-0400] p 92 A89-25335
structures p 29 N89-13470	direct absorption solar receiver p 67 A89-15245	Sterling Software, Palo Alto, CA.  An evaluation of interactive displays for trajectory
	Advanced heat receiver conceptual design study	planning and proximity operations
R	[NASA-CR-182177] p 85 N89-16224	(AIAA PAPER 88-3963) p 149 A89-18130
	Sandia National Labs., Albuquerque, NM.  Experimental observations of low and zero gravity	Measurement of metabolic responses to an
Rational, Mountain View, CA.	nonlinear fluid-spacecraft interaction	orbital-extravehicular work-simulation exercise [SAE PAPER 881092] p 46 A89-27887
Rational's experience using Ada for very large	{DE88-015263} p 94 N89-15159	Stirling Technology Co., Richland, WA.
systems p 121 Na9-10290  RCA Aerospace and Defense, East Windsor, NJ.	SatCon Technology Corp., Cambridge, MA.	The 25 kWe solar thermal Stirling hydraulic engine
All resistolet control of the NASA dual keel Space	An advanced actuator for high-performance slewing (NASA-CR-4179) p 60 N89-11921	system: Conceptual design
Station p 92 A89-24495	Lunion and an array	[NASA-CR-180889] p 84 N89-14182 Sundstrand Corp., Rockford, IL.
RCA Astro-Electronics Div., Princeton, NJ.	Distributed magnetic actuators for fine shape control [AD-A199287] p 32 N89-15973	Transient performance evaluation of an integrated heat
Kinematic study of flight telerobotic servicer configuration issues p 104 N89-10100	Science and Engineering Associates, Inc., Englewood,	pipe-thermal storage system p 35 A89-15209
configuration issues p 104 N89-10100  RCA Government Services, Houston, TX.	CO.	Reduced gravity and ground testing of a two-phase
Physiological adaptation - Crew health in space	Contamination control requirements document JSC	thermal management system for large spacecraft
(SAE PAPER 871872) p 181 A89-10587	30426 recommended updates p 167 N89-15800	[SAE PAPER 881084] p 37 A89-27880

p 64 N89-19356

Nonlinear optimal control and near-optimal guidance

strategies in spacecraft general attitude maneuvers

Virginia Univ., Charlottesville.

Surface Science Labs., Mountain View, CA.	Tracor Sciences and Systems, Austin, TX.
ESCA study of Kapton exposed to atomic oxygen in	Feasibility of vibration monitoring of
low earth orbit or downstream from a radio-frequency oxygen plasma p 111 A89-29298	machines for the environmental control ar systems (ECLSS) of the NASA advanced s
Sverdrup Technology, Inc., Cleveland, OH.	p 4
Advanced sensible heat solar receiver for space	TRW Defense Systems Group, Redonde
power p 77 A89-15415 Sydney Univ. (Australia).	A risk management approach to CAIS de
Dynamic reasoning in a knowledge-based system	p 123 TRW, Inc., Redondo Beach, CA.
p 120 N89-15586	Status of Advanced Photovoltaic Solar A
Systems Technology, Lawrence, KS.	p 69
Analysis and specification tools in relation to the APSE p 122 N89-16299	Automated low-thrust guidance for
, ii d	maneuvering vehicle [AAS PAPER 88-007] p 15 <sup>-</sup>
T	[AAS PAPER 88-007] p 15 <sup>-</sup> Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding of
•	Maneuvering Vehicle
Tanksley (W. L.) and Associates, Inc., Cleveland, OH.	[AlAA PAPER 89-0495] p 20
Thermal distortion analysis of the Space Station solar dynamic concentrator p 72 A89-15341	Large structure current collection
Technische Univ., Berlin (Germany, F.R.).	environments [AIAA PAPER 89-0496] p 160
A model for the geostationary orbital infrastructure,	TRW Space Technology Labs., Redondo
system analysis	Space power MHD (magnetohydrodyr
[ILR-MITT-205] p 140 N89-19323 Model of a geostationary regional transportation	[DE88-013085] p 83
company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout	TS Infosystems, Lanham, MD. GSFC contamination monitors for Space
[ILR-MITT-207] p 148 N89-19329	p 166
Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary transportation company (GRET)	
[ILR-MITT-208] p 148 N89-19330	U
Technische Univ., Brunswick (Germany, F.R.).	•
Safety aspects of Nuclear Power Sources (NPS) for electricity generation in space	United Technologies Corp., Windsor Locks
[FUE-87062] p 83 N89-12385	Development of an advanced solid amine CO2 control system for potential Sp
Technische Univ., Delft (Netherlands).	Extravehicular Activity application
A finite element dynamic analysis of flexible spatial mechanisms and manipulators	[SAE PAPER 881062] p 45
[ETN-89-93901] p 108 N89-19575	A nonventing cooling system for space extravehicular activity, using radiation and
Teledyne Brown Engineering, Huntaville, AL.  The impact of an IVA robot on the Space Station	thermal storage
microgravity environment	[SAE PAPER 881063] p 153
[AIAA PAPER 89-0596] p 102 A89-28438	High pressure water electrolysis for space recharge
Tennessee Univ. Space Inst., Tullahoma.  Development of a component centered fault monitoring	[SAE PAPER 881064] p 45
and diagnosis knowledge based system for space power	Development of an automated checkout
system p 114 A89-15345	maintenance system for a Space Station EV [SAE PAPER 881065] p 153
Texas A&I Univ., Kingsville. Intelligent control of robotic arm/hand systems for the	Universities Space Research Association, I
NASA EVA retriever using neural networks	The space station integrated refuse
p 110 N89-20075	system [NASA-CR-184722] p.7
Texas A&M Univ., College Station.  Expert system structures for fault detection in	University of South Florida, Tampa.
spaceborne power systems p 114 A89-15347	Evaluation of alternative phase change
A simulation model for reliability evaluation of Space	energy storage in solar dynamic application p 80
Station power systems p 75 A89-15381 Disparity coding - An approach for stereo	Utah State Univ., Logan.
reconstruction p 102 A89-23537	Lunar orbiting prospector
Dynamic analysis of the Space Station truss structure	[NASA-CR-184755] p 140 Utah Univ., Sait Lake City.
based on a continuum representation [AIAA PAPER 89-1280] p 24 A89-30763	A prototype gas exchange monitor for ex
Volatilization-devolatilization reactions	testing aboard NASA Space Station p 182
p 112 N89-15014	3.5
Regenerative life support system research and concepts	V
[NASA-CR-184760] p 186 N89-17404	Veda, Inc., Lexington Park, MD.
Control of flexible structures: Model errors, robustness	Generic Ada code in the NASA space static
measures, and optimization of feedback controllers [AD-A202234] p 64 N89-19596	control and communications environment
Texas Univ., Austin.	ρ 124 Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ.,
Block-Krylov component synthesis method for structural	A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structure
model reduction p 17 A89-16161 Astronaut and aquanaut performance and adjustment	identification p 14
behavioral issues in analogous environments	Optimal location of actuators for correcting
[SAE PAPER 881004] p 41 A89-27811	due to manufacturing errors in large truss st p 51
Model reduction and control of flexible structures using Krylov subspaces	Effects of load on the performance of t
[AIAA PAPER 89-1237] p 58 A89-30722	resonant inverter p 76
Design of a fast crew transfer vehicle to Mars	Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17
[NASA-CR-184713] p 139 N89-15968 Gateway: An earth orbiting transportation node	Locating damaged members in a truss st
[NASA-CR-184751] p 139 N89-17612	modal test data - A demonstration experime
Moonport: Transportation node in lunar orbit	[AIAA PAPER 89-1291] p 27 Control of the flexible modes of an advance
[NASA-CR-184733] p 140 N89-18507	geostationary platform p 146
Textron Bell Aerospace Co., Buffalo, NY.  Space station auxiliary thrust chamber technology	Extension and validation of a method
[NASA-CR-179650] p 93 N89-11803	damaged members in large space trusses p 30
Tokyo Univ. (Japan).	Space-based laser-powered orbital tran
Spacelab 1 experiments on interactions of an energetic	(Project SLICK)

```
Feasibility of vibration monitoring of small rotating
machines for the environmental control and life support
systems (ECLSS) of the NASA advanced space craft
p 47 A89-30
                                          A89-30991
RW Defense Systems Group, Redondo Beach, CA.
  A risk management approach to CAIS developme
RW, Inc., Redondo Beach, CA.
maneuvering vehicle
AAS PAPER 88-0071
Maneuvering Vehicle
AIAA PAPER 89-04951
environments
AIAA PAPER 89-04961
DE88-0130851
Infosystems, Lanham, MD.
 GSFC contamination monitors for Space Station
                       U
nited Technologies Corp., Windsor Locks, CT.
xtravehicular Activity application
SAE PAPER 881062]
SAE PAPER 8810631
SAE PAPER 881064 |
naintenance system for a Space Station EVAS
SAE PAPER 881065]
vstem
NASA-CR-184722]
iversity of South Florida, Tampa.
nergy storage in solar dynamic applications
ah State Univ., Logan.
Lunar orbiting prospector
(NASA-CR-184755)
ah Univ., Salt Laké City.
da, Inc., Lexington Park, MD.
control and communications environment
dentification
lue to manufacturing errors in large truss structures
esonant inverter
AIAA PAPER 89-1291
eostationary platform
damaged members in large space trusses
                                   p 30 N89-14925
 Space-based laser-powered orbital transfer vehicle
```

[NASA-CR-184716]

structures

Debugging tasked Ada programs p 121 N89-16280 Spillover stabilization in the control of large flexible space

Maneuvering equations in terms of quasi-coordinate

Damage detection and location in large space trusses

p 63 N89-16902

p 95 N89-19337

p 34 N89-19350

Environment assisted degradation mechanisms in advanced light metals INASA-CR-181049] p 112 N89-15232 Conceptual design of a manned orbital transfer p 123 N89-16315 [NASA-CR-183391] Status of Advanced Photovoltaic Solar Array program p 95 N89-18506 Proceedings of the Fifth AFOSR Forum on Space p 69 A89-15305 Structures Automated low-thrust guidance for the orbital IAD-A1947611 p 32 N89-19333 System identification of suboptimal feedback control p 151 A89-20836 parameters based on limiting-performance/minimum-time Meteoroid and orbital debris shielding on the Orbital p 63 N89-19340 characteristics Von Karman Inst. for Fluid Dynamics, p 20 A89-25404 Rhode-Saint-Genese (Belgium). Large structure current collection in plasma Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport p 39 N89-17172 n 160 A89-25405 IW Space Technology Labs., Redondo Beach, CA.
Space power MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) system W p 83 N89-12399 Washington Univ., Seattle. Basic and applied research related to the technology of space energy conversion systems [NASA-CR-184644] p 166 N89-15793 p 39 N89-15456 The quantitative modelling of human spatial habitability [NASA-CR-177501] p 49 N89-15530 The human factors of color in environmental design: A critical review Development of an advanced solid amine humidity and [NASA-CR-177498] p 49 N89-15532 CO2 control system for potential Space Station CAD-model-based vision for space applications p 45 A89-27859 p 127 N89-19867 Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, PA. A nonventing cooling system for space environment Carbon dioxide electrolysis with solid oxide electrolyte extravehicular activity, using radiation and regenerable cells for oxygen recovery in life support systems (SAE PAPER 8810401 p 44 A89-27840 p 153 A89-27860 Wisconsin Univ., Madison. High pressure water electrolysis for space station EMU Study of the generator/motor operation of induction machines in a high frequency link space power system [NASA-CR-179600] p 137 N89-11809 Development of an automated checkout, service and p 153 A89-27862 iversities Space Research Association, Houston, TX. The space station integrated refuse management Yale Univ., New Haven, CT. Vibration suppression in a large space structure [NASA-CR-182831] p 29 N89 p 7 N89-17403 p 29 N89-12624 Evaluation of alternative phase change materials for p 80 A89-29114 p 140 N89-18510 A prototype gas exchange monitor for exercise stress lesting aboard NASA Space Station p 182 A89-26650 Generic Ada code in the NASA space station command n 124 N89 16341 ginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg. A Rayleigh-Ritz approach to structural parameter p 14 A89-11663 Optimal location of actuators for correcting distortions p 51 A89-11672 Effects of load on the performance of the Mapham esonant inverter p 76 A89-15390 Maneuver and vibration control of SCOLE p 17 A89-16159 Locating damaged members in a truss structure using nodal test data - A demonstration experiment p 27 A89-30893 Control of the flexible modes of an advanced technology p 146 N89-14902 Extension and validation of a method for locating

electron beam with neutral gas

Toronto Univ. (Ontario).

**IUTIAS-3231** 

Toronto Univ., Downsview (Ontario).

Atomic oxygen studies on polymers

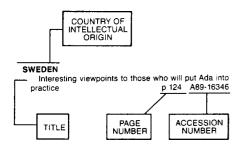
for the modeling of linear viscoelastic structures

The mini-oscillator technique: A finite element method

p 163 N89-12591

p 28 N89-11250

#### Typical Foreign Technology Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphabetically by country of intellectual origin. The title of the document is used to provide a brief description of the subject matter. The page number and the accession number are included in each entry to assist the user in locating the citation in the abstract section. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document.

#### A

#### **AUSTRALIA**

A nova outburst scenario for GX 1 + 4 spin-down p 160 A89-23222 enisode

Dynamic reasoning in a knowledge-based system p 120 N89-15586

#### **AUSTRIA**

Light weight electrostatic generator for aerospace and other uses - Cylindrical parametric generator p 136 A89-26403

#### B

#### BAHRAIN

Optimum design of nonlinear space trusses

p 19 A89-18046

Kinetic of the Soret effect and its measurement under p 191 A89-26390 microgravity conditions

Capillary pumping for a two phase heat transport p 39 N89-17172 system

#### BRAZIL

Exactly solving the weighted time/fuel optimal control of an undamped harmonic oscillator p 17 A89-16152

An agricultural crop yield model by satellite: A p 192 N89-12106

[INPE-4639-PRE/1350]

#### BULGARIA

Interboard energy supply and transfer p 133 A89-12872

Modeling the effects connected with the influence of the magnetic and solar shadow from satellite structural elements on results of measurements of electric fields p 159 A89-18439 and particle fluxes

#### C

CANADA					
Simulation	facilities	compatibility	in	design	fo
compatibility is	n space				
[SAE PAPER	871716]	p	156	A89-10	)595
'Daisy' - A la	boratory fa	acility to study ti	ne co	ntrol of I	aroe

flexible spacecraft p 14 A89-11664 Optimal control of large flexible space structures using p 52 A89-11677 distributed gyricity

On a modal approach to the control of distributed p 52 A89-11679 parameter systems Modelling of a 5-bar-linkage manipulator with one flexible

p 97 A89-11905 Dynamics of gravity oriented satellites with thermally

flexed appendages [AAS PAPER 87-432] p 16 A89-12648 Dynamics during slewing and translational maneuvers

of the Space Station based MRMS [AAS PAPER 87-481] p 98 A89-12677 Extensional oscillations of tethered satellite systems p 142 A89-16167

Canada's Mobile Servicing System for Space Station p 98 A89-17656 [IAF PAPER 88-057] Mobile servicing system flight operations and support p 98 A89-17670 HAF PAPER 88-0861

Ross-Stirling spacecraft refrigerator p 130 A89-19917

The Special Purpose Dexterous Manipulator (SPDM) -A Canadian focus for automation and robotics on the Space Station

p 100 A89-20654 [AIAA PAPER 88-5004] Application of composite materials to space structures p 159 A89-21080

Dynamics of the orbiter based WISP experiment p 89 A89-25433 [AIAA PAPER 89-0540] On the Orbiter based construction of the Space Station p 152 A89-26383 and associated dynamics

Economics and rationale for material processing using ee-flying platforms p 3 A89-26386 free-flying platforms Computation of the stability robustness of large state

space models with real perturbations p 57 A89-28613 Bounded input feedback control of linear systems with application to the control of a flexible system

p 57 A89-28632 Thermal distortion behaviour of graphite reinforced aluminum space structures

I AIAA PAPER 89-12281 p 111 A89-30715 The mini-oscillator technique: A finite element method for the modeling of linear viscoelastic structures p 28 N89-11250

(UTIAS-3231 Atomic oxygen studies on polymers

p 163 N89-12591 A dynamic case-based planning system for space station N89-15604 p 7

#### application CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Legal aspects of international competition in provision p 171 A89-12113 of launch services

#### F

#### FRANCE

On the exploitation of geometrical symmetry in structural computations of space power stations

p 16 A89-12573

Space research and policy in the upcoming decades p 171 A89-13700 Space-cabin atmosphere and EVA

p 171 A89-15114 Tasks projected for space robots and an example of

p 98 A89-15115 associated orbital infrastructure Space nuclear power studies in France - Overview of p 70 A89-15318 the ERATO program Adaptability of Brayton cycle conversion systems to fast, epithermal and thermal spectrum space nuclear reactors

p 70 A89-15319 Space nuclear power studies in France - A new concept p 71 A89-15326 of particle bed reactor

VLD/ERA: A French experiment on the Soviet Mir station - An attractive challenge in design/development and [IAF PAPER 88-050] p 172 A89-17652

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY INDEX

The Columbus programme - Status and perspective [IAF PAPER 88-054] p 172 A89-17654 Operations impact on Columbus MTFF and Hermes

designs - A converging process HAF PAPER 88-0891 n 173 A89-17671

Columbus data management p 173 A89-17672 [IAF PAPER 88-091]

Balcony - A European Space Station external structure

p 173 A89-17676 [IAF PAPER 88-099] Hermes payload accommodation aspects and transfer operations to Columbus MTFF

HAF PAPER 88-2021 p 174 A89-17724 Autonomous geostationary stationkeeping system

optimization and validation p 142 A89-17771 **HAF PAPER 88-3271** 

Inter orbit communications (IOC)

[IAF PAPER 88-446] p 88 A89-17826 Missions and system requirements for an escape vehicle ithin a European manned space infrastructure **HAF PAPER 88-5141** 

p 174 A89-17844 with the Hermes the Hermes associated Logistics aspects Spaceplane turnaround and cargo preparation IAIAA PAPER 88-47361 p 174 A89-18313

Analysis of human activities during space missions -Outlines of possible human missions aboard Columbus **HAF PAPER 88-4871** p 181 A89-19857 A89-21402 U.S. space policy. II p 190 EVA safety p 175 A89-21403

Architectures and technologies for Columbus and p 176 A89-23078 Hermes on-board data systems

Ariane 5 transfer vehicle (ATV) for logistics flights [AIAA PAPER 89-0091] p 176 A89-25080

Aries - The Ariane 5 Extended Stage for orbital transfer and rendezvous p 176 A89-26379 FLUIDNET - A thermal and hydraulic software for the preliminary sizing of fluid loop systems

p 9 A89-27845 [SAE PAPER 881045] Problems of thermal protection in space applications [ONERA, TP NO. 1988-36] p 37 A89-29218

Space-vehicle trajectories - Option (ONERA, TP NO. 1988-83) p 180 A89-29246 Spacecraft charging and electronagnetic effects on geostationary satellites p 161 A89-29753

Preparing for Hermes: Space transportation systems; long term preparatory program. Results of technological

[ESA-SP-1096] p 178 N89-11789 Service Vision Subsystem (SVS) [ESA-CR(P)-2643] n 105 N89-12065

Study of the development of on-board distributed software systems using Ada [ESA-CR(P)-2651] p 119 N89-12255

ESA's activities report p 178 N89-14937 [ISSN-0258-025X] Ada (R) assessment: An important issue within European

Columbus Support Technology Programme p 122 N89-16305 Telescience system concept study.

[MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-1] p 108 N89-18599

Telescience system concept study, volume 2

[MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-2] p 108 N89-19478

#### G

#### GERMANY.FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Yearbook 1987 I; DGLR, Annual Meeting, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, Oct. 5-7, 1987, Reports

p 169 A89-10484 Space-flight perspectives - Guiding principles for

echnological research and development IDGLR PAPER 87-0711 p 1 A89-10486 Planning Framework for High Technology and Space

Flight - Propulsion systems p 132 A89-10487 [DGLR PAPER 87-073]

OREI

Ġ

Ν

Energy supply	Modular performance simulation of spacecraft fuel cell	Technological activities of ESA in view of the robotic
[DGLR PAPER 87-074] p 132 A89-10488	systems including application for Hermes	and automatic application in space
Structures, materials, and construction techniques for	[SAE PAPER 881046] p 79 A89-27846	[AIAA PAPER 88-5010] p 175 A89-2065
future transport and orbital systems	European Space Suit System baseline	The Columbus Development Programme
[DGLR PAPER 87-076] p 169 A89-10489	[SAE PAPER 881115] p 177 A89-27906	p 175 A89-22618
Communication and data processing	Regenerative CO2-control - A technology development	A new generation of spacecraft control system
[DGLR PAPER 87-094] p 113 A89-10490	for European manned space programs	'SCOS' p 176 A89-22619
Automation and robotics in space	[SAE PAPER 881116] p 177 A89-27907	COES - An approach to operations and check-ou
[DGLR PAPER 87-096] p 95 A89-10492	Status of the RITA - Experiment on Eureca	standards p 117 A89-2262
Systems and operational technology	p 137 A89-31748	Optical sensors for relative trajectory control
[DGLR PAPER 87-097] p 169 A89-10493	Space observations for infrared and submillimeter	p 89 A89-2447
Hybrid thermal circulation system for future space	astronomy p 177 N89-11643	Concepts for crystallization of organic material unde
applications	Safety aspects of Nuclear Power Sources (NPS) for electricity generation in space	microgravity p 143 A89-24674
[DGLR PAPER 87-092] p 169 A89-10495	[FUE-87062] p 83 N89-12385	European ECLS technology programme
Modelling, analysis and control of sloshing effects for	Agreement on the International Space Station and the	[SAE PAPER 881114] p 47 A89-27909
spacecraft under acceleration conditions [DGLR PAPER 87-093] p 90 A89-10496	Columbus program. Documentation	ITALY
Utilization of Columbus by the microgravity disciplines	[REPT-27/88] p 178 N89-12502	Columbus pressurized modules - Aeritalia role in manne
- Status, problems, perspectives	Control of the induced microgravity environment of the	space systems
[DGLR PAPER 87-137] p 169 A89-10497	Man Tended Free Flyer (MTFF) p 146 N89-12606	[IAF PAPER 87-73] p 171 A89-11558
The safety plan for Spacelab mission D-2	Study of in-orbit servicing of Columbus elements by ALV,	Time-variable reduced order models - An approach to
[DGLR PAPER 87-139] p 169 A89-10499	executive summary	identification and active shape-control of large space
European development possibilities in the direction of	[ESA-CR(P)-2675] p 178 N89-18503	structures p 14 A89-11662
a manned space station	Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume	Modular large space structures dynamic modeling with
[DGLR PAPER 87-140] p 170 A89-10500	1: Executive summary	nonperfect junctions p 52 A89-11686
Status and development of solar-dynamic power supply	[MBB-ATA-RP-ER-046-VOL-1] p 39 N89-18523	International legal aspects of commercialization o
systems for future space stations	Advanced thermal design assessment study. Volume	private enterprise space activities p 171 A89-12118
[DGLR PAPER 87-114] p 170 A89-10502	2: Synthesis and recommendations	Magnetically induced librations in conducting tethers
H2O2-based integrated energy and media supply system	[MBB-ATA-RP-ER-045-VOL-2] p 40 N89-18524	[AAS PAPER 87-435] p 141 A89-12650
for manned space stations	Advanced phased-array technologies for spaceborne	Telescience and microgravity - Impact on future facilities
[DGLR PAPER 87-115] p 170 A89-10503	applications p 90 N89-18927	ground segments and operations
Regenerative CO2 fixation	Mission possibilities and hardware concepts	[IAF PAPER 88-015] p 98 A89-17633
[DGLR PAPER 87-116] p 40 A89-10504	p 179 N89-19105	Three-dimensional observation by means of tethered
Flight loading and its experimental simulation for future	Physical conditions for space flight experiments	antennae
spacecraft systems	p 168 N89-19106	[IAF PAPER 88-118] p 142 A89-17684
[DGLR PAPER 87-125] p 170 A89-10532	Prospective: From Spacelab to Mars	A contribution to the study of the precise pressurized
Structural dynamics problems of future spacecraft	p 179 N89-19117	structures
systems - New solution methods and perspectives	A model for the geostationary orbital infrastructure,	[IAF PAPER 88-268] p 18 A89-17751
(DGLR PAPER 87-126) p 12 A89-10533	system analysis	A finite element approach for composite space
Dynamic simulation, an indispensable tool in the	[ILR-MITT-205] p 140 N89-19323	structures [IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753
construction and operation of future orbital systems	Model of a geostationary regional transportation	[IAF PAPER 88-273] p 18 A89-17753 Experimental and theoretical analysis on the effects of
[DGLR PAPER 87-127] p 170 A89-10534	company (GRET): Fleet composition and facility layout	residual stresses in composite structures for space
Materials and construction techniques for large orbital	[ILR-MITT-207] p 148 N89-19329	applications
structures	Preliminary cost model for a commercial geostationary	(IAF PAPER 88-284) p 18 A89-17758
[DGLR PAPER 87-128] p 110 A89-10535	transportation company (GRET)	Fluid science laboratory for Columbus, executive
High-voltage solar cell modules in simulated	[ILR-MITT-208] p 148 N89-19330	summary
low-earth-orbit plasma p 65 A89-11122	Investigation of flight sensors and actuators for the	[SG-RP-AI-024] p 93 N89-12022
On the active vibration control of distributed parameter	vibration damping augmentation of large flexible space	IRIS thermal balance test within ESTEC LSS
		The state of the s
systems p 14 A89-11674	structures	p.38 N89-12603
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362	p 38 N89-12603 The solar simulation test of the ITAL SAT thermal
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model p 38 N89-12613
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT thermal
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel ravel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems	The solar simulation test of the iTALSAT therma structural model p 38 N89-12613
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems	The solar simulation test of the iTALSAT therma structural model p 38 N89-12613
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Materials sciences research in space by telescience	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816	The solar simulation test of the iTALSAT therma structural model p 38 N89-12613  Japan A study on ground testing method for large deployment
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816	The solar simulation test of the iTALSAT therma structural model p 38 N89-12613  Japan A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A88-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA Identification of modal parameters in large space	The solar simulation test of the iTALSAT therma structural model p 38 N89-12613   J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541  Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA Identification of modal parameters in large space structures	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model p 38 N89-12613   J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541  Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris	The solar simulation test of the iTALSAT therma structural model p 38 N89-12613  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541  Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 Man systems aspects in the design concept of the	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847	The solar simulation test of the iTALSAT therma structural model p 38 N89-12613   J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541  Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570  Structure design considerations of Engineering Test
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)	ESA-CR(P)-2670   p 34 N89-19362   Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems   ESA-CR(P)-2693   p 179 N89-19816      INDIA   Identification of modal parameters in large space structures   IAF PAPER 88-066   p 18 A89-17660   Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris   IAF PAPER 88-522   p 159 A89-17847   NDT of composite structures used in space	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model p 38 N89-12613   J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292	The solar simulation test of the iTALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 672431] p 1 A89-10650
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664 Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D	ESA-CR(P)-2670   p 34 N89-19362   Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems   ESA-CR(P)-2693   p 179 N89-19816      INDIA   Identification of modal parameters in large space structures   IAF PAPER 88-066   p 18 A89-17660   Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris   IAF PAPER 88-522   p 159 A89-17847   NDT of composite structures used in space applications   p 21 A89-26292   Structural reliability in aerospace design   p 21 A89-27175	The solar simulation test of the iTALSAT therma structural model p 38 N89-12613  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10918
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NOT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D  [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna  p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure  p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431]  Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom  Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D  [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit	ESA-CR(P)-2670   p 34 N89-19362   Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems   ESA-CR(P)-2693   p 179 N89-19816      INDIA	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model p 38 N89-12613  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664 Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673 Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NOT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and	The solar simulation test of the iTALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure  Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431]  Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom  P13 A89-10918  Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations  P13 A89-11094  Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MMMS
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a	ESA-CR(P)-2670   p 34 N89-19362   Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems   ESA-CR(P)-2693   p 179 N89-19816      INDIA	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS p 96 A89-11688
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D  [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NOT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS p 96 A89-11688 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664 Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673 Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10914 Flexibility control of flexible structures Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MFMS p 96 A89-11688 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664 Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673 Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules	ESA-CR(P)-2670   p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems   ESA-CR(P)-2693   p 179 N89-19816      INDIA	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna P 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure P 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] P 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom P 13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations P 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS P 96 A89-11688 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Anane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules	ESA-CR(P)-2670   p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS p 96 A89-11689 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D  [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit  [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17727  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules  [IAF PAPER 88-488] p 99 A89-17837  Space systems and their running costs	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NOT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128 What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna P 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure P 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] P 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom P 13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations P 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS P 96 A89-11688 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Anane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128  What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs?	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna  P 12 A89-10541  Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure  Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus  [SAE PAPER 872431]  Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom  P 13 A89-10918  Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations  P 13 A89-11094  Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS  P 96 A89-11689  Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change  Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites  P 110 A89-11893  Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear  P 133 A89-12570
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664 Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673 Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules [IAF PAPER 88-8571] p 99 A69-17837 Space systems and their running costs [IAF PAPER 88-571] p 188 A89-17858 Columbus logistics program	Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUCS p 65 A89-12128 What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs?	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10914 Flexibility control of flexible structures · Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS p 96 A89-11688 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites p 110 A89-11893 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D  [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit  [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17727  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules  [IAF PAPER 88-488] p 99 A89-17837  Space systems and their running costs  [IAF PAPER 88-571] p 188 A89-17858  Columbus logistics program  [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NOT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128 What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs?  The concept of telescience	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna P 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure P 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] P 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom P 13 A89-10916 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations P 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change P 15 A89-11689 Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites P 110 A89-11893 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant P 133 A89-12570 Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664 Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673 Anane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 173 A89-17722 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules [IAF PAPER 88-488] p 99 A89-17837 Space systems and their running costs [IAF PAPER 88-571] p 188 A89-17858 Columbus logistics program [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314 Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128 What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs?  p 172 A89-17272 The concept of telescience [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna  p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure  p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom  p 13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations  p 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS  p 96 A89-11688 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change  Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites  p 110 A89-11893 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant  p 133 A89-12570 Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Anane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules [IAF PAPER 88-4787] p 188 A89-17858  Columbus logistics program [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 184 A89-18314  Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario	ESA-CR(P)-2670   p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems   ESA-CR(P)-2693   p 179 N89-19816      INDIA	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] P 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom P 13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations P 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS P 96 A89-11688 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change P 15 A89-11689 Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites P 110 A89-11893 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 87-417] P 16 A89-12570
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D  [IAF PAPER 88-039] p 173 A89-17673  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit  [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules  [IAF PAPER 88-488] p 99 A89-17837  Space systems and their running costs  [IAF PAPER 88-488] p 99 A89-17858  Columbus logistics program  [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314  Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario  [DGLR PAPER 87-117] p 175 A89-20231	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NOT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128 What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs?  The concept of telescience [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631 The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MFMS Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites p 110 A89-11893 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant p 133 A89-12570 Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D  [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 173 A89-17722  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules  [IAF PAPER 88-289] p 99 A89-17837  Space systems and their running costs  [IAF PAPER 88-571] p 188 A89-17858  Columbus logistics program  [AIAA PAPER 88-4337] p 142 A89-18314  Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario  [DGLR PAPER 8R-117] p 175 A89-20231  Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128  What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs?  p 172 A89-17272 The concept of telescience [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631 The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642 Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure  Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom p13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p1 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS p96 A89-11689 Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites p10 A89-11893 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant p13 A89-12570 Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 87-417] p16 A89-12636 Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p69 A89-15300
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules [IAF PAPER 88-4787] p 188 A89-17858  Columbus logistics program [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 188 A89-18314  Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario [DGLR PAPER 87-117] p 175 A89-20231  Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites and space debris	Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION  Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106  The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128  What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs?  p 172 A89-17272  The concept of telescience [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631  The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment p. 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure  p. 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] P. 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom P. 13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations P. 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MPIMS P. 96 A89-11688 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change P. 15 A89-11689 Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 87-417] Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system P. 69 A89-15300 A comparison between single point excitation and base
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D  [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Companison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-299] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules  [IAF PAPER 88-871] p 188 A89-17858  Columbus logistics program  [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314  Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario  [DGLR PAPER 87-117] p 175 A89-20231  Protection of manned modules against micrormeteorites and space debris  [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] p 176 A89-22891	Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION  Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128  What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs?  The concept of telescience [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631  The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needes [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663  Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure  Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom p13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p1 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS p96 A89-11689 Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites p10 A89-11893 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant p13 A89-12570 Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 87-417] p16 A89-12636 Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p69 A89-15300
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D  [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 173 A89-17722  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules  [IAF PAPER 88-289] p 99 A89-17837  Space systems and their running costs  [IAF PAPER 88-571] columbus logistics program  [AIAA PAPER 88-571] p 188 A89-17858  Columbus logistics program  [AIAA PAPER 88-571] p 189 A89-18314  Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario  [DGLR PAPER 86-201] p 175 A89-20231  Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites and space debris  [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] p 176 A89-22891  Exhaust jet contamination of spacecraft	Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128 What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs? p 172 A89-17272 The concept of telescience [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631 The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezyous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642 Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663 Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna D 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure D 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] D 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom P 13 A89-1094 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations D 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites P 110 A89-11698 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant Dynamic soffiguration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 87-417] Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system P 69 A89-15300 A comparison between single point excitation and base excitation for spacecraft modal survey
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Anane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules [IAF PAPER 88-4737] p 188 A89-17858  Columbus logistics program [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314  Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario [DGLR PAPER 87-117] p 175 A89-20231  Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites and space debris  [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] p 160 A69-23809	Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION  Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106  The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128  What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs?  p 172 A89-17272  The concept of telescience [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631  The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 53 A89-17663  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment p. 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure  Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] P1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom P13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations P13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS P96 A89-11688 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change P15 A89-11689 Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant P15 A89-11893 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant P13 A89-12570 Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 87-417] Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system P69 A89-15300 A comparison between single point excitation and base excitation for spacecraft modal survey
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D  [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Companison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-299] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules  [IAF PAPER 88-871] p 188 A89-17858  Columbus logistics program  [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314  Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario  [DGLR PAPER 87-117] p 175 A89-20231  Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites and space debris  [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] p 176 A89-23809  Automatic control; Proceedings of the Tenth Triennial	Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 121 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION  Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128  What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs? p 172 A89-17722  The concept of telescience [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631  The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 172 A89-17663  Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675  The Phase 1 of the Hermes Development Programme	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MFMS Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites p 110 A89-11893 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant p 133 A89-12570 Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15300 A comparison between single point excitation and base excitation for spacecraft modal survey  P 17 A89-15617 Adaptive structure concept for future space
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D  [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit  [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 173 A89-17722  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules  [IAF PAPER 88-289] p 99 A89-17837  Space systems and their running costs  [IAF PAPER 88-488] p 99 A89-17837  Space systems and their running costs  [IAF PAPER 88-481] p 188 A89-17858  Columbus logistics program  [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314  Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario  [DGLR PAPER 88-1717] p 175 A89-20231  Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites and space debris  [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] p 176 A89-22891  Exhaust jet contamination of spacecraft p 160 A89-23809  Automatic control; Proceedings of the Tenth Triennial World Congress of IFAC, Munich, Federal Republic of	Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NOT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION  Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128  What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs?  The concept of telescience [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631  The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642  Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663  Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17675  The Phase 1 of the Hermes Development Programme [IAF PAPER 88-091] p 173 A89-17723	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure  Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom  p 13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations  p 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS  p 96 A89-11689 Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites  p 110 A89-11893 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant  p 133 A89-12570 Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 87-417]  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system  p 69 A89-15300  A comparison between single point excitation and base excitation for spacecraft modal survey  p 17 A89-16117  Adaptive structure concept for future space applications Conceptual design of platforms in 1990's
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Anane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules [IAF PAPER 88-4737] p 188 A89-17858  Columbus logistics program [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 188 A89-17858  Columbus logistics program [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314  Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario [DGLR PAPER 87-117] p 175 A89-20231  Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites and space debris  [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] p 160 A89-22891  Exhaust jet contamination of spacecraft p 160 A89-23809  Automatic control; Proceedings of the Tenth Triennial World Congress of IFAC, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, July 27-31, 1987. Volume 6	Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128 What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs?  p 172 A89-17272 The concept of telescience [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631 The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 53 A89-17663 Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17663 Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF [IAF PAPER 88-0098] p 116 A89-17773 Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment p. 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure  Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431]  Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom Plaxibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations P 13 A89-10918  Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS P 6489-11689  Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites P 110 A89-11893  Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 87-417]  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system P 69 A89-15300 A comparison between single point excitation and base excitation for spacecraft modal survey P 17 A89-15617  Adaptive structure concept for future space applications [IAF PAPER 88-0004] P 2 A89-17627
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645  Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274  EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system  [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628  Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634  Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640  Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF)  [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664  Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D  [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673  Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722  Companison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system  [IAF PAPER 88-299] p 78 A89-17727  Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules  [IAF PAPER 88-871] p 188 A89-17858  Columbus logistics program  [AIAA PAPER 88-488] p 99 A89-17858  Columbus logistics program  [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314  Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario  [DGLR PAPER 87-117] p 175 A89-20231  Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites and space debris  [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] p 176 A89-23809  Automatic control; Proceedings of the Tenth Triennial World Congress of IFAC, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, July 27-31, 1987. Volume 6	IESA-CR(P)-2670   p 34 N89-19362   Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems   ESA-CR(P)-2693   p 179 N89-19816	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna p 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure p 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] p 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom p 13 A89-10918 Flexibility control of flexible structures · Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations p 13 A89-11094 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS p 96 A89-11688 Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change p 15 A89-11689 Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites p 110 A89-11893 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 87-417] p 16 A89-12636 Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system p 69 A89-15300 A comparison between single point excitation and base excitation for spacecraft modal survey p 17 A89-16117 Conceptual design of platforms in 1990's [IAF PAPER 88-0004] A flight experiment of flexible spacecraft attitude
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664 Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673 Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17722 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules [IAF PAPER 88-289] p 99 A89-17837 Space systems and their running costs [IAF PAPER 88-371] p 188 A89-17858 Columbus logistics program [AIAA PAPER 88-437] p 142 A89-18314 Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario [DGLR PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314 Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites and space debris [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] p 176 A89-2231 Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites and space debris [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] p 176 A89-22391 Exhaust jet contamination of spacecraft p 160 A89-23809 Automatic control; Proceedings of the Tenth Triennial World Congress of IFAC, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, July 27-31, 1987. Volume 6	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NOT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128 What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs?  The concept of telescience [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631 The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642 Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17653 Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17723 Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous trajectories [IAF PAPER 88-008] p 180 A89-17765	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna P 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure P 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] P 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom P 13 A89-10918 Gereator P 13 A89-10918 Dynamics of a flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations P 13 A89-11089 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change P 15 A89-11689 Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites P 110 A89-11689 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant P 133 A89-12570 Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 87-417] Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system P 69 A89-15607 A comparison between single point excitation and base excitation for spacecraft modal survey P 17 A89-15617 Conceptual design of platforms in 1990's [IAF PAPER 88-0004] P 2 A89-17627 A flight experiment of flexible spacecraft attitude control
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 172 A89-17664 Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673 Anane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-200] p 173 A89-17722 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules [IAF PAPER 88-4737] p 188 A89-17858 Columbus logistics program [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 188 A89-17858 Columbus logistics program [AIAA PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314 Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario [DGLR PAPER 87-117] p 175 A89-20231 Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites and space debris [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] p 160 A89-23809 Automatic control; Proceedings of the Tenth Triennial World Congress of IFAC, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, July 27-31, 1987. Volume 6 Natural frequencies and stability of immissible cylindrical z-independent liquid systems p 176 A89-24662	Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NDT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128 What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs?  The concept of telescience [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631 The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 53 A89-17642 Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-081] p 172 A89-17675 The Phase 1 of the Hermes Development Programme [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17773 Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous trajectories [IAF PAPER 88-308] p 180 A89-17765 The measured and predicted micro-g EURECA	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure  Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431]  Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom  Flexibility control of flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations  P 13 A89-10918  Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS  P 96 A89-11689  Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites  P reliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant  Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application  [AAS PAPER 87-417]  Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system  A comparison between single point excitation and base excitation for spacecraft modal survey  Adaptive structure concept for future space applications  Conceptual design of platforms in 1990's  [IAF PAPER 88-0004]  P 54 A89-17648
Design of spacecraft verified by test in a modular form p 2 A89-15645 Space travel for earth - Present and future Soviet space travel p 188 A89-17274 EURECA - A complement to the manned Space Station system [IAF PAPER 88-0005] p 172 A89-17628 Materials sciences research in space by telescience [IAF PAPER 88-016] p 110 A89-17634 Integrated energy and media supply concepts for long term space missions [IAF PAPER 88-034] p 78 A89-17640 Man systems aspects in the design concept of the Columbus Man-Tended Free-Flyer (MTFF) [IAF PAPER 88-075] p 172 A89-17664 Results of preparing Columbus utilization during phase B - Planning for phase C/D [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17673 Ariane Transfer Vehicle in service of man in orbit [IAF PAPER 88-093] p 173 A89-17722 Comparison of a Cassegrain mirror configuration to a standard parabolic dish concentrator configuration for a solar-dynamic power system [IAF PAPER 88-209] p 78 A89-17727 Automation and robotics onboard European space laboratory modules [IAF PAPER 88-289] p 99 A89-17837 Space systems and their running costs [IAF PAPER 88-371] p 188 A89-17858 Columbus logistics program [AIAA PAPER 88-437] p 142 A89-18314 Use of primary and regenerative fuel cell systems in the European space flight scenario [DGLR PAPER 88-4737] p 142 A89-18314 Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites and space debris [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] p 176 A89-2231 Protection of manned modules against micrometeorites and space debris [MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB] p 176 A89-22391 Exhaust jet contamination of spacecraft p 160 A89-23809 Automatic control; Proceedings of the Tenth Triennial World Congress of IFAC, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, July 27-31, 1987. Volume 6	[ESA-CR(P)-2670] p 34 N89-19362 Study on checkout of flight units and subsystems [ESA-CR(P)-2693] p 179 N89-19816  INDIA  Identification of modal parameters in large space structures [IAF PAPER 88-066] p 18 A89-17660 Collision probability of spacecraft with man-made debris [IAF PAPER 88-522] p 159 A89-17847 NOT of composite structures used in space applications p 21 A89-26292 Structural reliability in aerospace design p 21 A89-27175  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION Legal aspects of environmental protection in outer space regarding debris p 187 A89-12106 The 1986 IAEA conventions on nuclear accidents and the consideration of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the Legal Sub-Committee of COPUOS p 65 A89-12128 What are Europeans looking for in space? Ambitious programs - Do they justify their costs?  The concept of telescience [IAF PAPER 88-012] p 115 A89-17631 The role of pilot and automatic onboard systems in future rendezvous and docking operations [IAF PAPER 88-037] p 53 A89-17642 Columbus - Design approach to meet user needs [IAF PAPER 88-070] p 172 A89-17653 Columbus standard user interfaces and resources for APM/MTFF [IAF PAPER 88-098] p 116 A89-17723 Analytical formulation for finite-thrust rendezvous trajectories [IAF PAPER 88-008] p 180 A89-17765	The solar simulation test of the ITALSAT therma structural model  J  JAPAN  A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna A study on ground testing method for large deployment antenna P 12 A89-10541 Some basic experiments on vibration control of an elastic beam simulating flexible space structure P 13 A89-10570 Structure design considerations of Engineering Test Satelite VI as large geostationary satellite bus [SAE PAPER 872431] P 1 A89-10650 Vibration control of a flexible manipulator with three degrees of freedom P 13 A89-10918 Gereator P 13 A89-10918 Dynamics of a flexible structures - Modeling and control method of bending-torsion coupled vibrations P 13 A89-11089 Dynamics of a flexible orbiting platform with MRMS Dynamics simulation of space structures subject to configuration change P 15 A89-11689 Mechanism of radiation-induced degradation in mechanical properties of polymer matrix composites P 110 A89-11689 Preliminary design study of a 1 MWe space nuclear power plant P 133 A89-12570 Optimal configuration and transient dynamic analyses of statically determinate adaptive truss structures for space application [AAS PAPER 87-417] Latent thermal storage for space solar dynamic power system P 69 A89-15607 A comparison between single point excitation and base excitation for spacecraft modal survey P 17 A89-15617 Conceptual design of platforms in 1990's [IAF PAPER 88-0004] P 2 A89-17627 A flight experiment of flexible spacecraft attitude control

#### FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY INDEX

(544 interested applied and management system / IFM	N
JEM integrated control and management system (JEM OMA)	
[IAF PAPER 88-069] p 172 A89-17662 JEM ECLSS and Man System	NETHERLANDS Fluid-science investigations in microgravity
[IAF PAPER 88-076] p 40 A89-17665 Logistics support of the Japanese Experiment Module	p 1 A89-11346 Environmental pollution of outer space, in particular of
by the H-II rocket	the geostationary orbit p 157 A89-12110
Experimental system for microwave power transmission	Tethers - A key technology for future space flight? p 141 A89-15150
from space to earth [fAF PAPER 88-218] p 78 A89-17729	Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER p 66 A89-15230
Introducing intelligence into structures [IAF PAPER 88-267] p 18 A89-17750	Industrial space activities in the Netherlands
Solar array paddle with lightweight lattice panel	Analytic methods for the modeling of flexible
[IAF PAPER 88-271] p 78 A89-17/52  Concept of inflatable elements supported by truss	structures p 21 A89-26192 Definition and design of an operational
structure for reflector application [IAF PAPER 88-274] p 18 A89-17754	environment-monitoring system p 191 A89-27788 Aeneas - An escape vehicle for the International Space
Vibration control of truss structures using active	Station p 92 A89-28273
members [IAF PAPER 88-290] p 18 A89-17761	Robustness of flexible structures against small time delays p 22 A89-28638
Dynamic simulation of bifurcation in vibration modes for a class of complex space structures	Composites design handbook for space structure applications, volume 1
[IAF PAPER 88-317] p 19 A89-17767	[ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VO] p 112 N89-11823 Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part
Typical application of CAD/CAE in space station preliminary design p 174 A89-19943	1: Executive summary
Maintenance of microgravity environment on the Space Station - On the microgravity environment analysis and	Optical data storage in space missions
vibration isolation p 159 A89-19945	[NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397 Introduction to possible means of experiment operations
Development of equipment exchange unit for Japanese experiment module of Space Station	on the Space Station [NLR-TR-88009-U] p 155 N89-15140
p 151 A89-19946 Preliminary technology development tests of thermal	Flexible robotic manipulator in space: Towards a mathematical dynamics truth model
control system for Japanese Experiment Module (JEM) p 175 A89-19947	[NLR-TR-87129-U] p 107 N89-15410
Space robot for Japan's orbit	Accuracy of modal frequency set with fictitious joints modeling
[AIÁA PAPER 88-5003] p 100 A89-20653 Space robotics in Japan	[NLR-TĀ-87126-U] p 31 N89-15431 A finite element dynamic analysis of flexible spatial
[AIAA PAPER 88-5005] p 100 A89-20655 Preliminary experiments of atomic oxygen generation	mechanisms and manipulators [ETN-89-93901] p 108 N89-19575
for space environmental testing p 160 A89-23976	(2 55 5555.)
Failure detection and identification in the control of large space structures p 20 A89-24496	S
Overview of Japanese microgravity activities	SPAIN Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using
Observation of surface charging on Engineering Test	computer-aided engineering techniques
Satellite V of Japan [AIAA PAPER 89-0613] p 89 A89-25488	[ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116 Transfer airlock requirements
Air revitalization system study for Japanese space station	[TAL-RP-SN-003] p 131 N89-14254 SWEDEN
[SAE PAPER 881112] p 46 A89-27903 Air revitalization system for Japanese experiment	Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into practice p 124 N89-16346
module	SWITZERLAND Inflatable, space-rigidized antenna reflectors - Flight
[SAE PAPER 881113] p 47 A89-27904 Study of trace contaminant control system for Space	experiment definition
Station [SAE PAPER 881117] p 47 A89-27908	[IAF PAPER 88-049] p 88 A89-17651 Digital control system for a refrigerator heat pump for
Liapunov stability analysis for PDS control of flexible	spacecraft environment [SAE PAPER 881044] p 130 A89-27844
multi-link manipulators p 56 A89-28499 Report of Research Forum on Space Robotics and	Space logistics - Switzerland accepts the challenge p 153 A89-28272
Automation: Executive summary p 177 A89-29110 Electron radiation effects on mode II interlaminar fracture	Moving things about in space p 92 A89-31895
toughness of GFRP and CFRP composites	U
Vibration characteristics and shape control of adaptive	
planar truss structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1288] p 25 A89-30770	U.S.S.R.  Physical/technical principles behind the development
An attempt to introduce intelligence in structures [AIAA PAPER 89-1289] p 103 A89-30771	and application of spacecraft p 170 A89-10716  Problems in space exploration p 171 A89-10719
Integrated direct optimization of	Oscillations of a satellite-probe tethered with an inextensible cable in an inhomogeneous atmosphere
structure/regulator/observer for large flexible spacecraft [AIAA PAPER 89-1313] p 25 A89-30792	p 171 A89-12738
Active accuracy adjustment of reflectors through the change of element boundary	Design of onboard antennas with a low sidelobe level p 171 A89-14739
[AIAA PAPER 89-1332] p 89 A89-30809	Mechanics and scientific-technological progress. Volume 1 - General and applied mechanics
The new deployable truss concepts for large antenna structures or solar concentrators	p 1 A89-14751 Dynamics of tethered space systems
[AIAA PAPER 89-1346] p 89 A89-30821 Mission function control for deployment and retrieval	p 141 A89-14762 Main results of the 'Mir' complex operation
of a subsatellite p 154 A89-31467	[IAF PAPER 88-084] p 173 A89-17668
Continuous forming of carbon/thermoplastics composite beams p 112 N89-13504	Major development trends of orbital space stations [IAF PAPER 88-595] p 188 A89-17864
Space utilization promotion program of NASDA p 178 N89-17022	Motion of a gravity gradient satellite with hysteresis rods in a polar-orbit plane p 54 A89-18432
·	Nonlinear oscillations of a system of two bodies connected by a flexible rod in a central force field
V	CONNECTED by a nexible rod in a certifial force field

#### KOREA(SOUTH)

One A(3001H)

Dynamic continuum modeling of beamlike space structures using finite element matrices p 26 A89-30856 [AIAA PAPER 89-1383]

	Qua
HERLANDS	and d
Fluid-science investigations in microgravity	conditi
p 1 A89-11346	Opti
Environmental pollution of outer space, in particular of	
e geostationary orbit p 157 A89-12110	Flue
Tethers - A key technology for future space flight?	nonmo
p 141 A89-15150	
Electrical machine for flywheel system EMAFER	The
p 66 A89-15230	The
•	Aviatio
Industrial space activities in the Netherlands	Opt
p 175 A89-21790	interor
Analytic methods for the modeling of flexible	
ructures p 21 A89-26192	Mat
Definition and design of an operational	correc
nvironment-monitoring system p 191 A89-27788	Curr
Aeneas - An escape vehicle for the International Space	[NASA
tation p 92 A89-28273	Pea
Robustness of flexible structures against small time	
elays p 22 A89-28638	UNITED
Composites design handbook for space structure	Cos
pplications, volume 1	polar (
ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VOJ p 112 N89-11823	Coli
Development of an optical diagnostic instrument. Part	Chir
: Executive summary	Α ι
NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1] p 145 N89-12396	propul
Optical data storage in space missions	(IAF F
NLR-MP-87027-U] p 119 N89-12397	Coli
Introduction to possible means of experiment operations	An
n the Space Station	
NLR-TR-88009-U] p 155 N89-15140	The
Flexible robotic manipulator in space: Towards a	
nathematical dynamics truth model	Fau
NLR-TR-87129-U] p 107 N89-15410	
Accuracy of modal frequency set with fictitious joints	The
nodeling	Shu
NLR-TR-87126-U] p 31 N89-15431	Em
A finite element dynamic analysis of flexible spatial	Spa
nechanisms and manipulators	Ast
ETN-89-93901 p 108 N89-19575	7101
E(11 00 00001)	Imp
•	space
S	[SAE
	Rat
AIN	, iai
Study on conceptual design of spacecraft using	Mu
computer-aided engineering techniques	Mu
ESA-CR(P)-2615] p 10 N89-10116	Mu
Transfer airlock requirements	
TAL-RP-SN-003] p 131 N89-14254	The
/EDEN	. 4:-
Interesting viewpoints to those who will put Ada into	Mir
p 124 N89-16346	Abo
/iTZERLAND	-
Inflatable, space-rigidized antenna reflectors - Flight	Eu
experiment definition	1990
IAF PAPER 88-049] p 88 A89-17651	On
Digital control system for a refrigerator heat pump for	Polar
spacecraft environment	Ob
SAE PAPER 881044] p 130 A89-27844	_
Space logistics - Switzerland accepts the challenge	The
Space logistics - Switzerland accepts the channels	

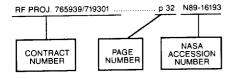
170 A89-10716 171 A89-10719 hered with an atmosphere 71 A89-12738 71 A89-14739 nical progress. p 1 A89-14751 41 A89-14762 ation 73 A89-17668 I space stations 188 A89-17864 n hysteresis rods 54 A89-18432 of two bodies orce field p 174 A89-18433 Dynamics of a spacecraft with direct active control of the gravity gradient stabilizer p 54 A89-18436 Investigation of the effects of a jet and thermal radiation

from an electrorocket engine on a spacecraft solar array

p 174 A89-18449

p 175 A89-20748 The way to Mars Quality index exchange diagram of spacecraft approach docking trajectories under abnormal operating p 176 A89-23719 tions timization of spacecraft thermal control systems p 176 A89-24195 equivalency of monoenergetic and oncenergetic irradiation of thermal control coatings p 111 A89-30045 p 161 A89-30100 halo around spacecraft Gagarin Scientific Lectures on Astronautics and p 154 A89-32126 on 1987 timization of the trajectories and parameters of rbital transport vehicles with low-thrust engines p 4 A89-32162 thematical substantiation of a theory of orbital ction using a solar sail p 4 A89-32163 ction using a solar sail rrent achievements in cosmonautics p 178 N89-14245 A-TT-20365] aceful uses of electrical engineering in space p 90 N89-19487 KINGDOM st modelling for space programmes - The Columbus p 187 A89-13418 p 141 A89-13419 umbus on board software p 172 A89-17275 ina advances in space reappraisal of satellite orbit raising by electric ulsion p 91 A89-17748 PAPER 88-261] p 174 A89-18348 lumbus aims at autonomy interstellar dust component rich in C-12 p 159 A89-21941 e Soviet manned space program p 175 A89-22265 ult tolerant data network for use in space p 117 A89-23079 e essential step p 190 A89-23252 p 190 A89-23254 uttle C loads up p 143 A89-23255 ploying space tethers ace tug on the slipway p 92 A89-23258 tronaut radiation - Will it become a problem? p 181 A89-23265 provements in passive thermal control for ecraft E PAPER 881022] p 36 A89-27824 tionale and requirements for the Multi-Role Capsule p 177 A89-29404 ulti-Role Capsule system description p 4 A89-29405 p 153 A89-29406 ulti-Role Capsule operations e re-entry environment of the Multi-Role Capsule p 137 A89-29407 p 177 A89-31759 mission report pove the planet - Salyut EVA operations p 154 uropean remote sensing satellite platforms for the p 17B N89-12978 n-orbit servicing and cost effectiveness of Columbus Platform concepts p 178 N89-12983 biect oriented studies into artificial space debris p 166 N89-15572 The Columbus polar platform ground segment p 179 N89-18756 EVA system requirements and design concepts study, phase 2 p 179 N89-19128 [BAE-TP-9035] Heat transfer properties of satellite component p 113 N89-19375 materials

# Typical Contract Number Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphanumerically by contract number. Under each contract number, the accession numbers denoting documents that have been produced as a result of research done under the contract are arranged in ascending order with the AIAA accession numbers appearing first. The accession number denotes the number by which the citation is identified in the abstract section. Preceding the accession number is the page number on which the citation may be found.

506-49-31-01	p 28	N89-10936
AF PROJ. 2302	p 32	N89-19333
AF PROJ. 2823	p 62	N89-15158
AF PROJ. 2917	p 59	N89-11405
AF-AFOSR-0116-86	p 29	N89-13471
AF-AFOSR-0247-86	p 59	N89-11405
AF-AFOSR-83-0025	p 22	A89-29200
AF-AFOSR-84-0398	p 22	A89-28641
AF-AFOSR-85-0119	p 22	A89-28641
AF-AFOSR-85-0144	p 22	A89-28650
AF-AFOSR-85-0220	p 22	A89-28641
AF-AFOSR-87-0073	p 58	A89-28652
AF-AFOSR-87-0373	p 22	A89-28640
AF-AFOSR-88-005	p 25	A89-30787
AUSPI-86-207	p 163	N89-12591
BMFT-01-QV-8688-AK/PA2	p 83	NB9-123B5
BMFT-01-QV-8798	p 188	A89-17858
CNR-86.022	p 141	A89-12650
DA PROJ. 1L1-62209-A-47-A	p 166	N89-15414
DAAL02-86-K-0116	p 87	A89-14136
DAAL03-87-K-0124	p 53	A89-13394
DAAL03-88-C-002	p 26	A89-30838
DE-AC03-86SF-16504	p 70	A89-15320
DE-AC04-76DP-00789	p 132	A89-11354
SE NOT / TEL	p 161	A89-25754
	p 23	A89-30661
	p 23	A89-30691
	p 24	A89-30727
	p 94	N89-15159
DE-AC05-84OR-21400	p 35	A89-15210
	p 80	A89-29113
	p 82	N89-10933
	p 38	N89-11146
DE-AC06-76RL-01830	. р5	N89-13678
527,000	p 39	N89-14069
DE-AC07-76ID-01570	. р76	AB9-15395
<i>B271007</i> 1312	p 81	N89-10106
	p 38	N89-12662
DE-AC22-87PC-79662	. р83	N89-12399
DE-AI03-86SF-16310	, p 113	
DF-AT04-85AL-33408	. p 84	N89-141B2
DE-FG02-85ER-75172	. р83	N89-13223
DEN3-371	. p84	N89-14182
DNA001-85-C-0183	. р73	A89-15361
2	p 76	A89-15405
	p 158	A89-15408
ESA-5188/82-NL-HP(SC)	p 145	NB9-12396
ESA-5974/84		
ESA-59/4/84ESA-6244/85/NL/PB		A89-17651
ESA-6533/85-NL-IW(SC)		
ESA-6572/85-NL-PP	. p 119	1 1489-12255

ESA-6805/87	p 93	N89-12022	NAG1-736		N89-15927
ESA-7324/87-NL-MA(SC)		N89-19128	NAG1-7452		N89-15232
ESTEC-6495/85-NL-PB(SC)		N89-12065	NAG1-801		A89-20835
ESTEC-0495/05-NL-PB(SC)	p 30	N89-18523	NAG2-346		N89-15530
ESTEC-6519/85-NL-MA(SC)	p 40	N89-18524	NAG2-357	p 49	N89-15529
AND		N89-10116	NAG2-428		A89-26419
ESTEC-6886/85-NL-PP	D 10	A89-15645	NAG3-20		N89-15414
ESTEC-6891/85/NL/PH(SC)	D 34	N89-19362	NAG3-627		N89-19442
ESTEC-6902/86-NL-MAC(SC)	p 109	N89-18599	NAG3-631		N89-11809
ESTEC-6977/86-NL-PP(SC)	p 108	NB9-19478	NAG3-695	p 102	A89-31915 N89-11807
ESTEC-7079/87-NL-PH(SC)		N89-14254	NAG3-714 NAG3-752	p 137	N89-13227
ESTEC-7079787-NL-PTI(SC)	n 178	N89-18503	NAG3-752		A89-25537
ESTEC-7357/87-NL-NA(SC)	p 173	A89-17722	NAG3-770		N89-16193
F04511-82-K-0038	рΒ	A89-11684	NAG3-848	p 73	A89-15357
F04611-86-C-0017	рВ	A89-11684	NAG5-193		A89-19321
F04611-87-C-0047	p 32	N89-15973	NAG5-193		A89-11666
F04701-85-C-0086	p 158	A89-12671		p 15	A89-11681
104701-03-0-0000	p 53	A89-12678		p 31	N89-15433
	p 69	A89-15307	NAG5-749		AB9-11681
	p 160	A89-24245	NAG5-780		N89-17444
	p 168	N89-18603	NAG8-060		N89-10264
F04701-85-C-0090	p 134	A89-15311	NAG8-532		A89-16508
	p 79	A89-27899	NAG8-641	p 107	NB9-15649
F19628-83-C-0139	p 162	N89-10937	NAG8-647		A89-16508
F19628-83-C-0143	p 168	N89-19354	NAG8-684	p 4	N89-10922
F19628-85-K-0004	p 41	A89-19921	NAG8-698	p 185	N89-15505
F19628-85-K-0027	p 142	A89-21769	NAG8-742	p 147	N89-15371
F19628-86-C-0001	p 115	A89-16513	NAG9-192	p 75	AB9-15381
F19628-88-C-0008	p 168	N89-18521		p 102	A89-23537
F19628-88-K-0022	p 142	A89-21769	NAG9-208	p 109	N89-19881
F30602-84-C-0118	p 121	N89-16283 A89-29503	NAG9-252	p 43	A89-27839
F30602-85-C-0279	p 101	A89-25068	NAG9-253		N89-17404
F33615-85-C-2557	p 30	A89-27867	NASA ORDER C-30001-J		A89-29113
F33615-85-C-4503	p 103	A89-11670	NASA ORDER C-31003-J		N89-11802 A89-16709
F33615-86-C-3212	p 15	A89-11685	NASA ORDER L-91188-B	p 53	A89-16709 A89-27874
F33615-86-C-3233F33615-87-C-2752	n 35	A89-15207	NASA ORDER T-5985-M	p 45	N89-16337
F33615-87-C-2797	p 77	A89-15419	NASW-3714 NASW-4300	p 148	A89-16522
F33615-87-C-2841	n 77	A89-15419	NASW-4300	p 91	A89-17661
F33615-87-C-3239	n 29	N89-11794		p 130	A89-25331
F49620-82-C-0089	p 143			p 151	A89-25333
F49620-85-C-0013	D 20	A89-23510		p 152	A89-25334
F49620-85-C-0094	p 62	N89-16901	NASW-4307		N89-14245
E49620-86-C-0038	. p 50	A89-11653			
F49620-86-C-0038	p 34	A89-11653 N89-19358	NAS1-17397	p 48	N89-13893
	p 34			p 48 p 48	N89-13893 N89-13894
F49620-86-C-0111	p 34	N89-19358		p 48	N89-13893
F49620-86-C-0111	p 34 . p 22 p 111 . p 32	N89-19358 A89-28641		p 48 p 48 p 10	N89-13893 N89-13894 N89-13895
F49620-86-C-0111	p 34 . p 22 p 111 . p 32	N89-19358 A89-28641 A89-28642 N89-19333 A89-22512	NAS1-17397	p 48 p 48 p 10 p 10 p 11	N89-13893 N89-13894 N89-13895 N89-13896
F49620-86-C-0111 F49620-86-K-0009 F49620-86-K-0014	p 34 p 22 p 111 p 32 p 20 p 64	N89-19358 A89-28641 A89-28642 N89-19333 A89-22512 N89-19596	NAS1-17397 NAS1-17999	p 48 p 48 p 10 p 10 p 11 p 121 p 111	N89-13893 N89-13894 N89-13895 N89-13896 N89-13897
F49620-86-C-0111 F49620-86-K-0009 F49620-86-K-0014 F49620-87-C-0074	p 34 p 22 p 111 p 32 p 20 p 64 p 24	N89-19358 A89-28641 A89-28642 N89-19333 A89-22512 N89-19596 A89-30726	NAS1-17397  NAS1-17999  NAS1-18107  NAS1-18267	p 48 p 48 p 10 p 10 p 11 p 121 p 111 p 138	N89-13893 N89-13894 N89-13895 N89-13896 N89-13897 N89-15631 A89-28642 N89-13482
F49620-86-C-0111  F49620-86-K-0009 F49620-86-K-0014  F49620-87-C-0074 F49620-87-C-0098	p 34 p 22 p 111 p 32 p 20 p 64 p 24 p 62	N89-19358 A89-28641 A89-28642 N89-19333 A89-22512 N89-19596 A89-30726 N89-15156	NAS1-17397  NAS1-17999  NAS1-18107  NAS1-18267  NAS1-18274	p 48 p 48 p 10 p 10 p 11 p 121 p 111 p 138 p 28	N89-13893 N89-13894 N89-13895 N89-13896 N89-13897 N89-15631 A89-28642 N89-13482 N89-10936
F49620-86-K-0009 F49620-86-K-0014 F49620-87-C-0074 F49620-87-C-0098	p 34 p 22 p 111 p 32 p 20 p 64 p 24 p 62 p 32	N89-19358 A89-28641 A89-28642 N89-19333 A89-22512 N89-19596 A89-30726 N89-15156 N89-15971	NAS1-17397  NAS1-17999  NAS1-18107  NAS1-18267  NAS1-18274  NAS1-18322	p 48 p 48 p 10 p 10 p 11 p 121 p 111 p 138 p 28 p 60	N89-13893 N89-13894 N89-13895 N89-13896 N89-13897 N89-15631 A89-28642 N89-13482 N89-10936 N89-11921
F49620-86-C-0111  F49620-86-K-0009 F49620-86-K-0014  F49620-87-C-0074 F49620-87-C-0098	p 34 p 22 p 111 p 32 p 20 p 64 p 24 p 62 p 32	N89-19358 A89-28641 A89-28642 N89-19333 A89-22512 N89-19596 A89-30726 N89-15156 N89-15971 A89-28646	NAS1-17397  NAS1-17999  NAS1-18107  NAS1-18267  NAS1-18274  NAS1-18322  NAS2-11555	p 48 p 48 p 10 p 10 p 11 p 121 p 138 p 28 p 60 p 155	N89-13893 N89-13894 N89-13895 N89-13896 N89-13897 N89-15631 A89-28642 N89-13482 N89-10936 N89-11921 N89-16896
F49620-86-C-0111  F49620-86-K-0009 F49620-86-K-0014  F49620-87-C-0074 F49620-87-C-0098 F49620-87-C-0103	p 34 p 22 p 111 p 32 p 20 p 64 p 24 p 62 p 57 p 57	N89-19358 A89-28641 A89-28642 N89-19333 A89-22512 N89-19596 A89-30726 N89-15971 A89-28646 A89-28647	NAS1-17397  NAS1-17999  NAS1-18107  NAS1-18267  NAS1-18274  NAS1-18322  NAS2-11755  NAS2-11723	p 48 p 48 p 10 p 10 p 11 p 121 p 111 p 138 p 28 p 60 p 155 p 7	N89-13893 N89-13894 N89-13895 N89-13896 N89-13897 N89-15631 A89-28642 N89-13482 N89-13482 N89-10936 N89-11921 N89-16896 N89-18007
F49620-86-C-0111  F49620-86-K-0009 F49620-86-K-0014  F49620-87-C-0074 F49620-87-C-0099 F49620-87-C-0103  F49620-87-C-0108	p 34 p 22 p 1111 p 32 p 20 p 64 p 24 p 62 p 32 p 57 p 57 p 57	N89-19358 A89-28641 A89-28642 N89-19333 A89-22512 N89-19596 A89-30726 N89-15156 N89-15971 A89-28646 A89-28647 N89-19357	NAS1-17397  NAS1-17999 NAS1-18107 NAS1-18267 NAS1-18274 NAS1-18322 NAS2-11555 NAS2-11723 NAS2-12176	p 48 p 48 p 10 p 10 p 11 p 121 p 111 p 138 p 28 p 60 p 155 p 7 p 43	N89-13893 N89-13894 N89-13895 N89-13896 N89-13897 N89-15631 A89-28642 N89-13482 N89-10936 N89-11921 N89-16896 N89-18007 A89-27838
F49620-86-C-0111  F49620-86-K-0009 F49620-86-K-0014  F49620-87-C-0098 F49620-87-C-0099 F49620-87-C-0103  F49620-87-C-0108 IPL-957254	p 34 p 22 p 111 p 32 p 20 p 64 p 24 p 62 p 57 p 57 p 57 p 57 p 57	N89-19358 A89-28642 N89-19333 A89-22512 N89-19596 A89-30726 N89-15156 N89-15971 A89-28646 A89-28647 N89-19327	NAS1-17397  NAS1-17999  NAS1-18107  NAS1-18267  NAS1-18322  NAS2-11555  NAS2-11723  NAS2-12176  NAS3-23773	p 48 p 48 p 10 p 10 p 11 p 121 p 111 p 138 p 28 p 60 p 155 p 7 p 43 p 92	N89-13893 N89-13894 N89-13895 N89-13896 N89-13897 N89-15631 A89-28642 N89-1936 N89-10936 N89-11921 N89-16896 N89-16007 A89-27838 N89-10119
F49620-86-C-0111  F49620-86-K-0009 F49620-86-K-0014  F49620-87-C-0074 F49620-87-C-0099 F49620-87-C-0108 JPL-957990	p 34 p 22 p 111 p 32 p 20 p 64 p 24 p 62 p 57 p 58	N89-19358 A89-28641 A89-28642 N89-19333 A89-22512 N89-19596 A89-30726 N89-15156 N89-15971 A89-28646 A89-28647 N89-19357 A89-19321 A89-15305	NAS1-17397  NAS1-17999 NAS1-18107 NAS1-18267 NAS1-18274 NAS1-18322 NAS2-11555 NAS2-11723 NAS2-12176	p 48 p 48 p 10 p 10 p 11 p 121 p 138 p 28 p 60 p 155 p 7 p 43 p 92 p 86	N89-13893 N89-13894 N89-13895 N89-13896 N89-13897 N89-15631 A89-28642 N89-13482 N89-10936 N89-11921 N89-16896 N89-18007 A89-27838 N89-10119 N89-17941
F49620-86-C-0111  F49620-86-K-0009 F49620-87-C-0074 F49620-87-C-0098 F49620-87-C-0103  F49620-87-C-0108 JPL-957990 JPL-957990 JAGW-1092	p 34 p 22 p 111 p 32 p 20 p 64 p 24 p 62 p 57 p 57 p 57 p 57 p 54 p 24 p 57 p 57 p 57 p 58 p 186	N89-19358 A89-28641 A89-28642 N89-19333 A89-22512 N89-19596 A89-30726 N89-15971 A89-28646 A89-28647 N89-19357 A89-19321 A89-15975 A89-19325 N89-17996	NAS1-17397  NAS1-17399  NAS1-18107  NAS1-18267  NAS1-18222  NAS2-11555  NAS2-11723  NAS2-21776  NAS3-23773  NAS3-23867	p 48 p 48 p 10 p 10 p 11 p 121 p 138 p 60 p 155 p 7 p 43 p 86 p 86	N89-13893 N89-13894 N89-13895 N89-13896 N89-13897 N89-15631 A89-28642 N89-13482 N89-13482 N89-11921 N89-16896 N89-16896 N89-18007 A89-27838 N89-10119 N89-18967
F49620-86-C-0111  F49620-86-K-0009 F49620-86-K-0014  F49620-87-C-0098 F49620-87-C-0099 F49620-87-C-0103  F49620-87-C-0108 JPL-957254 JPL-957290 NAGW-1092 NAGW-1121	p 34 p 22 p 111 p 32 p 20 p 64 p 24 p 62 p 57 p 57 p 57 p 57 p 69 p 186 p 186 p 148	N89-19358 A89-28642 N89-19333 A89-22512 N89-19596 A89-30726 N89-15156 N89-15971 A89-28646 A89-28647 N89-19357 A89-19357 A89-19357 A89-193505 S N89-17996	NAS1-17397  NAS1-17399  NAS1-18107  NAS1-18267  NAS1-18274  NAS1-18322  NAS2-11555  NAS2-11723  NAS2-11723  NAS2-21776  NAS3-23773  NAS3-23867  NAS3-24564	p 48 p 48 p 10 p 10 p 11 p 121 p 138 p 28 p 60 p 155 p 7 p 43 p 92 p 86 p 86 p 186	N89-13893 N89-13894 N89-13895 N89-13896 N89-13897 N89-15631 A89-28642 N89-10936 N89-11921 N89-16896 N89-18007 A89-27838 N89-10119 N89-17941 N89-17941 N89-178461
F49620-86-C-0111  F49620-86-K-0009 F49620-86-K-0014  F49620-87-C-0074 F49620-87-C-0098 F49620-87-C-0103  F49620-87-C-0108 JPL-957254 JPL-957254 JPL-957990 NAGW-1092 NAGW-1191 NAGW-1191	p 34 p 22 p 111 p 32 p 20 p 20 p 24 p 62 p 32 p 57 p 57 p 57 p 57 p 57 p 18 p 18 p 18 p 14	N89-19358 A89-28641 A89-28642 N89-19333 A89-22512 N89-19596 A89-30726 N89-15156 N89-15166 A89-28646 A89-28647 N89-19321 A89-15305 A89-31941 5 A89-31941	NAS1-17397  NAS1-17999 NAS1-18107 NAS1-18267 NAS1-18274 NAS1-18322 NAS2-11755 NAS2-11723 NAS2-12176 NAS3-23773 NAS3-23867  NAS3-24564 NAS3-24564	p 48 p 48 p 10 p 10 p 11 p 121 p 111 p 138 p 28 p 60 p 155 p 7 p 43 p 92 p 86 p 86 p 86 p 86 p 86 p 86 p 86	N89-13893 N89-13894 N89-13895 N89-13896 N89-13897 N89-15631 A89-28642 N89-13482 N89-10936 N89-11921 N89-16896 N89-16896 N89-16807 A89-27838 N89-10119 N89-17941 N89-17941 N89-17941 N89-17941 N89-17361
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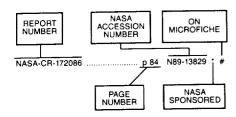
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14700-17702		A89-27895				N89-14247
	p 186	N89-17392	476-30-40-11	рε	32	N89-10941
NACO 17766	p 155	N89-17393	480-30-07-01-72	PΙ	193	N89-14998
NAS9-17766	p 119	N89-10553	481-54-02			N89-11809
NAS9-17779	p 156	N89-19809	482-52-21-01			N89-15529
NAS9-17846		A89-26968		р 4		N89-15532
NAS9-17852		N89-18518	400 50 04 00	р7	,	N89-18007
NAS9-17854		A89-18325	482-52-21-02	p 4	9	N89-15530
NAS9-17878		N89-13443	482-56-87	р3	8	N89-13731
	p 84	N89-13829	483-31-02	р8	13	N89-11802
	p 193	N89-15286	483-32-12	p 8	3	N89-11802
	p 139	N89-15972	485-40-02	р8	4	N89-15164
NAS9-17885		A89-18317	488-10-01-01	p 1	37	NB9-11780
NAS9-17894		N89-18516	505-47-11	p 1	55	NB9-18039
NAS9-17900	p 99	A89-19566	505-63-21-04			N89-15111
	p 24	A89-30763	505-63-51	p 1	66	N89-15414
	p 103	A89-31609	506-41-11	p 8	2	N89-10122
	p 191	A89-31610		pВ		N89-12123
	p 186	N89-19861		p 8		N89-15171
NCC2-342	0.2	AB9-25161		p 8		N89-16917
NCC2-387		N89-14695	506-42-21	0 0	2	NB9-10119
NCC2-404		N89-15532	506-43-21-04	p 3	10	N89-19385
NCC2-525			506-43-41-01			
NCC9-14		N89-14998	506-43-41-02	P J		N89-15155
						N89-13483
NGR-09-010-078		N89-19881		p 3		N89-13486
NGT-21-002-080		N89-10838		p 1		N89-13487
77G 77E 17UVE-VOV		N89-15933		p 3		N89-13815
	p 139	N89-15968		p 3		N89-15970
	p 94	N89-15969	EDG 46 11 D1	p 3	2	N89-16194
	p 7	N89-17403	506-46-11-01			N89-11921
	p 139	N89-17612	500 47 04	p 29		N89-13460
	p 90	NB9-18412	506-47-31	p 15	55	N89-16896
	p 95	N89-18506	506-49-21-02	p 12	21	N89-15631
	p 140	N89-18507	506-49-3A	p 13	38	N89-13492
	p 140	N89-18510	506-49-31-01	p 13	38	N89-13482
	p 140	N89-18511		p 48		N89-13893
	p 168	N89-18515		p 48		N89-13894
	p 194	N89-19324		p 10		N89-13895
NGT-33-183-801		A89-11669		p 10		N89-13896
NGT-33-183-802		A89-11669		p 11		N89-13897
	p 22	A89-28641	549-02-51-01	p 10	)5 i	N89-12199
NGT-44-005-803		N89-20073	585-01-51-01	D 11		N89-15163
NGT-80001		N89-15969	586-01-11	n 11		N89-16986
	p 7	N89-17403		p 8€		N89-17941
NIVR-02506-N		N89-15410	674-22-05	n 12		N89-19442
NIVR-423-02405-N		N89-12396	906-85-01-03			
NIVR-425-02602N			992-15-00-00-72	ე (U ი ქი	. [	N89-11407
NSERC-A-0967		N89-12397				N89-14331
		A89-16167	I	p 16	os l	V89-14332
NSERC-A-2181		A89-16167				
	p 89	A89-25433				
NSERC-A-4396		A89-28613				
NSERC-A-7297	p 52	A89-11679				
NSERC-G-1547		A89-12648				
	98	A89-12677				
NSERC-67-1547	152	A89-26383				

# REPORT NUMBER INDEX

SPACE STATION SYSTEMS / A Bibliography (Supplement 9)

NOVEMBER 1989

#### **Typical Report Number** Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphanumerically by report number. The page number indicates the page on which the citation is located. The accession number denotes the number by which the citation is identified. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the item is a NASA report. A pound sign (#) indicates that the item is available on microfiche.

A-87034			р	147	NB9-15517	٠	#
			p	155	N89-18039	•	#
				108	N89-18045	•	#
				48	N89-12207		#
A-00103							
AAS PAPER 86	-174		p	134	A89-16195	٠	
AAS PAPER 87				133	A89-12627	*	
AAS PAPER 87			p	133	A89-12629	,	
AAS PAPER 87				16	A89-12635	,	
AAS PAPER 87				16	A89-12636	í	
AAS PAPER 87			p	52	A89-12637		
AAS PAPER 87				16	A89-12647	,	
AAS PAPER 87				16	A89-12648	i	
AAS PAPER 87				141	A89-12649	ı	
AAS PAPER 87				141	A89-12650	į	
AAS PAPER 87				141	A89-12651	٠	
AAS PAPER 87				133	A89-12654	٠,	
AAS PAPER 87				158	A89-12659	,	
AAS PAPER 87				16	A89-12661	•	•
AAS PAPER 87				53	A89-12662	•	•
AAS PAPER 87				158	A89-12670	)	
AAS PAPER 87				158	A89-1267	ı	
AAS PAPER 87				91	A89-12673		•
AAS PAPER 8				53	AB9-12674	1	
AAS PAPER 8				98	A89-1267		
AAS PAPER 8				53	A89-12678	3	
AAS PAPER 8				133	A89-12696		•
AAS PAPER 8				179	A89-1270	5	
AAS PAPER 8				101	A89-2083		•
AAS PAPER 8				151	A89-2083	6 '	•
AAS PAPER 8				19	A89-2083		
AAS PAPER 8				54	A89-2084	5	
AAS PAPER 8				190	A89-2084		•
AAS PAPER 8			•	19	AB9-2084		•
AAS PAPER 8				55	A89-2084	В	
AAS PAPER 8				55	A89-2084	9 '	•
AAS PAPER 8				55	A89-2085		
AAS FAFER O	D-040		_	-			
AD-A194761				32	N89-1933	3	÷
			- :	162	N89-1093		-
		·••···································		59	N89-1140	5	
AD-A197027				29	N89-1179	4	
				32	N89-1597	1	
				62	N89-1515		
			٠.	48	N89-1388		
				40	A89-1045		
AD-A199276 AD-A199287			٠.	32	N89-1597		
AD-A199287 AD-A199693				167	N89-1644		
	••••••		- 1	62	N89-1515		
AD-A199904				62	NB9-1690		
AD-A200208				85	N89-1734		
AD-A200227	••••••	•••••	. [	160	NOD 1035		

N89-17348 N89-19354

N89-19355

p 168 N89-18603

p 168 N89-19760

p 168

p 64

AD-A201605

AD-A201769	p 168	N89-19327	#	AIAA PAPER 88-5006	p 10	1 A89-20656
AD-A201918		N89-19519	#	AIAA PAPER 88-5010		5 A89-20659
AD-A202014		N89-18508	#	AIAA PAPER 88-5011		
AD-A202032		N89-18520	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0073 AIAA PAPER 89-0077		
AD-A202112		N89-18521	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0091		
AD-A202234	p 64	N89-19596	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0100		3 A89-25088 *
AD-A202243		N89-19357	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0101		
AD-A202375AD-A203248		N89-19358 A89-13394	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0107		
AD-A205246AD-A205575		N89-15414	• #	AIAA PAPER 89-0186 AIAA PAPER 89-0231		A89-25161 * A89-25198
7.0 7.2000.0	•				p 79	
AD-B118878L	p 119	N89-12397	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0251		
AD-B122239L	p 145	N89-12396	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0252	р 3	A89-25212 1
AD-B127688L	p 155	N89-15140	#		p 36	
AEROSPACE-ATR-88(9562)-1	p 119	N89-13485	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0345 AIAA PAPER 89-0351	p 13	6 A89-25290 ' A89-25296
				AIAA PAPER 89-0393	p 15	
AFAL-TR-88-026	p 32	N89-15973	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0394	p 13	
AFOL TD 07 0000	2 162	N89-10937	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0397	р 13	
AFGL-TR-87-0303AFGL-TR-88-0128		N89-18521	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0398	p 15	
AFGL-TR-88-0150	p 168	N89-19354	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0399 AIAA PAPER 89-0400	р 92	
AFGL-TR-88-0246	p 62	N89-15158	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0403	p 16	
AFGL-TR-88-0262	p 168	N89-19327	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0454	р 56	
4500B 00 0477TD	n 22	N89-19333	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0455	р 16	
AFOSR-88-0477TRAFOSR-88-0542TR		N89-11405	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0495	p 20	
AFOSR-88-0702TR		N89-15156	#		p 16	
AFOSR-88-0755TR	p 32	N89-15971	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0507	p 14	
AFOSR-88-0848TR		N89-16901	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0509	p 18	
AFOSR-88-1192TR		N89-19357 N89-19358	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0510	р 14	
AFOSR-88-1203TRAFOSR-88-1252TR	p 64	N89-19596	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0540 AIAA PAPER 89-0541	p 89	
A CONTOC 1202117				AIAA PAPER 89-0543	p 56	
AFWAL-TR-88-3047	p 29	N89-11794	#		р 20	
	- 407	NOO 16447	ш	AIAA PAPER 89-0581	p 1	
AFWL-TR-87-136	p 167	N89-16447	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0587	p 1	
AIAA PAPER 88-0026	p 159	A89-17939	• #	AIAA PAPER 89-0592 AIAA PAPER 89-0596	p 4	
AIAA PAPER 88-3491		A89-16520	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0597	p 1	
AIAA PAPER 88-3497		A89-16521	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0613		
AIAA PAPER 88-3500	p 148	A89-16522 A89-16523	* # #	AIAA PAPER 89-0616	p 1	
AIAA PAPER 88-3512-A		A89-18118	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0617		
AIAA PAPER 88-3963	p 149	A89-18130		AIAA PAPER 89-0635 AIAA PAPER 89-0677		36 A89-25503 A89-25537
AIAA PAPER 88-3970	p 99	A89-18136	#	AIAA PAPER 89-0727		A89-25551
AIAA PAPER 88-3972	. р 116	A89-18167	* #	AIAA PAPER 89-0728	р 1	
AIAA PAPER 88-3973		A89-18168 A89-18169	• #	AIAA PAPER 89-0729		A89-25552
AIAA PAPER 88-3977		A89-18139		AIAA PAPER 89-0844 AIAA PAPER 89-0860		
AIAA PAPER 88-3978	. р88	A89-18170		AIAA PAPER 89-1160		
AIAA PAPER 88-3979	. p 116	A89-18171	#	AIAA PAPER 89-1162		
AIAA PAPER 88-3980		A89-18140		AIAA PAPER 89-1163		
AIAA PAPER 88-4022		A89-19862 A89-18293		AIAA PAPER 89-1169		
AIAA PAPER 88-4714	. p 129	A89-18298		AIAA PAPER 89-1170 AIAA PAPER 89-1180		
AIAA PAPER 88-4718	, p 129	A89-18300		AIAA PAPER 89-1194		
AIAA PAPER 88-4732		A89-18309		AIAA PAPER 89-1201	р 2	3 A89-30691
AIAA PAPER 88-4733				AIAA PAPER 89-1202		
AIAA PAPER 88-4735				AIAA PAPER 89-1213		
AIAA PAPER 88-4737				AIAA PAPER 89-1216 AIAA PAPER 89-1228		
AIAA PAPER 88-4738	p 149	A89-18315		AIAA PAPER 89-1237		
AIAA PAPER 88-4739				AIAA PAPER 89-1239	р 2	3 A89-30724
AIAA PAPER 88-4741	p 129	A89-18317 A89-18318		AIAA PAPER 89-1240		
AIAA PAPER 88-4742	n 189			AIAA PAPER 89-1241 AIAA PAPER 89-1242		
AIAA PAPER 88-4744	. p 129			AIAA PAPER 89-1252		
AIAA PAPER 88-4745	p 150	A89-18321		AIAA PAPER 89-1258		
AIAA PAPER 88-4746	p 150	A89-18322		AIAA PAPER 89-1280	ı p 2	24 A89-30763
AIAA PAPER 88-4748	p 150	A89-18323 A89-18324		AIAA PAPER 89-1286		
AIAA PAPER 88-4749	p 135			AIAA PAPER 89-1287 AIAA PAPER 89-1288		
AIAA PAPER 88-4751	p 150	A89-18326		AIAA PAPER 89-1289		
AIAA PAPER 88-4752	p 150	) A89-18327		AIAA PAPER 89-1290	) р 2	25 A89-30772
AIAA PAPER 88-4753	p 150	A89-18328		AIAA PAPER 89-1291	p 2	27 A89-30893
AIAA DAPER 88-4754	p 99	A89-18329 A89-18331		AIAA PAPER 89-1307		
AIAA PAPER 88-4756	און א 100 מ	A89-20651		AIAA PAPER 89-1313		
AIAA PAPER 88-5002	p 100	A89-20652	2 #	AIAA PAPER 89-1327 AIAA PAPER 89-1328		
AIAA PAPER 88-5003	p 100	) A89-20653		414 A DADED 00 4000		
AIAA PAPER 88-5004	p 100	) A89-20654				
MIAA PAPER 00-3003		, 100-2000	- 17	,		

..... p 100 A89-20654 p 100 A89-20655

AIAA PAPER 88-5006		p 101	A89-20656 #
		p 175	A89-20659 #
		p 101	A89-20660 * #
		p 36	A89-25064 * #
		p 36	A89-25068 #
		p 176	A89-25080 #
		p 143	A89-25088 * #
		p 151	A89-25089 * #
		p 143	A89-25094 * #
			A89-25161 * #
		p 2	A89-25198 #
		p 3	
		p 79 p 143	A89-25204 #
			A89-25211 * #
	•••••	р3 р36	A89-25212 * #
	•••••		A89-25271 * #
	•••••	p 136	A89-25290 * #
		p 3	A89-25296
		p 151	A89-25330 * #
AIAA PAPER 89-0394		p 130	M09-20001
AIAA PAPER 89-0397		p 136	A89-25332
AIAA PAPER 89-0398		p 151	A89-25333 * ;
AIAA PAPER 89-0399		p 152	M09-20004
AIAA PAPER 89-0400		p 92	A03-23333
AIAA PAPER 89-0403		p 160	A89-25338 * ;
AIAA PAPER 89-0454		p 56	A89-25371
AIAA PAPER 89-0455		p 160	A89-25372
AIAA PAPER 89-0495	•••••	p 20	A89-25404
AIAA PAPER 89-0496	•••••	p 160	A89-25405 * :
AIAA PAPER 89-0505	•••••	p 131	A89-28421 *
AIAA PAPER 89-0507		p 143	A89-25408
AIAA PAPER 89-0509		p 184	A89-28422
AIAA PAPER 89-0510		p 144	A89-25409 *
AIAA PAPER 89-0540		p 89	A89-25433
AIAA PAPER 89-0541		p 20	A89-25434
AIAA PAPER 89-0543		p 56	A89-25436 *
AIAA PAPER 89-0544		p 20	A89-25437
AIAA PAPER 89-0581		p 152	A89-25466 *
AIAA PAPER 89-0587		p 152	A89-25469
AIAA PAPER 89-0592		p 41	A89-25473
AIAA PAPER 89-0596		p 102	A89-28438 *
AIAA PAPER 89-0597		p 102	A89-28439 *
AIAA PAPER 89-0613		p 89	A89-25488
AIAA PAPER 89-0616		p 161	A89-28440
AIAA PAPER 89-0617		p 111	A89-25489
AIAA PAPER 89-0635		p 136	A89-25503 *
AIAA PAPER 89-0677		р3	A89-25537 *
AIAA PAPER 89-0727		р3	A89-25551
AIAA PAPER 89-0728			A89-28450
AIAA PAPER 89-0729			A89-25552
AIAA PAPER 89-0844			A89-25613 *
AIAA PAPER 89-0860			A89-25625 *
AIAA PAPER 89-1160	***************************************		A89-30652 *
AIAA PAPER 89-1162			A89-30653 *
AIAA PAPER 89-1163			A89-30654
AIAA PAPER 89-1169			A89-30660
AIAA PAPER 89-1170			A89-30661
AIAA PAPER 89-1180			A89-30671
AIAA PAPER 89-1194			A89-30684 *
AIAA PAPER 89-1201			A89-30691
AIAA PAPER 89-1202	•••••	p 23	A89-30692
AIAA PAPER 89-1213			A89-30701 A89-30704 *
AIAA PAPER 89-1216		. p 58	
AIAA PAPER 89-1228			A89-30715 A89-30722 *
AIAA PAPER 89-1237			MO3-30122
AIAA PAPER 89-1239			A89-30724
AIAA PAPER 89-1240			
		p 24	A89-30725
AIAA PAPER 89-1241		р 24 р 24	A89-30725 A89-30726 *
AIAA PAPER 89-1242		. р 24 . р 24 . р 24	A89-30725 A89-30726 * A89-30727
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1252		p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24	A89-30725 A89-30726 * A89-30727 A89-30737 *
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1252 AIAA PAPER 89-1258		p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24	A89-30725 A89-30726 * A89-30727 A89-30737 * A89-30743
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1252 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1280		p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24	A89-30725 A89-30726 * A89-30727 A89-30737 * A89-30743 A89-30763 *
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1252 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1286		. p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 103	A89-30725 A89-30726 * A89-30727 A89-30737 * A89-30763 * A89-30768 *
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1252 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1286 AIAA PAPER 89-1287		. p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 103 . p 58	A89-30725 A89-30726 * A89-30727 A89-30737 * A89-30763 * A89-30768 * A89-30769 *
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1252 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1286 AIAA PAPER 89-1287 AIAA PAPER 89-1287		p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24 p 103 p 58 p 25	A89-30725 A89-30726 * A89-30727 A89-30737 * A89-30763 * A89-30768 * A89-30769 * A89-30770
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1252 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1286 AIAA PAPER 89-1286 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 AIAA PAPER 89-1289		. p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 103 . p 58 . p 25 . p 103	A89-30725 A89-30726 A89-30737 A89-30737 A89-30763 A89-30768 A89-30769 A89-30770 A89-30771
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1252 AIAA PAPER 89-1252 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1286 AIAA PAPER 89-1287 AIAA PAPER 89-1289 AIAA PAPER 89-1290 AIAA PAPER 89-1290		. p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 103 . p 58 . p 25 . p 103 . p 25	A89-30725 A89-30726 A89-30727 A89-30737 A89-30763 A89-30768 A89-30769 A89-30770 A89-30771 A89-30772
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 AIAA PAPER 89-1290 AIAA PAPER 89-1290		. p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 103 . p 58 . p 25 . p 103 . p 25	A89-30725 A89-30726 A89-30727 A89-30737 A89-30763 A89-30768 A89-30769 A89-30770 A89-30771 A89-30772 A89-30893
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 AIAA PAPER 89-1290 AIAA PAPER 89-1291 AIAA PAPER 89-1291		. p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 103 . p 58 . p 25 . p 103 . p 25 . p 25 . p 27	A89-30725 A89-30726 A89-30727 A89-30737 A89-30763 A89-30768 A89-30769 A89-30770 A89-30771 A89-30772 A89-30787 A89-30787
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 AIAA PAPER 89-1289 AIAA PAPER 89-1290 AIAA PAPER 89-1307 AIAA PAPER 89-1307		. p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 103 . p 58 . p 25 . p 103 . p 25 . p 27 . p 25 . p 25	A89-30725 A89-30726 A89-30727 A89-30737 A89-30763 A89-30768 A89-30769 A89-30771 A89-30771 A89-30772 A89-30893 A89-30787 A89-30787 A89-30792
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1287 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 AIAA PAPER 89-1290 AIAA PAPER 89-1291 AIAA PAPER 89-1313 AIAA PAPER 89-1313		. p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 103 . p 58 . p 103 . p 58 . p 103 . p 25 . p 27 . p 25 . p 25 . p 25	A89-30725 A89-30726 A89-30727 A89-30737 A89-30743 A89-30768 A89-30769 A89-30771 A89-30772 A89-30893 A89-30787 A89-30782 A89-30894 **
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 AIAA PAPER 89-1289 AIAA PAPER 89-1290 AIAA PAPER 89-1307 AIAA PAPER 89-1307		p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24 p 103 p 103 p 25 p 103 p 25 p 103 p 25 p 27 p 27	A89-30725 A89-30726 A89-30727 A89-30737 A89-30743 A89-30768 A89-30769 A89-30770 A89-30771 A89-30772 A89-30792 A89-30792 A89-30792 A89-30804 A89-30805
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1287 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 AIAA PAPER 89-1290 AIAA PAPER 89-1291 AIAA PAPER 89-1313 AIAA PAPER 89-1313		p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24 p 24 p 103 p 103 p 25 p 103 p 25 p 27 p 27 p 25 p 25	A89-30725 A89-30726 A89-30727 A89-30737 A89-30743 A89-30768 A89-30769 A89-30771 A89-30772 A89-30893 A89-30787 A89-30782 A89-30894 **
AIAA PAPER 89-1242 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1258 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1280 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 AIAA PAPER 89-1288 AIAA PAPER 89-1290 AIAA PAPER 89-1307 AIAA PAPER 89-1307 AIAA PAPER 89-131 AIAA PAPER 89-1328		. p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 24 . p 103 . p 58 . p 25 . p 103 . p 25 . p 25	A89-30725 A89-30726 A89-30727 A89-30737 A89-30743 A89-30768 A89-30769 A89-30770 A89-30771 A89-30772 A89-30792 A89-30792 A89-30792 A89-30804 A89-30805

								REP	OHIN	UMBER IND	EX
AIAA PAPER 89-1339	p 25	A89-3081	4 * #	DOE/NASA/0371-1	р 84	N89-1418	2 * #	IAF PAPER 88-014	. 04		
AIAA PAPER 89-1340	р 26	A89-3081	5 * #	DOE/NASA/16310-8	p 11	3 N89-1698		IAF PAPER 88-015			
AIAA PAPER 89-1341	р 13	1 A89-3081	6 * #		•			IAF PAPER 88-016			
AIAA PAPER 89-1342	р9	A89-3081	7 * #	DOE/NE-0093	p 86	N89-1817	7 #	IAF PAPER 88-034			
AIAA PAPER 89-1344	р 26	A89-3081	9 * #	DOE/PC-79662/T3	- 00	NO. 4000	<b>.</b> "	IAF PAPER 88-035			
AIAA PAPER 89-1345			0 * #	DOE/1 0-7 3002/ 13	p 63	N89-1239	9 #	IAF PAPER 88-037			* #
AIAA PAPER 89-1346			1 #	DR-2	p 13	9 N89-1761	2 • #	IAF PAPER 88-044			#
AIAA PAPER 89-1363			B #		•		- "	IAF PAPER 88-049			#
AIAA PAPER 89-1381				E-4232				IAF PAPER 88-050			#
AIAA PAPER 89-1382				E-4265				IAF PAPER 88-053	p 18	8 A89-17653	• #
AIAA PAPER 89-1383 AIAA PAPER 89-1393	p 26	A89-30856 A89-30866		E-4360 E-4398				IAF PAPER 88-054	p 17	2 A89-17654	#
AIAA PAPER 89-1410				E-4454				IAF PAPER 88-055	p 17	2 A89-17655	#
AIAA PAPER 89-1412				E-4472	p 13	8 N89-1349	- "	IAF PAPER 88-057	р 98		#
				E-4522	p 85	N89-16917		IAF PAPER 88-063	p 2	A89-17658	
ARINC-RP-5149-11-01-4744	р 83	N89-1180	2 * #	E-4526	р 84	N89-1517	1 * #	IAF PAPER 88-066	p 18	A89-17659 A89-17660	#
AS EVALS ED 8701 VOL 4				E-4532	p 16			IAF PAPER 88-067	p 10		* #
AS-EVALS-FR-8701-VOL-1 AS-EVALS-FR-8701-VOL-2				E-4553 E-4563	p 84			IAF PAPER 88-069	p 17	2 A89-17662	#
7.0 E17.E0 7 7 07 07 7 0E-E	р тос	1403-17530	, #	2.4000	рэі	N89-15438	3 * #	IAF PAPER 88-070	p 17	2 A89-17663	#
ASME PAPER 87-WA/DSC-19	p 12	A89-10119	* #	EEI-88-199	p 84	N89-13829	• #	IAF PAPER 88-075	p 17		#
	•			EEI-88-207	p 139	9 N89-15972		IAF PAPER 88-076	p 40		#
AVSCOM-TR-88-C-033	p 166	N89-15414	# *	EEI-88-211				IAF PAPER 88-084	p 140	8 A89-14986 3 A89-17668	#
DAE TO 0025	- 470			EEI-88-212	р5	N89-13443	3 * #	AF PAPER 88-085	0.2	A89-17669 1	• #
BAE-TP-9035	p 1/5	9 N89-19128	3 #	EGG-M-38487	- 10	\$100 40000		IAF PAPER 88-086	n 98	AR9-17670	#
BELL-REPT-8911-950003	р 93	N89-11803	. #	EGG-M-88088	p.36 n.81	N89-12662 N89-10106		IAF PAPER 88-089	р 173	3 A89-17671	#
			. "		p 0 ,	1403-10100	ν π	IAF PAPER 88-091	p 173	3 A89-17672	#
BTS63-88-34/AB	р 32	N89-15971	#	ESA-CR(P)-2592-VOL-1	p 108	N89-18599	#	IAF PAPER 88-093IAF PAPER 88-095	p 173	3 A89-17673	#
Donocaus				ESA-CR(P)-2592-VOL-2	p 108	8 N89-19478	#	AF PAPER 88-098	p 116	6 A89-17675	* #
B8805846				ESA-CR(P)-2615	р 10	N89-10116		IAF PAPER 88-099	p 17:	3 A89-17676	#
B8817853-PT-1	p 145	N89-12396	#	ESA-CR(P)-2637 ESA-CR(P)-2643				IAF PAPER 88-100	n 128	R AR9-17677	#
CDRL-13	p 95	N89-18517	* #	ESA-CR(P)-2649	p 105	N89-12065 N89-12022		IAF PAPER 88-114	p 142	2 A89-17682 *	• #
CDRL-14		NB9-18517		ESA-CR(P)-2651				IAF PAPER 88-118	p 142	2 A89-17684	#
				ESA-CR(P)-2660-VOL-1	р 39	N89-18523		IAF PAPER 88-182IAF PAPER 88-183	p 129		*#
CONF-8703231-SUMMS		N89-13223		ESA-CR(P)-2660-VOL-2		N89-18524	#	IAF PAPER 88-184	p 91	A89-17710 5 A89-17711	#
CONF-880122-17CONF-880282-1		N89-12662		ESA-CR(P)-2670		N89-19362		IAF PAPER 88-185	p 180	A89-17712	#
CONF-8804100-21		N89-10933 N89-11146		ESA-CR(P)-2675 ESA-CR(P)-2676	. p 178			IAF PAPER 88-198	n 91	A89-17720 *	· #
CONF-8804176-1		N89-10106		ESA-CR(P)-2693				IAF PAPER 88-199	р 173	3 A89-17721	#
CONF-8805132-14					. р 110	1103-13010	#	IAF PAPER 88-200	р 173	A89-17722	#
CONF-680716-8		N89-13678	#	ESA-PSS-03-1101-ISSUE-1-VOL-1	p 112	N89-11823	#	IAF PAPER 88-201IAF PAPER 88-202	p 173	A89-17723	#
CONF-880764-4		NB9-14069		501 0B 1000				IAF PAPER 88-203	n 91	A89-17725 *	* *
CONF-880781-1CONF-880911-14				ESA-SP-1096	. р 178	N89-11789	#	IAF PAPER 88-205	p 135	A89-17726	#
CONF-880943-2		N89-11508 N89-10932		ETN-88-93149	n 10	N89-10116	44	IAF PAPER 88-209	p 78	A89-17727	#
CONF-881076-6		N89-15159	#	ETN-88-93159	. p 10	N89-11789	# #	IAF PAPER 88-218	р 78	A89-17729	#
	•		"	ETN-88-93161	. p 112	N89-11823	#	IAF PAPER 88-221	р 135		#
CSA-880204	p 29	N89-11794	#	ETN-88-93172	p 105	N89-12065	#	IAF PAPER 88-267	p 91	A89-17748	#
CCDI D 0044				ETN-88-93226	p 178		#	IAF PAPER 88-268	p 18		# #
CSDL-P-2844	р 62	N89-16413	* #	ETN-88-93229	p 83	N89-12385	#	IAF PAPER 88-271	р 78		#
DE88-005041	n 83	N89-13223	#	ETN-88-93245 ETN-88-93247	. p 93	N89-12022 N89-12255	#	IAF PAPER 88-273	p 18		#
DE88-009135			#	ETN-88-93383			#	IAF PAPER 88-274	р 18		#
DE88-011390	p 82	N89-10933	#	ETN-88-93395	p 119	N89-12397	#	IAF PAPER 88-284 IAF PAPER 88-290	p 18		#
DE88-013085		N89-12399	#	ETN-89-93167	p 131	N89-14254	#	IAF PAPER 88-308	p 18		#
DE88-013833		N89-11146	#	ETN-89-93586	p 178		#	IAF PAPER 88-317	p 160		#
DE88-014316 DE88-014429		N89-11504 N89-11508	#	ETN-89-93642 ETN-89-93643			#	IAF PAPER 88-327	n 142	A90.17771	#
DE88-015048		NB9-11508	#	ETN-89-93887		N89-19478 N89-15431	#	IAF PAPER 88-341	D 174	A89-17778	#
DE88-015119		N89-10106	#	ETN-89-93889	p 107	N89-15410	#	IAF PAPEH 88-446	p.88	A89-17826	#
DE88-015185		N89-12662	#	ETN-89-93890	p 155	N89-15140	#	IAF PAPER 88-467	p 188	A89-17831 *	#
DE88-015263		N89-15159	#	ETN-89-93901	p 108	N89-19575	#	IAF PAPER 88-484	p 181		#
DE88-015409		N89-12303	#	ETN-89-93921		N89-18523	#	IAF PAPER 88-488	p 101	A89-19857 A89-17837	#
DE88-016311		N89-13678	#	ETN-89-93922	p 40	N89-18524	#	IAF PAPER 88-514	p 174	A89-17844	#
DE88-016312 DE89-004005		N89-14069 N89-18177	#	ETN-89-93926 ETN-89-93929	p 34 n 170	N89-19362 N89-18503	#	IAF PAPER 88-516	p 135	A89-17845 * .	#
DE89-004400		N89-18178	#	ETN-89-93930	D 179	N89-19128	#	IAF PAPER 88-519	p 158	A89-17846	#
DE89-010240		N89-25362	#	ETN-89-93937		N89-19126	#	IAF PAPER 88-522IAF PAPER 88-571	р 159		#
				ETN-89-93978		N89-19323	#	IAF PAPER 88-572	p 188	A89-17858	#
DGLR PAPER 87-071	. p 1	A89-10486		ETN-89-93979	p 148	N89-19329	#	IAF PAPER 88-576	n 159	A89,17860 * :	#
DGLR PAPER 87-073 DGLR PAPER 87-074	. p 132			ETN-89-93980	p 148	N89-19330	#	IAF PAPER 88-587	p 135	A89-17861 *	# #
DGLR PAPER 87-076		A89-10488 A89-10489		FUE-87062	. 92	N89-12385		IAF PAPER 88-595	p 188	A89-17864	,,
DGLR PAPER 87-092		A89-10495					.,	U.D. MITT. CO.			
DGLR PAPER 87-093	p 90	A89-10496		F88-04	p 180	N89-1851B	* #	ILR-MITT-205	p 140	N89-19323	#
DGLR PAPER 87-094		A89-10490					.,	ILR-MITT-208	p 148	N89-19329 /	#
DGLR PAPER 87-096		A89-10492		GAC-881	p 62	N89-15156	#				#
DGLR PAPER 87-114		A89-10493		GBO 86 004		Non : :		INPE-4639-PRE/1350	p 192	N89-12106	#
DGLR PAPER 87-114		A89-10502 A89-10503		GPO-86-904	p 193	N89-14181	#			/2100 /	of .
DGLR PAPER 87-116		A89-10503		GPO-88-188	p 192	NR9-14180	# #	ISI-110	p 62	N89-16901 #	#
DGLR PAPER 87-117	p 175	A89-20231					π	ISSN-0082 F2EE			
DGLR PAPER 87-125	p 170	A89-10532		HAC-REF-F4890	p 168	N89-19354	#	ISSN-0082-5255 ISSN-0258-025X	p 28	N89-11250 #	
DGLR PAPER 87-126		A89-10533						ISSN-0379-4059	n 112	NRG-11822 4	
DGLR PAPER 87-127 DGLR PAPER 87-128		A89-10534		IAF PAPER ST-88-15	p 135	A89-17877	#	ISSN-0379-6566	p 178	N89-11823 # N89-11789 #	
DGLR PAPER 87-128		A89-10535 A89-10497		IAF PAPER 86-59R	n 190	A80 24845					
DGLR PAPER 87-139		A89-10497 A89-10499		IAF PAPER 86-59E	שו ש 182 מ	A89-24845		JPL-PUB-87-1-REV-1	р 105	N89-12199 * #	#
DGLR PAPER 87-140				IAF PAPER 87-73	p 171	A89-11558					
				IAF PAPER 88-0004	D 2	A89-17627	#	JPL-PUBL-87-43	p 145	NB9-10931 * #	ŧ
DOE/EA-0318	p 86	N89-18178	#	IAF PAPER 88-0005	p 172	A89-17628	#	JPL-PUBL-88-26	n 82	N89-11237 * # N89-10941 * #	
DOE/ER-75172/5	n 92	NIGO 10000	ш	IAF PAPER 88-011						1400-10841 7	,
DOCTOR STILLING	h os	N89-13223	#	IAF PAPER 88-012	p 115	AB9-17631	#	J1131	p 32	N89-15971 #	<del>#</del>
										.,	

## ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

#### REPORT NUMBER INDEX

NASA-CR-184733 p 49 N89-15530 \* #
p 155 N89-16896 \* #
p 138 N89-15149 \* # NASA-CASE-MSC-20906-2 ...... p 85 N89-15379 \* 
 NASA-CASE-MSC-2U906-2
 p 85
 M89-15379 \*

 NASA-CASE-MSC-21059-1
 p 93
 N89-12843 \* #

 NASA-CASE-MSC-21096-1
 p 105
 N89-12621 \*

 NASA-CASE-MSC-21366-1
 p 48
 N89-13889 \* #

 NASA-CASE-MSC-21366-1
 p 47
 N89-12206 \* #

 NASA-CASE-MSC-21372-1
 p 154
 N89-12842 \* #
 NASA-CASE-NPO-17436-1-CU .... p 61 N89-13764 \* # NASA-CP-10013 ..... p 10 N89-11407 \* # 
 NASA-CP-10013
 p 10
 N89-11407
 \*

 NASA-CP-2494
 p 193
 N89-1498
 \*

 NASA-CP-3015
 p 10
 N89-1498
 \*

 NASA-CP-3016
 p 192
 N89-11760
 \*

 NASA-CP-3021
 p 193
 N89-15790
 \*
 NA 22222222222222

				n 40	N89-15530 * #
K535.88.RH-071	p 83	N89-12399 #	NAS 1.26:177501 NAS 1.26:177510		N89-16896 * #
L-16540	p 32	N89-15970 * #	NAS 1.26:178882	•	N89-15149 * #
L-16549	p 113	N89-19385 * #	NAS 1.26:179372		N89-10407 * #
		100000 #	NAS 1.26:179392	p 145	N89-10934 * #
LA-UR-88-1229	p 162	N89-10932 # N89-11508 #	NAS 1.26:179393	. p 93	N89-12581 * #
LA-UR-88-2008	p 145	N89-11504 #	NAS 1.26:179422	, p 138	N89-14251 * #
_			NAS 1.26:179476		N89-11315 * # N89-15164 * #
LA-11274-PR	p 82	N89-11505 #	NAS 1.26:179587-VOL-3 NAS 1.26:179600		N89-13104 #
LMSC/D973480	n 82	N89-11315 * #	NAS 1.26:179602	. р 92	N89-10119 * #
			NAS 1,26:179614-VOL-1	. р 86	N89-17941 * #
M-598	p 47	N89-10184 * #	NAS 1.26:179614-VOL-4	, р 86	N89-18967 * # N89-13731 * #
M-602	p 193	N89-15790 * #	NAS 1.26:179618 NAS 1.26:179650	. р 36	N89-11803 * #
MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-1	p 108	N89-18599 #	NAS 1.26:180242	. p 105	N89-12199 * #
MATRA-NT/2113/139-VOL-2	p 108	N89-19478 #	NAS 1.26:180390	p 105	N89-11237 * #
		N00 40E04 #	NAS 1.26:180889 NAS 1.26:181049	p 84	N89-14182 * # N89-15232 * #
MBB-ATA-RP-ER-045-VOL-2 MBB-ATA-RP-ER-046-VOL-1	p 40	N89-18524 # N89-18523 #	NAS 1.26:181668	. p 138	N89-13482 * #
		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	NAS 1.26:181703	р 28	N89-10936 * #
MBB-UO-0004-88-PUB	p 176	A89-22891 #	NAS 1.26:181720	p 11	N89-15163 * # N89-13897 * #
		N89-18505 * #	NAS 1.26:181735 NAS 1.26:181736	p 10	N89-13896 * #
MCR-86-2601-VOL-11-REV MCR-86-2601-VOL-2-BK-2-REV .	p 93	N89-13449 * #	NAS 1.26:181737	р 4В	N89-13893 * #
MCR-86-2601-VOL-2-BK-3-REV	p 94	N89-13458 * #	NAS 1.26:181738	p 10	N89-13895 * # N89-13894 * #
MCR-86-2601-VOL-2-BK-4-REV .	р 155	N89-13452 * #	NAS 1.26:181739 NAS 1.26:182177	p 46	N89-16224 * #
MCR-87-2601-VOL-1-A-REV	p 93	N89-13451 * # N89-13454 * #	NAS 1.26:182177NAS 1.26:182198		N89-11802 * #
MCR-87-2601-VOL-9-REV MCR-87-580	n 93	N89-12581 * #	NAS 1.26:182256	p 131	N89-19442 * #
MCR-88-539	p 94	N89-15154 * #	NAS 1.26:182339	р 180	N89-15927 * #
MCR-88-557	p 95	N89-17613 * #	NAS 1.26:182735	р 145	N89-10931 * #
			NAS 1.26:182743	p 82	N89-10941 * # N89-12624 * #
MDAC-H3913	. p <b>9</b> 5	N89-18517 * #	NAS 1.26:182831 NAS 1.26:183003	p 29	N89-11807 * #
	n 7	N89-18007 * #	NAS 1.26:183003NAS 1.26:183187	p 145	N89-10264 * #
MDC-H3068	. р /	1405-10001 #	NAS 1,26:183191	p 28	N89-10838 * #
NAS 1,15:100338	p 60	N89-11791 * #	NAS 1.26:183205	p 27	N89-10297 * #
NAS 1.15:100342	. p 82	N89-11127 * #	NAS 1.26:183223	p 119	N89-14695 * # N89-17444 * #
NAS 1 15:100345	. р 113	N89-18608 * #	NAS 1.26:183241 NAS 1.26:183274		N89-10922 * #
NAS 1.15:100459-VOL-1	p 163	N89-14331 * # N89-14332 * #	NAS 1.26:183333		N89-15433 * #
NAS 1.15:100459-VOL-2 NAS 1.15:100661	. p 163 n 155		NAS 1.26:183391	p 95	N89-18506 * #
NAS 1.15:100944	. p 185	N89-10111 * #	NAS 1.26:183509	p 94	N89-15154 * #
NAS 1 15:100972	p 81	N89-1011/ #	NAS 1.26:183542	р 93	N89-13451 * #
NAS 1 15:100989	., р 106	N89-13198 * #	NAS 1.26:183543	p 93	N89-13449 * # N89-13458 * #
NAS 1 15:100999	р 108	N89-18045 * # N89-12207 * #		p 94 n 155	
NAS 1.15:101004 NAS 1.15:101201	p 48 n 121			p 93	N89-13454 * #
NAS 1.15:101201	p 124	N89-16326 #	NAS 1.26:183554	р 95	N89-18517 * #
NAS 1.15:101341	p 82	N89-10122 * #	NAS 1.26:183583	р 95	N89-17613 * #
NAS 1.15:101364	p าาจ	N89-16986 * #	NAS 1.26:184572	p 107	N89-15649 * # N89-15371 * #
NAS 1.15:101390	p 83	N89-12123 * # N89-16917 * #		р 147	
NAS 1.15:101422 NAS 1.15:101425	p 65	N89-15171 * #		р 39	NB9-15456 * #
NAS 1.15:101425	p 138		NAS 1.26:184648	p 166	N89-15255 * #
NAS 1 15-101447	p 84	N89-14247 * #		p 180	N89-18505 * # N89-18412 * #
NAS 1.15:101452	рзт	NB9-15438 * #	NAS 1.26:184704 NAS 1.26:184713	p 90	
NAS 1.15:101457 NAS 1.15:101497	p 160	N89-15414 * # N89-11780 * #		p 194	
NAS 1.15:101497 NAS 1.15:101498	p 13.	N89-13815 * #	NAS 1.26:184716	р 94	N89-15969 * #
NAS 1 15:101503	p 29	N89-13460 * #	NAS 1.26:184722	р7	N89-17403 * #
NAC 1 15:101511	p 31	N89-15155 * #		p 140	N89-18511 * # N89-18507 * #
NAS 1 15:101514	p 10	N89-13487 * # N89-13486 * #	NAS 1.26:184733 NAS 1.26:184735	p 140	
NAS 1.15:101515 NAS 1.15:101517	p.30 n.61	N89-15111 * #		p 139	N89-17612 * #
NAS 1 15:101535	р 32	N89-16194 * #	F NAS 1,26:184755	p 140	) N89-18510 *#
NAS 1 15:4068	p 4	N89-12752 * #	NAS 1.26:184757	p 168	3 N89-18515 * # 5 N89-17404 * #
NAS 1 15 4075-VOL-2	p 13	9 N89-16707 * #		p 18t	N89-16193 * #
NAS 1.15:4076 NAS 1.15:4093	p 4/	N89-10184 * # N89-15970 * #		p 186	
NAS 1.15:89412	p 14		# NAS 1.26:184770	р 62	N89-15975 * #
NAS 1 15:89663	p 10	3 N89-10063 * i	# NAS 1.26:4179	р 60	N89-11921 * #
NAS 1.19:222	р 19	3 14004		p 12	1 N89-15631 * # N89-11407 * #
NAS 1 19:223	p 18	5 N89-10522	# NAS 1.55:10013 NAS 1.55:2494	טוע ב19:	
NAS 1.21:7046(19)	p 5	N89-13481 * N89-13459 *	NAS 1.55:2494 NAS 1.55:3015	p 10	NB9-12582 #
NAS 1.21:7056(06) NAS 1.21:7056(07)	57	N89-18522 *	NAS 1.55:3016	p 19	2 N89-11760 * #
NAS 1 26:172086	р В4	N89-13829 *	# NAS 1.55:3021	p 19	3 N89-15790 "#
NAS 1 26:172090	р 13	9 NB9-15972 1	# NAS 1.60:2839	p 15	5 N89-18039 * # 3 N89-19385 * #
NAS 1 26:172091	p 5	1409-13443		p 93	N89-12843 * #
NAS 1 26:172093	p 48	N89-15535 * N89-11793 *		p 48	
NAS 1.26:172095 NAS 1.26:172098	p 18	6 N89-17392 *	# NAS 1.71:MSC-21366-1	р 47	N89-12206 * #
NAS 1 26:172099	p 15	5 N89-1/393	# NAS 1.71:MSC-21372-1	p 15	4 N89-12842 * #
NAS 1 26:172103	p 19	3 NB9-15286 °	# NAS 1.71:NPO-17436-1-CU	p 61	N89-13764 * # 8 N89-14245 * #
NAS 1 26:172109	p 62	1409-10413	# NAS 1.77:20365#	P 17	- 1.00 Inch
NAS 1.26:172111 NAS 1.26:172115	אום 14 מ	7 N89-15162 *		р 94	N89-13786 *
NAS 1 26:172116	р 18	30 M99-19219	#		
NAS 1 26:172117	p 18	96 M88-18808		р 29	N89-12786 *
NAS 1.26:172118-VOL-2	p 15	4 N89-20073	# # NASA-CASE-LEW-14297-1	n 14	5 N89-12048 *
NAS 1 26:177497	р7	NB9-18007	#		
NAS 1.26:177498 NAS 1.26:177500	p 43	N89-15529 *		р 39	N89-14392 *
NAS 1.20:177300	9 -1.				

-	6:178882	,,		138	N89-15149 * #
			р	82	N89-10407 * #
				145	N89-10934 * #
				93	N89-12581 * # N89-14251 * #
	6:179422 6:179476			138 82	N89-11315 * #
		VOL-3		84	N89-15164 * #
	6:179600		р	137	N89-11809 * #
	6:179602			92 86	N89-10119 * # N89-17941 * #
		VOL-1 VOL-4		86	N89-18967 #
AS 1.2	6:179618		p	38	N89-13731 * #
	6:179650			93 105	N89-11803 * # N89-12199 * #
	26:180242 26:180390			105	N89-11237 * #
	6:180889		р	84	N89-14182 * #
	26:181049			112 138	N89-15232 * # N89-13482 * #
	26:181668 26:181703	,		28	N89-10936 * #
AS 1.2	26:181720		p		N89-15163 * # N89-13897 * #
	26:181735 26:181736			11	N89-13897 * # N89-13896 * #
	26:181737			48	N89-13893 * #
AS 1.2	26:181738			10	N89-13895 * # N89-13894 * #
	26:181739 26:182177			48 85	N89-13894 * # N89-16224 * #
	26:182198		p	83	N89-11802 * #
AS 1.	26:182256			131	N89-19442 * # N89-15927 * #
	26:182339 26:182735			180	N89-15927 * # N89-10931 * #
	26:182743		F	82	N89-10941 * #
	26:182831		<u>F</u>	29	N89-12624 * # N89-11807 * #
	26:183003 26:183187			137	N89-10264 * #
	26:183191			28	N89-10838 * #
	26:183205			27	N89-10297 * # N89-14695 * #
	26:183223 26:183241				N89-17444 * #
	26:183274		į	<b>5</b> 4	N89-10922 * #
	26:183333			31 95	N89-15433 * # N89-18506 * #
	.26:183391 .26:183509			94	N89-15154 * #
IAS 1.	.26:183542	2		93 93	N89-13451 * #
	.26:183543 .26:183544			p 93 p 94	N89-13449 * # N89-13458 * #
	.26:183545			p 155	N89-13452 * #
	.26:183549			p 93 p 95	N89-13454 * # N89-18517 * #
	.26:183554 .26:183583			p 95	N89-17613 * #
NAS 1	.26:184572	2		p 107	N89-15649 * #
	.26:184576 .26:184619			р 147 р 185	N89-15371 * # N89-15505 * #
	.26:18464			р 39	NB9-15456 * #
	.26:18464			р 166 р 180	
	.26:18467			p 90	N89-18412 * #
NAS 1	.26:18471	3		p 139	
	.26:18471			р 194 р 94	N89-19324 * # N89-15969 * #
	.26:18471 .26:18472			p 7	N89-17403 * #
NAS 1	.26:18473	1		p 140	
	.26:18473 .26:18473			p 140 p 139	1105-10501 #
NAS 1	.26:18475	i1		p 139	N89-17612 * #
NAS 1	.26:18475	i5		p 140	N89-18510 * # N89-18515 * #
NAS 1 NAS 1	1.26:18475 1.26:18476	57 50		p 186	
NAS 1	1.26:18476	88		p 32	N89-16193 * #
NAS 1	1.26:18476	69 70		p 18t	N89-17996 * # N89-15975 * #
NAS 1	1.26:4179	,		p 60	N89-11921 * #
NAS 1	1.26:4214			p 12	N89-15631 * # N89-11407 * #
NAS I	1.55:10013 1.55:2494			p 19	3 N89-14998 * #
NAS:	1.55:3015			p 10	NB9-12582 #
			•••••	p 193	2 N89-11760 * # 3 N89-15790 * #
NAS:	1.55:3021 1.60:2839			p 15	5 N89-18039 #
NAS	1.60:2906			p 11:	3 N89-19385 "#
NAS	1,71:MSC-	21059-1 21364-1		p 48	N89-13889 * #
NAS	1.71:MSC-	21366-1		p 47	N89-12206 * #
NAS	1.71:MSC-	21372-1 17436-1-CU		p 15	4 N89-12842 * #
NAS	1.77:2036	5		p 17	
		SC-11368-1			
NASA	A-CASE-LA	AR-13438-1		p 29	N89-12786 *
NAS	A-CASE-LE	EW-14297-1	**********	p 14	5 N89-12048 *

NASA-CR-172098	F	186	N89-17392 * #
		155	N89-17393 * #
			N89-15286 * #
NASA-CR-172103	<u>F</u>	62	N89-16413 * #
NASA-CR-172109			N89-18516 * #
	F		
		147	N89-15162 * #
NASA-CR-172116	J	180	N89-18518 * #
NASA-CR-172117		156	N89-19809 * #
NASA-CR-172118-VC	DL-2 p	194	N89-20073 * #
NASA-CR-177497		o 7	N89-18007 * #
NASA-CR-177498		p 49	N89-15532 * #
NASA-CR-177500		p 49	N89-15529 * #
		p 49	N89-15530 * #
		p 155	N89-16896 * #
NASA-CR-178882		p 138	N89-15149 * #
		p 82	N89-10407 * #
NASA-CR-179392		p 145	N89-10934 * #
		p 93	N89-12581 * #
NASA-CR-179393			N89-14251 * #
NASA-CR-179422		p 138 p 82	NB9-11315 * #
NASA-CR-179476			
NASA-CR-179587-V		p 84	
		p 137	N89-11809 * #
		p 92	N89-10119 * #
NASA-CR-179614-V		p 86	N89-17941 * #
NASA-CR-179614-V	OL-4	p 86	N89-18967 * #
NASA-CR-179618 .		p 38	N89-13731 * #
NASA-CR-179650 .		p 93	N89-11803 * #
NASA-CR-180242 .		p 105	N89-12199 * #
NASA-CR-180390		p 105	N89-11237 * #
NASA-CR-180889		p 84	N89-14182 * #
NASA-CR-181049		p 112	N89-15232 * #
	.,	p 138	N89-13482 * #
NASA-CR-181668	*******************************	p 28	N89-10936 * #
NASA-CR-181703 .	••••••		N89-15163 * #
	***************************************	p 11	
		p 11	
NASA-CR-181736		p 10	N89-13896 * #
		p 48	N89-13893 * #
NASA-CR-181738		p 10	N89-13895 * #
NASA-CR-181739		p 48	N89-13894 * #
NASA-CR-182177		p 85	N89-16224 * #
NASA-CR-182198		p 83	N89-11802 * #
		p 131	N89-19442 * #
NASA-CR-182339		p 180	N89-15927 * #
		p 145	NB9-10931 * #
		p 82	N89-10941 * #
NASA-CR-182831		p 29	N89-12624 * #
NASA-CR-183003		p 137	N89-11807 * #
		p 145	N89-10264 * #
NASA-CR-183187		p 28	N89-10838 * #
NASA-CR-183191			N89-10297 * #
NASA-CR-183205		p 27	
NASA-CR-183223		p 119	
NASA-CR-183241		p 107	N89-17444 * #
NASA-CR-183274		p 4	N89-10922 * #
NASA-CR-183333		p 31	N89-15433 * #
NASA-CR-183391		p 95	N89-18506 * #
NASA-CR-183509		p 94	N89-15154 * #
NASA-CR-183542		p 93	N89-13451 * #
NASA-CR-183543		p 93	N89-13449 * #
NASA-CR-183544		p 94	N89-13458 * #
NASA-CR-183545		p 155	N89-13452 * #
NASA-CR-183549	***************************************	p 93	N89-13454 * #
NASA-CR-183554		p 95	N89-18517 * #
NASA-CR-183583			N89-17613 * #
NASA-CR-184572	***************************************		
	***************************************	p 147	
NASA-CR-184576	***************************************	٠	
NASA-CR-184619			N89-15456 * #
NASA-CR-184644	,.,		
NASA-CR-184648			
NASA-CR-184674	,,,		
NASA-CR-184704			N89-18412 * #
NASA-CR-184713			
NASA-CR-184714		- 10	N89-19324 * #
NASA-CR-184716			N89-15969 * #
		. p 94	
NASA-CR-184716		. р94 . р7	N89-15969 * # N89-17403 * #
NASA-CR-184716 NASA-CR-184722 NASA-CR-184731		. р94 . р7 . р14	N89-15969 * # N89-17403 * # N89-18511 * #
NASA-CR-184716 NASA-CR-184722		. р 94 . р 7 . р 140	N89-15969 * # N89-17403 * # N89-18511 * #

NASA-CR-184735	р 13	39 N89-15933 * #	RIACS-TR-88.3	0.11	0 NO0 14605 * #	PAE DADED service		
NASA-CR-184751				р п	3 1103-14093 #	SAE PAPER 881113	. p 47	A89-27904
NASA-CR-184755			R01-88	p 32	N89-15973 #	SAE PAPER 881114	. p 47	A89-27905
NASA-CR-184757			R05-87	. p 60	N89-11921 * #	SAE PAPER 881115	p 17	7 A89-27906
NASA-CR-184760					1100 11021 #	SAE PAPER 881116	p 17	
NASA-CR-184768			S-HRG-100-579-PT-3	. p 19	2 N89-14180 #	SAE PAPER 881117SAE PAPER 881119	p 47	A89-27908
NASA-CR-184769						SAE PAPER 881120	p 3	A89-27910
		, ,	S-566	. p 19	3 N89-14998 * #	SAE PAPER 881121	p 13	1 A89-27911
NASA-CR-184770						SAE PAPER 881123	0.13	7 A89-27912 * 1 A89-27914 *
NASA-CR-4179			SAE PAPER 871716	p 15	6 A89-10595	SAE PAPER 881124	n 13	1 A89-27915 *
NASA-CR-4214	p 12	1 N89-15631 *#	SAE PAPER 871724	. р 96	A89-10596 *	SAE PAPER 881125	p 47	A89.27916 *
NASA ED 222	- 10	O NOO 14604 # #	SAE PAPER 871750	p 18	7 A89-10580	SAE PAPER 881446	p 150	3 A89-28216 *
NASA-EP-222 NASA-EP-223			SAE PAPER 871872			SAE PAPER 881493	p. 153	3 A89-28231 *
14AOA-E1 -225	р 10	13 1409-10322 #	SAE PAPER 871907 SAE PAPER 872395		A89-10597	SAE PAPER 881496	p 4	A89-28232 *
NASA-SP-7046(19)	n 5	N89-13481 *	SAE PAPER 872414	. p 18.	7 A89-10628	•		
NASA-SP-7056(06)		N89-13459 *	SAE PAPER 872429	. p 134	2 A89-10638 * A89-10648 *	SAND-88-1520C	p 94	N89-15159 #
NASA-SP-7056(07)		N89-18522 *	SAE PAPER 872431	. p 13	A89-10650			
		1100 10022	SAE PAPER 872454	n 96	A89-10666	SD-TR-88-91	p 168	3 N89-18603 #
NASA-TM-100338	р 60	N89-11791 * #	SAE PAPER 872462			CO DD ALGO.		
NASA-TM-100342			SAE PAPER 880545	p 133	3 A89-12305 *	SG-RP-AI-024	p 93	N89-12022 #
NASA-TM-100345			SAE PAPER 880993	p 41	A89-27802	SD.88.20		
NASA-TM-100459-VOL-1	p 16	3 N89-14331 * #	SAE PAPER 880994	p 41	A89-27803	SP-88-39	p 147	′ N89-15371 * #
NASA-TM-100459-VOL-2			SAE PAPER 880995	p 41	A89-27804 *	SPI-25-1-VOL-4	- 00	NOO 40007 A
NASA-TM-100661			SAE PAPER 880996	p 130	A89-27805 *	SPI-25-1	h 90	N89-18967 * # N89-17941 * #
NASA-TM-100944			SAE PAPER 881004	p 41	A89-27811 *		p 00	1103-17941 #
NASA-TM-100972			SAE PAPER 881009			SPIE-851	p 96	A89-11803
NASA-TM-100989 NASA-TM-100999			SAE PAPER 881010	p 42	A89-27814 *	SPIE-885	p 88	A89-15793
NASA-TM-101004			SAE PAPER 881012SAE PAPER 881013	p 182	A89-27815 *			
NASA-TM-101201			SAE PAPER 881014	p 182		SR-1	p 168	N89-18521 #
NASA-TM-101202			SAE PAPER 881015	p 42	A89-27817 *	SR-4	p 168	N89-19354 #
NASA-TM-101341			SAE PAPER 881016	D 42	A89-27818 A89-27819			
NASA-TM-101364			SAE PAPER 881018	n 42	A89-27820	SRC-5-5873-3	p 186	N89-17404 * #
NASA-TM-101390		N89-12123 * #	SAE PAPER 881019	0.42	A89-27821	0.4.555 4000		
NASA-TM-101422	р 85	N89-16917 * #	SAE PAPER 881022	p 36	A89-27824	SVHSER-10638	p 10	N89-13895 * #
NASA-TM-101425	р 84	N89-15171 * #	SAE PAPER 881025			SVHSER-10639	p 10	N89-13896 * #
NASA-TM-101436		8 N89-13492 * #	SAE PAPER 881028	p 144	A89-27830	SVHSER-10640SVHSER-9503	p 48	N89-13894 * #
NASA-TM-101447		N89-14247 * #	SAE PAPER 881029	p 183	A89-27831 *	SVHSER-9504	P 11	N89-13897 * #
NASA-TM-101452		N89-15438 * #	SAE PAPER 881030	p 153	A89-27832	01110007	p 40	N89-13893 * #
NASA-TM-101457			SAE PAPER 881031	p 43	A89-27833 *	TAL-RP-SN-003	n 131	N89-14254 #
NASA-TM-101497			SAE PAPER 881032	p 43	A89-27834			-
NASA-TM-101498		N89-13815 * #	SAE PAPER 881034	p 43	A89-27835	TAO-50287	p 121	N89-15631 * #
NASA-TM-101503 NASA-TM-101511		N89-13460 * # N89-15155 * #	SAE PAPER 881035SAE PAPER 881037	p 43	A89-27836 *			
NASA-TM-101514			SAE PAPER 881038	p 43	A89-27837 *	TR-0086(6940-05)-21	p 168	N89-18603 #
NASA-TM-101515		N89-13486 * #	SAE PAPER 881039	0.43	A89-27838 * A89-27839 *	TR-925-96	p 49	N89-15535 * #
NASA-TM-101517		N89-15111 * #	SAE PAPER 881040	n 44	A89-27840 *	HALLED TOO		
NASA-TM-101535		N89-16194 * #	SAE PAPER 881041	D 44	A89-27841 *	UAH-RR-728	p 107	N89-15649 * #
NASA-TM-4068	p 4	N89-12752 * #	SAE PAPER 881042	D 44	A89-27842	UAH-RR-742	p 185	N89-15505 * #
NASA-TM-4075-VOL-2	р 139	N89-16707 * #	SAE PAPER 881044	p 130	A89-27844	UCRL-53866	- 60	\$100 tones
NASA-TM-4076		N89-10184 * #	SAE PAPER 881045		A89-27845	UCRL-97831	p 60	N89-12303 #
NASA-TM-4093		N89-15970 * #	SAE PAPER 881046		A89-27846	00,120,001	120 م	N89-25362 #
NASA-TM-89412			SAE PAPER 881047		A89-27847	US-PATENT-APPL-SN-021569	n 85	N89-15379 *
NASA-TM-89663	p 103	N89-10063 * #	SAE PAPER 881048	p 183	A89-27848	US-PATENT-APPL-SN-022298	n 29	N89-12786 *
NACA TO 2020	- 155	NOO 40000 * #	SAE PAPER 881050	p 183	A89-27849 *	US-PATENT-APPL-SN-052940	D 94	N89-13786 *
NASA-TP-2839 NASA-TP-2906			SAE PAPER 881053SAE PAPER 881058	p 183	A89-27851	US-PATENT-APPL-SN-067844	D 39	N89-14392 *
14A3A-17-2900	р 113	1409-19303 #	SAE PAPER 881060	p 44	A89-27855 *	US-PATENT-APPL-SN-213880	p 47	N89-12206 * #
NASA-TT-20365	n 178	NRQ.14245 * #	SAE PAPER 881061	p 130	A89-27857 *	US-PATENT-APPL-SN-217725	o <b>9</b> 3	N89-12843 * #
	p	1100-14E40 W	SAE PAPER 881062		A89-27858 * A89-27859 *	US-PATENT-APPL-SN-221472	o 48	N89-13889 * #
NHRC-88-17	p 48	N89-13885 #	SAE PAPER 881063		A89-27860 *	US-PATENT-APPL-SN-237035	ა 61	N89-13764 * #
	•	, , , , , , ,	SAE PAPER 881064	D 45	A89-27861 *	US-PATENT-APPL-SN-246595 p	154	N89-12842 * #
NLR-MP-87027-U	p 119	N89-12397 #	SAE PAPER 881065	p 153	A89-27862 *	US-PATENT-APPL-SN-917125 p	) 145	N89-12048 *
			SAE PAPER 881066	p 36	A89-27863 *	US-PATENT-APPL-SN-929865 p	) 105	N89-12621 *
NLR-TR-87079-U-PT-1			SAE PAPER 881067	p 36	A89-27864 *	US-PATENT-CLASS-122-366 p	20	NOO 4 4000 5
NLR-TR-87126-U		N89-15431 #	SAE PAPER 881068		A89-27865 *	US-PATENT-CLASS-126-443 p	145	N89-14392 * N89-12048 *
NLR-TR-87129-U			SAE PAPER 881070		A89-27866 *	US-PATENT-CLASS-126-901 p	145	N89-12048 *
NLR-TR-88009-U	p 155	N89-15140 #	SAE PAPER 881071	p 183	A89-27867	US-PATENT-CLASS-165-104.14 p	39	N89-14392 *
NOAA.TM.EDI SEI 76		NOO 10000 "	SAE PAPER 881072	p 45	A89-27868	US-PATENT-CLASS-165-104.26 p	39	N89-14392 *
NOAA-TM-ERL-SEL-76	., р 119	N89-13299 #	SAE PAPER 881075		A89-27871 *	US-PATENT-CLASS-165-41 p	145	N89-12048 *
ONERA, TP NO. 1988-36	0.37	A80-20219 #	SAE PAPER 881076 SAE PAPER 881077	µ 45	A89-27872	US-PATENT-CLASS-165-904 p	145	N89-12048 *
ONERA, TP NO. 1988-83		A89-29218 # A89-29246	SAE PAPER 881077		A89-27873 *	US-PATENT-CLASS-182-103 p	105	N89-12621 *
OHERIA, 17 110: 1900-03	р 100	A03-23240	SAE PAPER 881079		A89-27874 *	US-PATENT-CLASS-212-225 p	105	N89-12621 *
OSP-99187	p 186	N89-17996 * #	SAE PAPER 881080		A89-27875 * A89-27876 *	US-PATENT-CLASS-212-257 p	105	N89-12621 *
	p 100	1403-17330 #	SAE PAPER 881082		A89-27878	US-PATENT-CLASS-244-164 p		N89-15379 *
PB88-205471	р 119	N89-13299 #	SAE PAPER 881084		A89-27880 *	US-PATENT-CLASS-244-165 P	85	N89-15379 *
PB88-214069			SAE PAPER 881085		A89-27881	US-PATENT-CLASS-285-107 p	_	N89-13786 *
		**	SAE PAPER 881086	37	A89-27882	US-PATENT-CLASS-285-108 p		N89-13786 *
PNL-SA-15368		N89-13678 #	SAE PAPER 881087	37	A89-27883	US-PATENT-CLASS-285-109 p US-PATENT-CLASS-285-133.1 p		N89-13786 *
PNL-SA-15433	. р 39	N89-14069 #	SAE PAPER 881089	184	A89-27884	US-PATENT-CLASS-285-133.1 p		N89-13786 *
DOI 4.444/75			SAE PAPER 881090	153	A89-27885	US-PATENT-CLASS-285-39 p		N89-13786 *
PSI-9139/TR-728	. р 162	N89-10937 #	SAE PAPER 881091		A89-27886 *	US-PATENT-CLASS-285-97 p		N89-13786 *
D 2000		NO. 4 : === :	SAE PAPER 881092		A89-27887 *	US-PATENT-CLASS-414-689 p	105	N89-13786 * N89-12621 *
R-2088	. p 28	N89-11793 * #	SAE PAPER 881094 p		A89-27888	US-PATENT-CLASS-414-718 p		N89-12621 *
DERT 27/00	_ 470	NOO 40500 P	SAE PAPER 881096 p		A89-27890	US-PATENT-CLASS-414-735 p	105	N89-12621
REPT-27/88REPT-88B0253		N89-12502 #	SAE PAPER 881101	46	A89-27893 *	US-PATENT-CLASS-428-182 p	29	N89-12786 *
REPT-8803		N89-12582 * #	SAE PAPER 881102p SAE PAPER 881103p		A89-27894 *	US-PATENT-CLASS-52-814	29	N89-12786 *
1721 1-0000	. p 04	N89-14182 * #	SAE PAPER 881104		A89-27895 *	US-PATENT-CLASS-52-821	29	N89-12786 *
RFP-ASE274L	p 139	N89-15968 * #	SAE PAPER 881105p	70	A89-27896 *	US-PATENT-CLASS-74-572 p	85	N89-15379 *
FIGURE 1	. р 103		SAE PAPER 881107		A89-27897 * A89-27898			
RI/RD-87-126	. p 92	N89-10119 * #	SAE PAPER 881108		A89-27899	US-PATENT-4,769,968	29	N89-12786 *
		"	SAE PAPER 881109		A89-27900	US-PATENT 4 770,232 p		N89-12048 *
RI/RD85-320-2-VOL-3	p 84	N89-15164 * #	SAE PAPER 881112		A89-27903	US-PATENT 4,770,238 p		N89-14392 *
			P	. •		US-PATENT-4,772,050 p	94 i	N89-13786 *

REPORT NUMBER INDEX

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

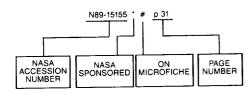
UVA/528266/MS89/103

**NOVEMBER 1989** 

A89-15418

p 77

#### **Typical Accession Number Index Listing**



Listings in this index are arranged alphanumerically by accession number. The page number listed to the right indicates the page on which the citation is located. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the item is a NASA report. A pound sign (#) indicates that the item is available on microfiche.

A89-10119 *#	p 12	A89-11656 #	p 13
A89-10265 *	p 87	A89-11658 #	p 13
A89-10452	p 40	A89-11660 #	p 13
AB9-10454	p 181	A89-11661 #	p 14
A89-10484	p 169	A89-11662 #	p 14
A89-10486	p 1	A89-11663 * #	p 14
A89-10487	p 132	A89-11664 #	p 14
A89-10488	p 132	A89-11666 *#	p 14
A89-10489	p 169	A89-11667 #	p 14
A89-10490	p 113	A89-11668 *#	p 51
A89-10492	p 95	A89-11669 *#	p 51
A89-10493	p 169	A89-11670 #	p 51
AB9-10495	p 169	A89-11671 *#	p 51
A89-10496	p 90	A89-11672 *#	p 51
A89-10497	p 169	A89-11673 *#	p 51
A89-10499	p 169	A89-11674 #	p 14
A89-10500	p 170	A89-11675 #	p 15
A89-10502	p 170	A89-11676 #	p 51
A89-10503	p 170	A89-11677 #	p 52
A89-10504	p 40	A89-11679 #	p 52
A89-10532	p 170	A89-11681 * #	p 15
A89-10533	p 12	AB9-11682 * #	p 96
A89-10534	p 170	A89-11683 #	p 52
A89-10535	p 110	A89-11684 #	р8
A89-10541 #	p 12	A89-11685 #	p 15
A89-10570 #	p 13 p 187	A89-11686 #	p 52
A89-10580	p 181	A89-11688 #	p 96
A89-10587 *	p 156	A89-11689 #	p 15
A89-10595 A89-10596 *	p 96	A89-11690 * #	p 52
A89-10597	p 8	A89-11692 * #	p 15
A89-10628	p 187	A89-11693 *#	p 15
A89-10638 *	p 132	A89-11714 *	p 114
A89-10648 *	p 13	A89-11803	р 96
A89-10650	p 1	A89-11808	p 114
A89-10666	p 96	A89-11809	p 114
A89-10673 *	p 132	A89-11810	p 132
A89-10716	p 170	A89-11811	p 8
A89-10719	p 171	A89-11812	p 128
A89-10918	p 13	A89-11814 *	p 52
A89-10964 #	p 140	A89-11816 *	р 96 р 97
A89-11094	p 13	A89-11818 *	
A89-11122 #	p 65	A89-11819 *	р8 р140
A89-11125 *#	p 140	A89-11823 *	p 140 p 97
A89-11197 *	p 157	A89-11825 *	p 97
A89-11346	p 1	A89-11826 * A89-11890	р 141
A89-11354	p 132	A89-11893	p 110
A89-11406 *	p 65	A89-11901	p 97
A89-1141B	p 34	A89-11901 A89-11905	р 97
A89-11558	p 171	A89-11905 *	p 97
A89-11651	p 50	A89-12005 A89-12026	p 98
A89-11652 #	p 50	A89-12068 *	p 98
		,	•

AB9-11653 # p 50

A89-11654 \* # p 50

A89-11655 \*# p 50

AB9-12069 \*#

A89-12102 p 187 A89-12104 \* # p 187

p 148

		400 45000 \$	- 60
A89-12106 #	p 187	A89-15292 *	p 68
A89-12107 #	p 157	A89-15293	р 68
A89-12108 #	p 157	A89-15294	p 188
A89-12109 #	p 157	A89-152 <b>95</b> *	p 68
AB9-12110 #	p 157	A89-15296	p 68
A89-12111 #	p 157	A89-15297	p 68
A89-12113 #	p 171	A89-15298 *	p 68
A89-12118 #	p 171	A89-15299 *	p 69
A89-12128 #	p 65	A89-15300	p 69
A89-12134	p 16	A89-15301	p 69
A89-12175 #	p 187	A89-15302	p 69
A89-12180 *	p 9	A89-15305 *	р 69
A89-12247 *	р 1 р 133	A89-15306	p 69
A89-12305 *		A89-15307	p 69
A89-12570	р 133 р 16	A89-15309	p 70
A89-12573 A89-12576 #	p 158	A89-15311	p 134
A89-12626	p 130	A89-15318	p 70
A89-12627 *	p 133	A89-15319	p 70
A89-12629	p 133	A89-15320	p 70
A89-12635	p 16	A89-15322	p 70
A89-12636	p 16	A89-15323	p 70
A89-12637	p 52	A89-15324	p 70
A89-12647	p 16	A89-15325	p 71
A89-12648	p 16	A89-15326	p 71
A89-12649	p 141	A89-15327 *	p 71
A89-12650	p 141	A89-15328	p 71
A89-12651 *	p 141	A89-15329	p 71
A89-12654 *	p 133	A89-15330	p 134
A89-12659	p 158	A89-15331	p 71
A89-12661 *	p 16	A89-15332	p 71
A89-12662	p 53	A89-15335 *	p 114
AB9-12670	p 158	A89-15336 *	p 114
A89-12671	p 158	A89-15337	p 114
A89-12673 *	p 91	A89-15338	p 71
A89-12674	p 53	A89-15339	p 72
A89-12677	p 98	A89-15340 *	p 72
A89-12678	p 53	A89-15341 *	p 72
A89-12696 *	p 133	A89-15342	p 72
A89-12705	p 179	A89-15343 *	p 72
A89-12738	p 171	A89-15344 *	p 128
A89-12872	p 133	A89-15345 *	p 114
A89-13394 #	p 53	A89-15347 *	р 114 р 72
A89-13418	p 187	A89-15348 * A89-15349	p 115
A89-13419	p 141	A89-15350 *	p 115
A89-13700	p 171	A89-15351 *	p 72
A89-13936	p 158	A89-15352 *	p 73
A89-14136	p 87	A89-15353	p 73
A89-14739	p 171	A89-15354 *	p 87
A89-14751	p 1	A89-15355	p 73
A89-14762	p 141	A89-15356	p 73
A89-14856	p 181	A89-15357 *	p 73
A89-14966	p 134	A89-15361	p 73
A89-14967	p 65	A89-15365	p 73
A89-14986 #	p 148	A89-15369	p 74
A89-15114	p 171	A89-15370	p 74
A89-15115	p 98	A89-15371	p 9
A89-15150 #	p 141	A89-15373	p 74
A89-15176	p 65	A89-15376	p 74
A89-15190 *	p 35	A89-15377	p 74
A89-15199	p 65	A89-15378 *	p 74
A89-15207	p 35	A89-15380	p 74
A89-15208 *	p 35	A89-15381 *	p 75
A89-15209 *	p 35	A89-15382	p 75
A89-15210	p 35	A89-15383	p 115
AB9-15211	p 66	A89-15384	p 75
A89-15212	p 66	A89-15385	p 75
A89-15213	p 66	A89-15386	p 75
A89-15220	p 66	A89-15387 *	p 75
A89-15221	p 66	A89-15388 *	p 75
A89-15222	p 134	A89-15389 *	p 75
A89-15230	p 66	A89-15390	p 76
A89-15245 *	p 67	A89-15391 *	p 76
A89-15256	p 67	A89-15392 *	p 134
A89-15257 *	p 67	A89-15393	p 76
A89-15275	p 67	A89-15395	p 76
A89-15276	p 67	A89-15403 *	p 76
A89-15282	p 67	A89-15405	p 76
A89-15284	p 67	A89-15408	р 158
A89-15285	p 67	A89-15411	p 77
A89-15287 *	p 68	A89-15413	p 77
A89-15288 *	p 68	A89-15415 *	p 77
A89-15291	p 134	A89-15416 *	p 77
	•		

A89-15419 A89-15517 A89-15587 A89-15587 A89-15617 A89-15617 A89-15617 A89-15617 A89-15617 A89-15702 A89-15793 A89-15793 A89-15827 A89-15848 A89-15848 A89-15854 A89-16139 A89-16152 A89-16162 A89-16162 A89-16163 A89-16163 A89-16164 A89-161654 A89-16506 A89-16520 A89-16521  A89-16520 A89-16521  A89-16521  A89-16521  A89-16521  A89-16521  A89-16521  A89-16521  A89-16522  A89-16521  A89-16521  A89-16521  A89-16521  A89-16522  A89-16523  A89-16524  A89-16523  A89-16524  A89-17633  A89-17634  A89-17644  A89-17644  A89-17665  A89-17665  A89-17663  A89-17663  A89-17664  A89-17663  A89-17664  A89-17665  A89-17665  A89-17666  A89-17667  A89-17677  A89-17677	7776777677767776777677767777677776777767777
A89-17710 # A89-17711 # A89-17712 # A89-17720 *#	p 91 p 135 p 180 p 91
A89-17721 #	p 173

703-17722			ACCES	SION NUMBER INDEX
A89-17722 # p173 A89-17723 # p173	A89-19943 # p 174 A89-19945 # p 159	A89-24672 p 176	A89-27832 p 153	A89-28646 p 57
A89-17724 # p 174	A89-19946 # p 151	A89-24674 p 143	A89-27833 * p 43	A89-28647 * p 57
A89-17725 * # p 91	A89-19947 # p 175	A89-24708 p 143 A89-24844 p 181	A89-27834 p 43 A89-27835 p 43	A89-28650 p 22
A89-17726 # p 135	A89-20016 * p 136 A89-20109 * p 117	A89-24845 p 182	A89-27836 * p 43	A89-28651 p 22
A89-17727 # p78 A89-17729 # p78	A89-20110 *# p 99	A89-24847 p 182	A89-27837 * p 43	A89-28652 p 58
A89-17730 *# p 135	A89-20112 *# p 99	A89-24901 p 92	A89-27838 * p 43 A89-27839 * p 43	A89-28740 p 117 A89-28950 * p 144
A89-17748 # p 91	A89-20113 * p 100 A89-20193 *# p 19	A89-25064 * # p 36 A89-25068 # p 36	A89-27840 * p 44	A89-29110 p 177
A89-17750 # p18 A89-17751 # p18	A89-20193 * # p 19 A89-20197 * p 88	A89-25080 # p 176	A89-27841 * p 44	A89-29111 p 80
A89-17751 # p18 A89-17752 # p78	A89-20231 p 175	A89-25088 *# p 143	A89-27842 p 44 A89-27844 p 130	A89-29112 # p80 A89-29113 # p80
A89-17753 # p 18	A89-20574 p 19 A89-20575 p 78	A89-25089 * # p 151 A89-25094 * # p 143	A89-27844 p 130 A89-27845 p 9	A89-29114 * # p80
A89-17754 # p 18	A89-20575 p 78 A89-20582 p 54	A89-25161 *# p 2	A89-27846 p 79	A89-29115 # p80
A89-17758 # p 18 A89-17761 # p 18	A89-20587 p 19	A89-25198 # p3	A89-27847 p 44 A89-27848 p 183	A89-29116 * # p 137 A89-29117 * # p 80
A89-17765 # p 180	A89-20601 p 54	A89-25204 # p 79 A89-25211 * # p 143	A89-27848 p 183 A89-27849 * p 183	A89-29118 # p80
A89-17767 # p 19	A89-20602 * p 100 A89-20607 p 54	A89-25211 *# p 143 A89-25212 *# p 3	A89-27851 p 183	A89-29119 # p81
A89-17771 # p142 A89-17778 # p174	A89-20651 *# p 100	A89-25271 *# p 36	A89-27855 * p 44 A89-27857 * p 130	A89-29122 * # p81 A89-29123 * # p81
A89-17826 # p88	A89-20652 # p 100	A89-25290 * # p 136 A89-25296 # p 3	A89-27857 * p 130 A89-27858 * p 44	A89-29150 p 191
A89-17831 *# p 188	A89-20653 # p 100 A89-20654 # p 100	A89-25330 *# p 151	A89-27859 * p 45	A89-29200 # p 22
A89-17835 * # p 181 A89-17837 # p 99	A89-20655 # p 100	A89-25331 *# p 130	A89-27860 * p 153	A89-29218 # p 37 A89-29246 p 180
A89-17844 # p 174	A89-20656 # p 101	A89-25332 # p 136 A89-25333 * # p 151	A89-27861 * p 45 A89-27862 * p 153	A89-29246 p 180 A89-29296 * p 161
A89-17845 *# p 135	A89-20659 # p 175 A89-20660 * # p 101	A89-25333 *# p 151 A89-25334 *# p 152	A89-27863 * p 36	A89-29298 * p 111
A89-17846 # p 158 A89-17847 # p 159	A89-20748 p 175	A89-25335 *# p 92	A89-27864 * p 36	A89-29404 p 177 A89-29405 p 4
A89-17858 # p 188	A89-20830 p 54	A89-25338 * # p 160 A89-25371 # p 56	A89-27865 * p 36 A89-27866 * p 36	A89-29405 p 4 A89-29406 p 153
A89-17859 # p 149	A89-20835 * p 101 A89-20836 * p 151	A89-25371 # p 56 A89-25372 # p 160	A89-27867 p 183	A89-29407 p 137
A89-17860 *# p 159 A89-17861 *# p 135	A89-20838 p 19	A89-25404 * # p 20	A89-27868 p 45	A89-29503 p 161
A89-17864 p 188	A89-20845 p 54	A89-25405 *# p 160	A89-27871 * p 183 A89-27872 p 45	A89-29651 # p 177 A89-29654 # p 154
A89-17877 # p 135	A89-20846 * p 190 A89-20847 * p 19	A89-25408 # p 143 A89-25409 *# p 144	A89-27873 * p 45	A89-29753 p 161
A89-17939 * # p 159 A89-18046 p 19	A89-20848 p 55	A89-25433 # p.89	A89-27874 p 45	A89-29928 p 89
A89-18046 p 19 A89-18118 # p 116	A89-20849 ° ρ 55	A89-25434 # p 20	A89-27875 * р 183 A89-27876 * р 183	A89-30045 p 111 A89-30100 p 161
A89-18130 # p 149	A89-20850 p 55 A89-21080 p 159	A89-25436 * # p 56 A89-25437 # p 20	A89-27878 p 45	A89-30404 p 111
A89-18136 # p 99 A89-18139 * # p 116	A89-21177 * p 101	A89-25466 * # p 152	A89-27880 * p 37	A89-30645 p.81
A89-18139 * # p 116 A89-18140 # p 88	A89-21178 p 9	A89-25469 # p 152	A89-27881 p 37 A89-27882 p 37	A89-30652 # p 102 A89-30653 # p 22
A89-18167 # p 116	A89-21179 * p 101 A89-21187 p 101	A89-25473 # p.41 A89-25488 # p.89	A89-27883 p 37	A89-30654 # p 58
A89-18168 "# p 149 A89-18169 "# p 116	A89-21398 p 190	A89-25489 # p 111	A89-27884 p 184	A89-30660 # p 58
A89-18170 *# p 88	A89-21400 p 175	A89-25503 *# p 136	A89-27885 p 153 A89-27886 * p 46	A89-30661 # p 23 A89-30671 # p 23
A89-18171 # p 116	A89-21402 p 190 A89-21403 p 175	A89-25537 * # p 3 A89-25551 # p 3	A89-27887 * p 46	A89-30684 * # p 23
A69-18289 p 129 A89-18293 # p 129	A89-21769 ° p 142	A89-25552 # p3	A89-27888 p 46	A89-30691 # p 23 A89-30692 # p 23
A89-18298 # p 129	A89-21790 # p 175	A89-25613 *# p 20	A89-27890 p 184 A89-27893 * p 46	A89-30692 # p 23 A89-30701 # p 23
A89-18300 # p 129	A89-21796 # p 190 A89-21804 * p 151	A89-25625 * # p 152 A89-25738 p 79	A89-27894 * p 46	A89-30704 * # p 58
A89-18309 *# p 149 A89-18310 *# p 189	A89-21808 p 117	A89-25754 p 161	A89-27895 * p 46 A89-27896 * p 9	A89-30715 # p 111 A89-30722 *# p 58
A89-18312 *# p 149	A89-21941 p 159	A89-25760 p 161 A89-25868 * p 56	A89-27896 * p 9 A89-27897 * p 79	A89-30722 *# p 58 A89-30724 # p 23
A89-18313 # p 174	A89-22172 * p 101 A89-22265 p 175	A89-25868 * p 56 A89-25873 * p 56	A89-27898 p 37	A89-30725 # p 24
A89-18314 # p 142 A89-18315 *# p 149	A89-22436 P 88	A89-26192 p 21	A89-27899 p 79	A89-30726 * # p 24 A89-30727 # p 24
A89-18316 # p 150	A89-22505 *# p 19	A69-26292 p 21 A89-26376 p 190	A89-27900 p 37 A89-27903 p 46	A89-30727 # p 24 A89-30737 *# p 24
A89-18317 *# p 129	A89-22510 # p.55 A89-22511 # p.55	A89-26376 p 190 A89-26378 *# p 130	A89-27904 p 47	A89-30743 # p 24
A89-18318 * # p 189 A89-18319 * # p 189	A89-22512 # p 20	A89-26379 # p 176	A89-27905 p 47 A89-27906 p 177	A89-30763 *# p 24 A89-30768 *# p 103
A89-18320 # p 129	A89-22520 *# p 55	A89-26380 # p 177 A89-26382 # p 152	A89-27906 p 177 A89-27907 p 177	A89-30769 # p 58
A89-18321 *# p 150	A89-22618 # p 175 A89-22619 # p 176	A89-26383 # p 152	A89-27908 p 47	A89-30770 # p 25
A89-18322 # p 150 A89-18323 *# p 150	A89-22623 # p 117	A89-26386 # p3	A89-27910 p 3 A89-27911 p 131	A89-30771 # p 103 A89-30772 * # p 25
A89-18324 # p 130	A89-22775 p 160 A89-22891 # p 176	A89-26390 # p 191 A89-26403 # p 136	A89-27912 * p 117	A89-30787 # p 25
A89-18325 *# p 135 A89-18326 # p 150	A89-22891 # ρ176 A89-23078 ρ176	A89-26419 p 41	A89-27914 * p 131	A89-30792 # p 25 A89-30804 * # p 25
A89-18327 # p 150	A89-23079 p 117	A89-26650 * p 182 A89-26775 * p 180	A89-27915 * p 131 A89-27916 * p 47	A89-30804 * # p 25 A89-30805 # p 25
A89-18328 * # p 150	A89-23146 * p 78 A89-23222 p 160	A89-26775 * p 180 A89-26869 p 56	A89-28125 * p 144	A89-30806 # p 59
A69-18329 # p99 A89-18331 # p116	A89-23252 p 190	A89-26968 * p 89	A89-28216 * p 153	A89-30809 # p 89 A89-30814 * # p 25
A89-18348 p 174	A89-23254 p 190	A89-27175 # p 21 A89-27221 p 144	A89-28231 * p 153 A89-28232 * p 4	A89-30814 * # p 25 A89-30815 * # p 26
A89-18432 p 54	A89-23255 p 143 A89-23258 p 92	A89-27221 p 144 A89-27601 p 152	A89-28272 p 153	A89-30816 # p 131
A89-18433 p 174 A89-18436 p 54	A89-23265 p 181	A89-27605 p 102	A89-28273 # p 92	A89-30817 * # p 9
A89-18439 p 159	A89-23280 * p 79	A89-27615 * p 102	A89-28421 * # p 131 A89-28422 # p 184	A89-30819 * # p 26 A89-30820 * # p 161
A89-18449 p 174	A89-23281 ° p 79 A89-23282 p 79	A89-27698 # p 21 A89-27699 # p 21	A89-28438 * # p 102	A89-30821 # p89
A89-18950 p 189	A89-23282 p 79 A89-23415 p 111	A89-27788 p 191	A89-28439 *# p 102	A89-30838 # p 26
A89-19321 * p 2 A89-19384 p 189	A89-23448 p 160	A89-27802 p 41	A89-28440 # p 161 A89-28450 # p 191	A89-30854 * # p 26 A89-30855 # p 26
A89-19388 p 189	A89-23510 p 20 A89-23537 * p 102	A89-27803 p 41 A89-27804 * p 41	A89-28481 p 21	A89-30856 # p 26
A69-19369 p 189	A89-23540 p 143	A89-27805 * p 130	A89-28499 p 56	A89-30866 * # p 27
A89-19390 p 190 A89-19551 p 99	A89-23719 p 176	A89-27811 * p 41 A89-27813 * p 182	A89-28500 p 21 A89-28552 # p 57	A69-30882 # p 162 A89-30884 * # p 27
A89-19566 * p 99	A89-23809 p 160 A89-23851 p 190	A89-27813 * p 182 A89-27814 * p 42	A89-28594 * p 9	A89-30893 # p 27
A89-19678 * p 91	A89-23976 # p 160	A89-27815 * p 182	A89-28613 p 57	A89-30991 * p 47
A89-19716 p 19 A89-19850 p 190	A89-24195 p 176	A89-27816 ° p 182	A89-28628 p 102 A89-28631 p 57	A89-31009 p 118 A89-31020 p 118
A89-19857 # p 181	A89-24245 # p 160 A89-24375 * p 181	A89-27817 * p 42 A89-27818 p 42	A89-28632 p 57	A89-31029 * # p 59
A89-19862 # p 117	A89-24375 " p 181 A89-24476 p 55	A89-27819 p 42	A89-28633 * p 57	A89-31030 * p 90
A89-19913 *# p 151 A89-19916 *# p 142	A89-24477 p 89	A89-27820 p 42	A89-28634 p 21 A89-28637 * # p 57	A89-31033 * # p 118 A89-31076 * p 103
A89-19917 *# p 130	A89-24482 p 56	A89-27821 ρ 42 A89-27824 ρ 36	A89-28638 p 22	A89-31077 * # p 103
A89-19921 * # p 41	A89-24495 * p 92	A89-27827 p 182	A89-28640 p 22	A89-31078 # p 103
A89-19922 # p 136 A89-19923 *# p 136	A89-24496 p 20 A89-24662 p 176	A89-27830 p 144	A89-28641 * p 22	A89-31082 * # p 118 A89-31091 # p 27
" p , oo	р 176	A89-27831 * p 183	A89-28642 * p 111	A89-31454 # p 59

#### ACCESSION NUMBER INDEX

ACCESSION NUMBER INDEX	(			N05-25502
A89-31455 # p 59	N89-11921 *# p 60	N89-14251 * # p 138	N89-15791 *# p 193	N89-18505 * # p 180
A89-31467 # p 154	N89-12022 # p 93	N89-14254 # p 131 N89-14331 * # p 163	N89-15792 *# p 166	N89-18506 * # p 95 N89-18507 * # p 140
A89-31469 * # p 59	N89-12048 * p 145	N89-14331 * # p 163 N89-14332 * # p 163	N89-15793 * # p 166 N89-15794 * # p 167	N89-18508 # p 194
A89-31525 p 27 A89-31554 p 191	N89-12065 # p 105	N89-14392 * p 39	N89-15794 * # p 167 N89-15795 * # p 167	N89-18510 *# p 140
A89-31556 p 191	N89-12106 # p 192 N89-12123 * # p 83	N89-14684 *# p 193	N89-15796 *# p 167	N89-18511 * # p 140 N89-18515 * # p 168
A89-31601 p 184	N89-12123 * # p 83 N89-12199 * # p 105	N89-14695 * # p 119 N89-14898 * # p 106	N89-15797 * # p 147	N89-18516 * # p 156
A89-31606 p 184	N89-12206 *# p 47	N89-14901 *# p 30	N89-15798 *# p 7	N89-18517 * # p 95
A89-31607 p 184 A89-31608 p 154	N89-12207 * # p 48	N89-14902 * # p 146	N89-15799 * # p 167 N89-15800 * # p 167	N89-18518 * # p 180
A89-31609 * p 103	N89-12255 # p119 N89-12303 # p60	N89-14914 *# p 112	N89-15801 *# p 49	N89-18520 # p 86 N89-18521 # p 168
AB9-31610 * p 191	NB9-12385 # p 83	N89-14921 *# p 163 N89-14925 *# p 30	N89-15802 * # p 85	N89-18522 * p 7
A89-31748 p 137 A89-31759 p 177	N89-12396 # p 145	N89-14932 *# p 30	N89-15927 * # p 180 N89-15933 * # p 139	N89-18523 # p 39
A89-31759 p 177 A89-31760 p 154	N89-12397 # p 119	N89-14937 # p 178	N89-15968 *# p 139	N89-18524 # p 40 N89-18599 # p 108
A89-31876 * # p 144	N89-12399 # p 83 N89-12502 # p 178	N89-14998 * # p 193 N89-14999 * # p 5	N89-15969 *# p 94	N89-18599 # p 108 N89-18603 # p 168
A89-31877 # p 144	N89-12575 # p 192	N89-14999 * # p 5 N89-15000 * # p 146	N89-15970 *# p 32	N89-18608 * # p 113
A89-31878 * # p 144 A89-31882 * # p 162	N89-12581 * # p 93	N89-15001 * # p 146	N89-15971 # p32 N89-15972 * # p139	N89-18756 # p 179
A89-31895 p 92	N89-12582 * # p 10 N89-12583 * # p 185	N89-15002 * # p 5	N89-15973 # p 32	N89-18758 # p 127 N89-18927 # p 90
A89-31915 * # p 162	N89-12589 *# p 163	N89-15003 * # p 193 N89-15004 * # p 106	N89-15975 * # p 62	N89-18967 *# p 86
A89-31919 *# p 27	N89-12590 *# p 112	N89-15005 *# p 164	N89-16193 *# p 32	N89-19105 # p 179
A89-31941 * p 145 A89-32126 p 154	N89-12591 *# p 163	N89-15009 * # p 164	N89-16194 * # p 32 N89-16224 * # p 85	N89-19106 # p 168
A89-32162 p 4	N89-12592 * # p 163 N89-12595 * # p 105	N89-15010 *# p 164	N89-16279 *# p 121	N89-19117 # p 179 N89-19128 # p 179
A89-32163 p 4	N89-12596 *# p 154	N89-15013 * # p 164 N89-15014 * # p 112	N89-16280 * # p 121	N89-19323 # p 140
NGC 400CC 1 # - 103	N89-12602 * # p 38	N89-15015 *# p 164	N89-16283 *# p 121	N89-19324 *# p 194
N89-10063 * # p 103 N89-10067 * # p 10	N89-12603 * # p 38	N89-15017 * # p 185	N89-16284 *# p 121 N89-16290 *# p 121	N89-19327 # p 168
N89-10071 *# p 192	N89-12606 * # p 146 N89-12607 * # p 163	N89-15018 *# p 146	N89-16291 *# p 122	N89-19329 # p 148 N89-19330 # p 148
N89-10077 *# p 118	N89-12613 * # p 38	N89-15019 * # p 146 N89-15020 * # p 6	N89-16299 * # p 122	N89-19333 # p 32
N89-10078 *# p 154	NB9-12617 * # p 38	N89-15020 * # p 6 N89-15021 * # p 164	N89-16300 * # p 11	N89-19334 # p33
N89-10084 * # p 154 N89-10087 * # p 104	N89-12621 * p 105	N89-15024 * # p 6	N89-16301 * # p 122 N89-16304 * # p 122	N89-19335 # p 33
N89-10089 *# p 104	N89-12624 * # p 29 N89-12662 # p 38	N89-15025 * # p 165	N89-16305 * # p 122	N89-19336 # p 127 N89-19337 # p 95
N89-10096 *# p 118	N89-12662 # p38 N89-12752 * # p4	N89-15026 * # p 6 N89-15027 * # p 165	N89-16311 *# p 123	N89-19337 # p.95 N89-19338 # p.33
N89-10097 *# p 104	N89-12786 P 29	N89-15027 # p 103	N89-16314 *# p 123	N89-19339 # p 33
N89-10099 *# p 104 N89-10100 *# p 104	N89-12842 # p 154	N89-15032 * # p 6	N89-16315 * # p 123 N89-16318 * # p 123	N89-19340 # p 63
N89-10106 # p 81	N89-12843 * # p 93 N89-12978 # p 178	N89-15033 * # p 165	N89-16319 # p 123	N89-19341 # p 33 N89-19342 # p 63
N89-10111 * # p 185	N89-12978 # p 178 N89-12983 # p 178	N89-15034 * # p 165 N89-15039 * # p 165	N89-16320 * # p 123	N89-19342 # p 63
N89-10116 # p 10	N89-13198 * # p 106	N89-15040 *# p 165	N89-16326 * # p 124	N89-19344 # p 64
N89-10117 * # p 81 N89-10119 * # p 92	N89-13223 # p 83	N89-15041 *# p 166	N89-16331 * # p 124 N89-16337 * # p 124	N89-19345 # p 12
N89-101122 * # p 82	N89-13225 # p 83 N89-13227 * # p 84	N89-15042 * # p 39	N89-16341 *# p 124	N89-19346 # p 64 N89-19347 # p 64
N89-10184 * # p 47	N89-13227 * # p 84 N89-13299 # p 119	N89-15043 * # p 138 N89-15045 * # p 6	N89-16346 * # p 124	N89-19347 # p 04 N89-19348 # p 12
N89-10194 *# p 90	N89-13443 *# p5	N89-15045 * # p 6 N89-15046 * # p 147	N89-16349 *# p 124	N89-19349 * # p 33
N89-10264 *# p 145 N89-10297 *# p 27	N89-13449 *# p 93	N89-15111 *# p 61	N89-16350 * # p 125 N89-16351 * # p 125	N89-19350 p 34
N89-10297 # p 27 N89-10407 * # p 82	N89-13451 *# p 93 N89-13452 *# p 155	N89-15140 # p 155	N89-16352 *# p 125	N89-19354 # p 168 N89-19355 # p 64
N89-10522 * # p 185	N89-13452 * # p 155 N89-13454 * # p 93	N89-15149 * # p 138 N89-15154 * # p 94	N89-16353 *# p 125	N89-19356 p 64
N89-10553 * # p 119	N89-13458 * # p 94	N89-15154 * # p 94 N89-15155 * # p 31	N89-16355 *# p 125	N89-19357 # p 34
N89-10677 # p 192 N89-10838 * # p 28	N89-13459 * p 5	N89-15156 # p 62	N89-16357 * # p 95 N89-16361 * # p 125	N89-19358 # p 34
N89-10838 * # p 28 N89-10914 * # p 28	N89-13460 * # p 29	N89-15158 # p 62	N89-16366 *# p 126	N89-19362 # p 34 N89-19375 p 113
N89-10916 * # p 162	N89-13462 * # p 10 N89-13463 * # p 29	N89-15159 # p 94 N89-15161 p 31	N89-16372 * # p 126	N89-19375 p 113 N89-19385 * # p 113
NB9-10922 *# p 4	N89-13466 *# p 60	N89-15161 p 31 N89-15162 * # p 147	N89-16373 * # p 126	N89-19442 # p 131
N89-10931 * # p 145 N89-10932 # p 162	N89-13467 *# p 60	N89-15163 *# p 11	N89-16374 * # p 126 N89-16375 * # p 126	N89-19478 # p 108
N89-10932 # p 102 N89-10933 # p 82	N89-13468 *# p 60 N89-13469 *# p 61	N89-15164 * # p 84	N89-16413 * # p 62	N89-19487 # p 90 N89-19519 # p 40
N89-10934 * # p 145	N89-13469 *# p 61 N89-13470 *# p 29	N89-15171 * # p 84 N89-15232 * # p 112	N89-16447 # p 167	N89-19575 # p 108
N89-10936 * # p 28	N89-13471 *# p 29	N89-15255 *# p 166	N89-16707 *# p 139	N89-19596 # p 64
N89-10937 # p 162 N89-10941 * # p 82	N89-13472 * # p 29	N89-15286 * # p 193	N89-16896 * # p 155 N89-16901 # p 62	N89-19760 # p 168
N89-11127 *# p 82	N89-13473 * # p 61 N89-13474 * # p 61	N89-15371 *# p 147	N89-16902 p 63	N89-19809 *# p 156 N89-19816 # p 179
N89-11146 # p38	N89-13475 *# p 61	N89-15379 * p 85 N89-15410 # p 107	N89-16917 * # p 85	N89-19818 # p7
NB9-11237 *# p 105	N89-13476 * # p 61	N89-15414 * # p 166	N89-16986 * # p 113	N89-19819 *# p 156
N89-11250 # p 28 N89-11262 *# p 59	N89-13481 * p 5	N89-15431 # p 31	N89-17022 # p 178 N89-17172 # p 39	N89-19822 * # p 86
NB9-11202 # p 33	N89-13482 *# p 138 N89-13483 *# p 155	N89-15433 * # p 31	N89-17348 # p 85	N89-19825 * # p 87 N89-19833 * # p 127
N89-11405 # p 59	N89-13485 # p 119	N89-15438 * # p 31 N89-15456 * # p 39	N89-17392 * # p 186	N89-19838 * # p 127
N89-11407 *# p 10	N89-13486 *# p 30	N89-15505 # p 185	N89-17393 * # p 155	N89-19844 * # p 127
N89-11504 # p 145 N89-11505 # p 82	N89-13487 *# p 106	N89-15517 *# p 147	N89-17403 * # p 7 N89-17404 * # p 186	N89-19855 *# p 65
N89-11508 # p82	N89-13492 * # p 138 N89-13504 # p 112	N89-15529 *# p 49	N89-17444 *# p 107	N89-19861 * # p 186 N89-19862 * # p 108
N89-11643 # p 177	N89-13678 # p.5	N89-15530 * # p 49 N89-15532 * # p 49	N89-17612 *# p 139	N89-19867 *# p 127
N89-11760 *# p 192	N89-13731 * # p 38	N89-15535 * # p 49	N89-17613 *# p 95	N89-19870 *# p 109
N89-11764 *# p 185 N89-11765 *# p 4	N89-13764 *# p 61	N89-15550 * # p 119	N89-17614 # p 193 N89-17615 p 63	N89-19879 *# p 109
N89-11766 *# p 4	N89-13786 * p 94 N89-13815 *# p 30	N89-15554 * # p 11	N89-17941 * # p 86	N89-19881 *# p 109 N89-19882 *# p 109
N89-11770 *# p 178	N89-13829 *# p84	N89-15555 *# p 120 N89-15567 *# p 11	N89-17996 * # p 186	N89-19885 * # p 109
N89-11772 * # p 185	N89-13885 # p 48	N89-15572 *# p 166	N89-18007 * # p 7	N89-20065 * # p 8
N89-11773 * # p 105 N89-11775 * # p 192	N89-13889 # p 48	N89-15578 *# p 120	N89-18039 *# p 155 N89-18045 *# p 108	N89-20071 * # p 50
N89-11776 * # p 192 N89-11776 * # p 112	N89-13893 * # p 48 N89-13894 * # p 48	N89-15579 * # p 85	N89-18045 # p 100	N89-20072 * # p 109 N89-20073 * # p 194
N89-11777 * # p 4	N89-13894 * # p 48 N89-13895 * # p 10	N89-15586 * # p 120 N89-15587 * # p 120	N89-18178 # p 86	N89-20075 *# p 110
N89-11780 * # p 137	N89-13896 * # p 10	N89-15587 * # p 120 N89-15591 * # p 107	N89-18261 # p 194	N89-20081 *# p 156
N89-11789 # p 178 N89-11791 * # p 60	N89-13897 * # p 11	N89-15598 * # p 120	N89-18379 * # p 186 N89-18386 * # p 194	N89-20082 *# p 110
N89-11791 * # p 60 N89-11793 * # p 28	N89-14069 # p 39	N89-15599 *# p 107	N89-18389 *# p 194	N89-20084 * # p 128 N89-25362 # p 128
N89-11794 # p 29	NB9-14156 *# p 106 NB9-14172 *# p 192	N89-15602 * # p 121	N89-18398 * # p 108	1405-2002 # p 128
N89-11802 * # p 83	N89-14180 # p 192	N89-15604 *# p7 N89-15610 *# p107	N89-18402 * # p 63	
N89-11803 * # p 93	N89-14181 # p 193	N89-15610 # p107	N89-18403 * # p 126 N89-18405 * # p 186	
N89-11807 *# p 137	N89-14182 *# p 84		N89-18405 # p 186 N89-18412 * # p 90	
N89-11809 *# p 137	N89-14245 * # p 178 N89-14247 * # p 84	N89-15790 *# p 193	N89-18503 # p 178	
N89-11823 # p 112	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•		

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